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THE

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CONTAINING

ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

WITH

ENGRAVINGS, AND THE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

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from the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the ensuing essay, in which is traced with considerable success, the natural, botanical, economical, and medical history of the potatoe. It is the production of one of our pupils, who was, at our suggestion, to the investigation of the subject, more particularly with a view of testing by further experiments, the validity of some recent reports by Dr. Latham, of London, relative to the medicinal powers of an extract from the leaves of this vegetable. These reports, we regret, have not been confirmed, and can only account for the discrepancy in the result, by supposing, that the potatoe, as so commonly appears with regard to plants, has undergone a change in this country, by which its narcotic principle is lost, or impaired, from the influence of climate, or peculiarity of culture, &c.

An Essay on the *Solanum Tuberosum*. By H. C. WORSHAM, M. D.

The *solanum tuberosum*, according to botanical writers, belongs to the class pentandria, order monogynia, and of the natural family Luridae: Linnæus, and solanæ of Jussieu. It is known by the following characters.

"Root bearing tubers. Stem herbaceous, not woody, segments of the leaves unequal, alternate—pedicles pointed, corolla five—angular." The natural history of this plant, seems not so well settled as its botanical characters. Its discovery and native history are, indeed, involved in doubt and obscurity, and rendered still more intricate to trace, from the little attention they have received. That the history of this important vegetable, which now forms alike the rich man's luxury, and the poor man's bread, could not be in common with other subjects of so much interest, have received the attention of the naturalist, is a circumstance not readily to be explained. It is, however, generally believed to have been indigenous to this country, as far as we can determine, from the few vague and unconnected remarks to be met with in different authors. Yet there are not wanting others, who assert the contrary, and consider it to have originated in South America—among those are Cicer, Gomara, and Acosta, who wrote about the middle of the sixteenth century, and by whom it is told, that the inhabitants of Quito and its vicinity, have beside maize, a tuberous root, which they eat and call papas. Clusius supposed this to be the *convolvulus battata*, which he received from Flanders in 1593, during his residence at Vienna, under the name of taratouff, an appellation by which the Italians distinguish the tuberous roots—and this conjecture appears to be confirmed by travellers, who have since visited that country. If this had been the *solanum tuberosum*, how, as Clusius asks, "could we have knowledge of it have been so long in reaching us?" and continues he, "how could they have been ignorant of it at Padua, until I sent it from Frankfurt?"

In his characters of the kings of England, old describes the introduction of this plant into England, to Sir John Hawkins, who brought it

from Santa Fe, as early as the year 1565. But little foundation existed for such an assertion, as appears from his own description. It is doubtless, the *convolvulus* to which he alludes, as we have no account of the Virginia potatoe so early as that period. I state this upon the authority of Miller, as I have not been able to lay my hands upon the description alluded to—which may, however, be seen by reference to the Gentleman's Magazine, for the year 1739. From the most authentic accounts, it would appear, that the potatoe now so extensively cultivated on the continent of Europe, was carried thither by Sir Walter Raleigh on his return from Virginia, in the year 1586. There is some doubt, however, whether Sir Walter ever carried it, or that it was afterwards sent to him by Thomas Greenville, or McLane, the first governor of Virginia. Mr. Thomas Herriot, one of the colonists who went out with them, wrote an account of the root called openawk, which he describes in the following manner. "The roots are round, some as large as a walnut, others much larger: they grow in a damp soil, many hanging together as if fixed on ropes, they are good food either boiled or roasted."

It is plainly to be seen from this description, that the root under consideration, is the one to which he alludes, and that openawk is nothing more than the Indian name for the potatoe. The authority, however, for the fact does not rest with those writers. We are told by Gerarde, that he received roots from Virginia, in 1597, called norenbéga, which prospered as well in his garden, as in their own native country. He called them Virginia potatoes, to distinguish them from the *convolvulus battata*, which was at that time much better known and called potatoes, from the Spanish name *battata*. He thus describes them. "The root is thick, fat, and tuberous, not much differing in shape, colour, or taste, from the common potatoe, saving that the roots are not so great nor long, some of them round as a ball, some egg fashion, some longer, others shorter. It groweth naturally in America, where it was discovered." Bauken also observes, that the potatoes came from Virginia into England, thence into France, and other countries.

Writers are not sufficiently agreed, as to the time when the potatoe was introduced into Europe. It was certainly cultivated and used for food by the Irish, long before its utility was known in England. It is stated by Mr. Campbell to have been introduced into Ireland about the year 1610, and by Miller as late as the year 1623. Why they should have assigned so late a period to its introduction, is not easily accounted for, when we are informed by Gerarde, that he cultivated it in 1597. It is no easy matter to reconcile the statements of those different authors, much less to divest the subject of that obscurity, with which it seems to be enveloped. The most generally received opinion, and that which is substantiated by far the greater mass of evidence, ascribes its introduction to Sir Walter Raleigh on his return from Virginia, in 1586. Gouge in his edition of Camden's Britannia, states, that Raleigh planted the potatoe at his re-

sidence, Youghall, in the county of Cork. An anecdote is also related of his gardener, which sheds such additional light upon the introduction of the potatoe into Ireland, that I hope I shall be excused the liberty of transcribing it. On his return he gave some of the potatoes to his gardener, as a fine fruit from America, and ordered them to be planted in his kitchen garden. In August the plants flowered, and in September produced the fruit. But the berries were so different from what the gardener expected, that in an ill humor he carried the potatoe apples to his master, and is this (said he,) the fine fruit from America you praised so highly? Sir Walter either was, or pretended to be ignorant of the matter, and desired the gardener, since that was the case, to dig up the weed and throw it away. The gardener, however, soon returned with a fine parcel of potatoes. I have thus been particular in introducing this anecdote, because it clearly shows that the potatoe could not have been generally known at that time. It will also be perceived by Sir Walter's instructions, the high importance in which he held it, as well as the attention he wished it to receive, by specifying the spot where it was to be planted.

The potatoe from Ireland, gradually made its way into England, as some say, by the accidental shipwreck of a vessel on the coast of North Melos, in the county of Lancashire, a place even now famous for the production of this vegetable in the greatest perfection. Its cultivation was for some considerable time confined to this section of country. Nearly half a century elapsed before it received any attention in the vicinity of London—and it was considered even then, as a mere article of luxury, without any conception of the vast utility that would arise from bringing it into general use. Such, indeed, was the little attention it received, that it lingered in obscurity until the year 1662, when the Royal Society considered it as an article of national importance, and recommended its general cultivation. The potatoe did not make its way into France as early as might have been expected, from the high recommendations it received in England. Lister, in his journey to Paris, in 1693, informs us, that the potatoe at that time was scarcely to be found in the French markets. Its fortune there, appears to have been various, and determined very much by the sudden revolutions which have particularly characterized that nation. Miller tells us, that it was not much cultivated till the year 1742—and in 1749, it fell into contempt—and its cultivation left wholly to the lower class of people. Its importance, however, soon began to revive, and claim a general notice, when, by a sudden fluctuation of opinion, it again lost its reputation. Yet it was not doomed to slumber long, for the necessities of the people had driven them to invention, and they were willing to seize upon any thing that would be likely to resist the ingress of famine. The prejudices against its introduction still, however, continued, amidst this vacillation of opinion, until the production of bread made from the farina of the potatoe in combination with wheateo flour. This at least, gained its

it a temporary reputation, and seemed to insure it a durable existence, though there was still something wanting to fix its character as a wholesome article of food—which was reserved for Parmentier, who, in 1773, brought forth a specimen of bread from the farina of the potatoe alone. In Germany its fortune was not so precarious. It appears readily to have paved its way, and to have been cultivated as early as the year 1601—since, Clusius says, *ca plerisque Germanie hortis satis vulgaris dudum facta*. In Italy its fate was nearly allied to that experienced in France: so great, indeed, were the prejudices which it had to encounter, that, we are told, a ship load of the roots having been sent from England to Naples, to relieve the inhabitants of that place, who were then the victims of famine and disease, the mere name of potatoe, as food, carried with it such dread, that they chose rather to bear the horrors of their situation, than purchase the article. But happily for that portion of country, those prejudices gave way to the magic wand of science, and the potatoe now supplies the food of those wretched vagrants, who were before doomed to subsist on the watery ground.

In Scotland, Sweden, and Burgundy, it had to contend alike with the obstacles which had so long opposed it. But it is gratifying to learn, that the potatoe is ultimately finding its way into the remotest corners of the earth, and is now, nearly every where, cultivated for the benefit of mankind.

Esculent Properties.

The reputation of the potatoe, as an esculent, wholesome vegetable, is too well established, as has been already intimated, to require any further attention from me. Its use for food appears to have been co-existent with its discovery: we can find at least, in its early history, no trace of its application to any other purpose. Especial objections, however, were formed against it on account of its place among the solana. In Burgundy, we are told, its culture was interdicted in consequence of its supposed mischievous properties. Among the fancied effects produced by it, were leprosy and dysentery. Those prejudices, no doubt, originated from its exposure to the sun and weather, by which its natural qualities were destroyed, as the means of preserving it were, at that time, very little understood. Many accounts of injurious effects are to be met with. But such representations do not prove the unwholesomeness of the root, since it has constituted the chief article of food to vast numbers of people for upwards of a century. The dependence of England and Ireland upon it for food, is such, indeed, that it is emphatically styled the "bread root" of those countries. Nor is it much less extensively raised in the highlands of Scotland, where scarcity or famine was too frequent an occurrence before its introduction. It is said that many of the inhabitants of Banff, a small district in that country, in the year 1733, must have fallen victims to famine, had not the potatoe been supplied. In Wales, its cultivation has become general, as we are told, that potatoes and barley bread form the chief sustenance of the poor—and what at this time occasions the calamitous situation of Ireland, save the failure of this important crop? Two millions of people are by this circumstance deprived of the very sustenance of life, and destined to drag out an existence, at best intolerable.

Even in the early history of this vegetable, we find the attachment of the Irish to it strongly marked, and the fancy of the poet inspired to celebrate its praises.

"Leek to the Welsh—to Dutchmen butter's dear,
Of Irish swains potatoe is the cheer."

The success which now attends the rearing of this vegetable could not have been anticipated, even by the most sanguine, from the many formidable obstacles over which it had to triumph.

Having its origin in a warm climate, it was supposed to be intolerant of cold, and upon that account, incapable of cultivation in more northern climes. But experience has shown the contrary, and the potatoe is naturalized almost in every region. With the lower classes of people, it is one of the greatest blessings that the soil produces, forming "flour without a mill, and bread without an oven," and at all seasons of the year, an agreeable, wholesome dish, unaided by expensive or injurious condiments. What resources does the potatoe present to us? Its stalk, considered as a textile plant, furnishes in Austria a sort of flax—when burned it yields much potash—its apples when ripe and crushed, ferment and give spirits by distillation—its tubercles made into a pulp, are a substitute for soap, in bleaching. Cooked by steam, the potatoe is most healthy food. By different manipulations it furnishes two kinds of flour—a gruel and a parenchyma, which may be applied to increase the bulk of bread made from grain. Treated chemically, it is converted into beer, vinegar, spirits, &c.

It will be perceived, that the potatoe is susceptible of a very wide and diversified application, and highly deserving the attention of the agriculturist. Numerous experiments have already been commenced, and considerably extended on the farina of this vegetable, and by which it appears to be equal in nutritious properties to that of any other article. From some comparative experiments by Mr. Whately, of Cork, it is plainly shown, that the same quantity of land cultivated in potatoes, will produce one half more farina, than the same land applied to the production of farina from wheat. He also appropriated the farina of this root to the making of bread, biscuit, and pastry, with different proportions of flour, and found that they resisted better the effect of climate, than when made wholly of wheaten flour. It seems, indeed, to have a remarkable power of preservation, as Mr. Whately states, he has known the flour to keep good seventeen years. The farina possessing all the nutritious parts of the potatoe, and being perfectly bland and digestible in its nature, may be supposed to form an excellent article of diet for the sick. In the shops of Europe, a composition vended under the title of solomina, and recommended as a nutritious diet for children and sick persons, is said to be essentially, the farina of potatoes.

It is obvious, from what has been stated above, that the potatoe does not hold its reputation exclusively, as an article of diet. The potash in such quantities has been obtained from the combustion of its leaves, that it is supposed from the facility with which the process is effected, that France will be released in a great degree from the heavy sum she pays this country, in the purchase of that article. It also appears by the

experiments of Dr. Anderson, that ardent spirits in considerable quantity may be obtained from the distillation of the potatoe. From seventy pounds of the bruised roots, he obtained one gallon of pure spirits, considerably above proof, and about a quart below proof. The potatoe has also been made the subject of analysis, by several distinguished chemists, among whom is Vauquelin, who, from a careful investigation, drew as a conclusion, that the potatoe was composed of starch, of parenchyma, of a peculiar animal matter, and of certain salts. The existence of these principles does not explain the cause of the spirituous fermentation which they undergo when exposed in the ordinary manner to a requisite temperature. It became then a desideratum to discover the substance which, in the potatoe, supplies the place of saccharine matter to which alone this peculiar process is conceived to be owing. By a well regulated set of experiments, made by Dr. Reshier, it is shown to contain sugar and gum, in the proportion of sixty-four grains of mucous sugar, to two hundred and twenty grains of gum in the pound. It also appears from the experiments of Vauquelin, that resin and animalized matter are the only sapid ingredients of the potatoe, and give it the superior flavour, perceived when the article is eaten roasted, and which is necessarily lost by boiling.

[The remainder of this article consists of statements of experiments for ascertaining the "medical properties" of the potatoe plant, which can be interesting only to physicians. It concludes as follows:

"The extract of potatoe on the whole, must, I conceive, be now regarded, if not wholly inert, at least far inferior to cicuta, or any other article of the same class, retained in the Materia Medica. Why then should we endeavour to store our Materia Medica with useless lumber, and add uncertainty to a set of remedies, that already begin to decline in the confidence of physicians?"

We are not able to say whether the kind of wheat described in the following article preserves its reputation for being impregnable to the attacks of the Fly. The subject, however, is worthy of further inquiry, and we would thank our friends and correspondents for any information they may be in possession of relating to it.

From the National Intelligencer.

Buckland, Va. May 10, 1817.

The ravages of the Hessian Fly, of which we have so general accounts this season, are certainly a subject of melancholy concern. As far as I have been able to learn, in all the counties of Virginia where the growth of wheat is sufficiently advanced to produce the discovery of the visitation of this insect, it has invariably appeared. And I now very much lament that some of my neighbors, or myself, did not, last year, give publicity to the facts on the subject, which for several years have been known to us, and of which the present year affords additional evidence.

About five years ago, a kind of wheat was introduced into this neighborhood, which has been found, by invariable experience, to resist the fly. It was brought here by James Lawler, in a small quantity in his saddle bags, from Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he had been on a visit to his friends. He stated, that it was there called Jones's White Wheat, and had never been in-

fectured with the fly. From this circumstance considerable attention was paid to the propagation of it. The second year after it had been cultivated in this neighborhood, I was so fortunate as to get five bushels of it; I sowed it on one side of the field of about 120 acres, the balance of the field in the golden beard; there was no difference in the soil, and the Lawler wheat produced eleven for one, while the other did not exceed three for one. The fly that year was very fatal, and the golden beard, which was sowed much more thick than the other, became, after the commencement of spring, thin and scattering, and continued to decline in prospect; much of that which had survived falling till it was harvested, while the Lawler wheat grew to a fine height, and was without any fly in it.

I sowed the succeeding year my product of fifty-five bushels, and twenty more, which I obtained by giving four bushels for one. I sowed that year 270 bushels of different kinds, and made as much from the seventy-five of Lawler wheat as from all the rest, for that was also a fatal year to the general crops, from the ravages of the fly. I afterwards sowed my whole crop of the Lawler wheat; but the last fall, being lulled into a false security, from the circumstance of the fly not having made its appearance the preceding season, I sowed a portion again of the earled wheat, in order to divide, for convenience, the time of the harvest coming in, as the Lawler wheat comes later than any, except the old yellow bearded wheat generally in use some ears ago, and is about as late as that. But this year has again more fatally testified to the value of the Lawler wheat. I have almost wholly lost my seedling of the golden beard, while the other has continued to grow in proportion to its benignity of the season, and has a perfectly faithful appearance, without the trace of any fly; while in that adjoining it, of a different kind, you may immediately see deposited in the stalks, six, eight, or ten of the embryo. Among my neighbors, as far as I have learned of the state of their crops, the same result has occurred. The Lawler wheat is invariably exempt from fly, and every other kind is invariably destroyed.

Experiments were, in the first three or four successive years after its introduction, made of its efficacy, with the most satisfactory success, will only mention one:—Mr. John Brown, in the fall of 1814, sowed equal quantities of the purple straw and Lawler mixed; the fly commenced its depredations as usual in the spring, and by harvest scarcely a straw of the purple wheat was left, while the Lawler remained one, and apparently uninjured.

Of this valuable wheat much was this year found, the anxiety to get of the seed having misled, from the favorableness of the last season. At some other time it may be proper to sign the reason of this extraordinary exemption, if indeed they can be satisfactorily traced, of which there is much doubt, if not, we must content ourselves with the utility of knowing a fact.

To those who cultivate it, my experience would lead to the recommendation of sowing it thicker than usual, although it branches more early is common, and of plastering it in broad cast early in the spring, in preference to any other mode, both as means of sustaining its maturity, and enhancing its increase, it being a late wheat of tall growth.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ON FEEDING EWES WITH MANGEL WURTZEL.

From No. 745 of the Farmers' Journal.

Some persons having stated that Mangel Wurtzel will grow where they cannot get a crop of Turnips, the following extract is made for their satisfaction, from the Farmers' Journal.

It is however considered by some practical men, as dangerous to give breeding ewes too much of this root at first, causing them to shed their wool. Increasing the quantity is thought the best practice.

Herefordshire, December 12, 1821.

SIR—As I consider it to be the duty of every individual connected with the Agricultural interest to communicate to the public the result of satisfactory and beneficial experiments, I will briefly answer the several queries of M. W. in your Journal of this week.

From the principal part of my turnip crop failing in the year 1820, I was compelled to feed my stock on my crop of mangel wurtzel: the ewes, before lambing, were taken off the few turnips I had, and put into the fold, where they were fed with mangel wurtzel, and a very small quantity of hay, and without water. After lambing, they were given the same food, and from the great flow of milk produced, the lambs were in very high condition. The whole of my flock were kept entirely on this food, from the beginning of January, 1821, to the end of March, during which period I weighed eight wether sheep, and put them into a barn, when they were given twenty-five pounds of mangel wurtzel, and about five pounds of good hay for each sheep every twenty-four hours, for five successive weeks: some of them gained more than others; but on weighing them out, at the expiration of that time, they had increased, upon an average, eight pounds per quarter. I can also state that, having killed several of the sheep, the mutton was particularly mild and sweet. I am fully persuaded that there never was better food for sheep, or food that will create so great a flow of milk from the ewes. If you consider this a sufficiently minute reply to the queries of your correspondent, I think the sooner it is made known, through the medium of your valuable Journal, the more satisfactory it will be to M. W.

I remain, your well wisher, P.

P. S. It is necessary to observe, that the mangel wurtzel must be carefully cleaned, without washing, and given whole.

Dandy Looms.—A hand-loom on a new construction, and which has received the appellation of "Dandy Loom," has recently been introduced at Blackburn. Its principal advantage over the common hand-loom consists in its being much smaller, and in the application of a crank, by which, as in steam-looms, the number of picks of weft in an inch is regulated, and the cloth consequently made more even. We understand also, that the new hand-loom weaves the yarn without dressing, which is an expensive process; whilst by the use of a copper-shuttle, the necessity of winding the weft is superseded. The loom measures only about 30 inches in depth, from the cloth to the yarn beam, and its cost in wood is not more than 35s. or 36s. or in iron than 52s. 6d. A fair weaver, with tolerable exertion, will weave a piece of 25 yards in eight or nine hours. By many manufacturers, we understand the improvement is considered of some importance. Indeed, it is

conceived that it will ultimately supersede the hand-loom on the old construction; and, perhaps on some particular goods, successfully contest the further progress of power-looms.

From the Providence Journal.

Progress of Commerce and Manufactures in the West.—A day or two since, a gentleman from Pittsburgh, Penn. passed through this town, on his return to the West from a commercial expedition to Boston. He brought with him from Pittsburgh, an extensive invoice of Window Glass and Glassware, which he disposed of in handsome advance, on original cost, charges and incidental expenses. The rise and progress of Pittsburgh is, perhaps, unexampled in the annals of towns or cities, and the enviable height to which it has already attained, is highly complimentary to the enterprise and industry of the hardy sons of Pennsylvania. Forty years since, the scene on which the town stands, was a howling wilderness, and with the exception of the marks of civilization discoverable in the construction of Fort du Quesne, it presented nothing but a cheerless wild, the abode of the savage, and the resort of the yelling beasts of the forest. It now contains from 7 to 10,000 inhabitants and nearly two thousand houses, many of which are splendid and elegant. As a manufacturing town it is exceeded by but few in the United States, and from the extent of their works, it long since acquired, and still maintains, the title of the Manchester of the West. The country adjacent abounds with minerals, such as iron, lead and copper; the former of which has been found in large, and the latter in small quantities. Some years since, ship building was carried on to a considerable extent, but failed when our commercial embarrassments commenced, and is now entirely abandoned.—In the year 1805 a schooner was fitted out from the place, and sailed for Leghorn. On her arrival at that port the master delivered his papers at the custom house: the collector looked at them with astonishment, and protested there was no such port in the world—you are an impostor, said he, and I must confiscate your vessel. The trembling captain produced a map of America, on which he turned his eye up the Mississippi two thousand miles, then up the Ohio nine hundred, and at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela river, almost three thousand miles from the ocean, showed to the dissatisfied collector the port where he sailed from—the flourishing town of Pittsburgh.

To prevent Moulding in Books, Ink, Paste and Leather.—Collectors of books will not be sorry to learn that a few drops of Oil of Lavender will insure their libraries from this pest. A single drop of the same oil, will prevent a pint of ink from mouldiness for any length of time. Paste may be kept from mould entirely by the same addition; and leather is also effectually secured from injury by the same agency.

Prevention of Contagion.—Gauze veils, on the principle of Davy's safety lamp, have been recommended by Mr. Bartlett, as preservatives from contagion. This is a point of so much importance to humanity, that we hope the efficacy of the recommendation will be tried by the most critical experiments.—U. S. Gazette.

From Moubray's Practical Treatise on Domestic Poultry.

THE TURKEY.—*Breeding and Management.*

The turkey-cock is sufficient for six hens, and even more, under the management of some districts, where one breeder keeps a cock for his own, and for the use of his neighbors, who send their hens, and in that mode avoid the charge of keeping a cock: but this practice is exposed to uncertainty, and is scarcely worth following, although whilst the hen is setting, the absence of a cock is no loss, as he will sometimes find the opportunity of tearing the hen from her nest, and in the struggle, of destroying the eggs.

The hen will cover, according to her size, from nine to fifteen eggs, and unless attended to, will perhaps steal a nest abroad, in some improper and insecure place. The turkey hen lays a considerable number of eggs in the spring, to the amount of eighteen to twenty-five and upwards, and her term of incubation is thirty days. She is a most steady sitter, and will sometimes continue upon her eggs until almost starved, rather than quit her nest: hence the necessity of constant attendance with both victuals and water. She is also a most affectionate mother; and that most curious and accurate observer, Buffon, remarks her soft and plaintive cry, with her different tones and inflections of voice, expressive of her feelings. These facts, however, are to be received with a due degree of circumspection, since I have known unsteady sitters among turkeys, and however affectionate, the turkey hen, from her natural heedlessness and stupidity, is the most careless of mothers, and being a great traveller herself, will drag her brood over field, heath, or bog, never casting a regard behind her to call in her straggling chicks, nor stopping while she has one left to follow her. She differs beside, in this particular, from the industrious common hen; she never scratches for her chicks, leaving them entirely to their own instinct and their own industry. On these accounts, where turkeys are bred to any extent, and are permitted to range, it is necessary to allow them a *keeper*. The turkey hen is nevertheless extremely vigilant and quick in the discovery of any birds of prey in the air which may endanger her brood, and has the faculty, by a peculiar cry, of communicating her alarm, on which the chicks immediately seek shelter, or squat themselves upon the earth: but she will not, from her timid nature, fight for her brood as the common hen will. The domesticated, as well as the wild turkeys, run with considerable speed.

The chicks must be withdrawn from the nest as soon as hatched, and kept very warm. It is a very old and very general custom, to plunge them instantly into cold water, and then give them each a whole pepper-corn, with a small teaspoonful of milk. This baptism is used by way of a prophylactic against catching cold, to which young chicks are so peculiarly liable; but it is a practice which I have never used, and from which, in severe weather, I should suspect danger; however, their being instantly thereafter wrapped in wool or flannel may secure them. The turkey, from sitting so close and steadily, hatches more regular and quickly than the common hen.

The hen and brood must be housed during a month or six weeks, dependent upon the state of the weather. First roo, curd and barley,

meal kneaded with milk, and frequently renewed with clear water, rather than milk, which often scours them. In case of the chicks appearing sickly and the feathers ruffled, indicating a chill from severity or change of weather, we generally allowed half-ground malt with the barley-meal, and by way of a medicine, powdered carraway or coriander seeds. Also artificial worms, or boiled meat pulled into strings, in running after which the chicks have a salutary exercise. It is to be noted, that the above diet is beneficial for every other species of chicks, equally with the turkey. Superfluous moisture, whether external or internal, is death to chickens, therefore all slop victuals should be rigorously avoided. The utmost cleanliness is necessary, and a dry gravelled layer is most proper. A fresh turf of short sweet grass daily cleared from snails and slugs, which will scour young chicks, is very pleasing and comfortable to them, and promotes their health. The above substantial food was always our chief dependence with this brood, nor did we ever find it necessary to waste time in collecting ants' eggs or nettle seed, or give clover, rue, or wormwood, according to the directions of the elder housewives. Eggs boiled hard are equally proper with curd, and generally nearer at hand; the eggs being rotten, is said to be no objection, although we never used such.

Our first preference for water instead of milk for turkey chicks, so much recommended by the old writers, arose from the observation that chickens at large, among the troughs of milk-fed pigs, generally were sickly and scouring, and rough in their feathers; and more particularly so, when they had access to potatoe wash, which not only purged them, but glued their feathers together, keeping them in a comfortless and unhealthy state.

The weather being remarkably favourable, we have usually kept the hen abroad, about two hours in the forenoon, in a moderately warm sun, whilst the chicks were only three or four weeks old, great care being taken that they did not stray far from the coop. Six weeks is their longest period of confinement within doors, after which it is more safe to keep the hen for another fortnight, that the chicks may acquire strength abroad sufficient to enable them to follow the dam, they being naturally inclined to stray too far, and to weaken themselves by fatigue. When full half-grown and well feathered, they become sufficiently hardy, and in a good range will provide themselves throughout the day, requiring only to be fed at their out-letting in the morning, and on their return at even; the same in spacious farm-yards; if confined to the poultry-yard, the food and treatment is similar to that of the common cock and hen. Turkeys would prefer roosting abroad upon high trees, in the summer season, could that be permitted with a view to their safe keeping.

To FATTEN.—Sudden barley, or barley and wheat meal mixed, is the proper food for turkeys confined to feeding; generally their food and treatment are the same with other fowls. They may be fattened early, or may be castrated, a practice not very common, but the bulk of the turkeys are fed for Christmas, or the months immediately preceding and subsequent, when the quantities fat, sent from Norfolk alone, are immensely great; as also are previously the droves of store turkeys. Turkeys share with

the geese in gleaning the corn fields, or shacking, and the former forage over the woods and commons, in the autumnal season, after which they are put up to be completely fattened.

I have heard of the Norfolk turkeys fattened to weigh twenty, and even thirty pounds each, and Buffon relates that the wild turkey of America, has been known to attain the weight of sixty pounds; but I have never made any heavier than fifteen pounds, ready for the spit.

Turkeys are the most tender and difficult to rear of any of our domestic fowls; but with due care and attention, which, rightly considered in all things, give the least trouble, they may be produced and multiplied with little or no loss, and the same may be averred with all truth, of the rest of our domestic fowls, and animals in general: the losses and vexations annually deplored, arising almost entirely from ignorance and carelessness united hand in hand. Turkeys as well as geese, under a judicious system, may be rendered an object of a certain degree of consequence to the farmer.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

WET UNPRODUCTIVE MEADOW RECLAIMED. By S. W. POMEROY, Esq. Vice President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

In compliance with the request of the Board of Trustees, I will endeavor to detail the management, in reclaiming a tract of twenty acre of Woodcock-meadow, or swail, upon my farm the contrast between its present and former appearance having attracted some attention. The soil is a light, black, vegetable mould, mixed with fine white sand, upon thin, alternate strata of blue, yellow-veined clay, and the same kind of fine sand. This sub-soil retained all the surface water, and so level and wet was the whole tract, that the hay seldom paid the labor of harvesting; and except in dry summers its value for pasture was trifling;—besides, one quarter was occupied by flag ponds and mounds, the produced nothing. No part, except four acre of the upper end had been subdued, in any other way, than by cutting the bushes and floating the vestiges of a dam for that purpose now remain—a ditch through the centre five feet wide carried off, slowly, the water from the spring of winter floods of the neighboring high grounds. I began at first with ten acres, and the next year the whole was under the plough—it was struck out into lands of from one to two rods wide, as was found convenient, on account of roots, mounds, &c. and in a direction to the ditch; the lands were back-furrowed, as it is called, and the water furrows were cleared out by one or two extra bouts—as the tract was narrow, the ditch being incumbered with roots and its sides unequal, it was found necessary to plough directly across, by which it was nearly filled up. The first heavy rain its content were of the consistence of mortar, and a stop was put to all operations. To have cleared it out with shovels would have been a heavy and expensive job; a plough was tried with very little advantage. A maple sapling, that had been taken up with all its close and horizontal roots, extending four feet, was cut six feet long hitched to a strong team, and with a man mounted on it, was drawn several times through the middle of the ditch, completely scooping out the passage for the water, throwing the mud or

ch side, and filling up the inequalities; the manual labor necessary, was to clear out the mouths of the water-furrows with a shovel, which was soon performed—in the subsequent operations, the maple was frequently resorted to, with similar success. When sufficiently dry the lands were harrowed, in the same direction they were ploughed, and then ridged with a large Dutch plough and two yoke of oxen; these ridges were made by turning one furrow nearly on another, the space being perhaps ten inches, into which the manure was put, and were put five feet apart. In the centre of the ridges potatoes were planted in hills, from three to four feet apart—in cultivating, they were ploughed between the ridges *only*, with a yoke of oxen, or two mules *tandem*, and the earth to be in the hills, taken out of the furrows, so that the ridges remained entire, and the crop secure from too much wet, which otherwise would be destroyed it. As it is not the intention of this communication to state the particulars of a crop, I shall only observe, that it was an average one, with the upland in the neighbourhood—had the manure been more suitable for potatoes it probably would have exceeded; but applying the manure, which was a compost of bones and hoofs from the soap and glue boiler, fermented with leached ashes and sandy soil, I was governed partly by necessity, and partly in view, the preparation of the two first seasons for the permanent crop of grass that to follow, they being of too fiery a nature to be laid down *fresh* with grass-seeds. The next season, the lands as first laid out, were in back-furrowed, ridged, and the same process pursued as before, with less labour, the same kind of manure, and the crop rather better, as soon as it was off, the lands were ploughed in the same manner as before, for the purpose of laying it down; but they were not sufficient to take off the water entirely, and were unequal. Repeated ploughing and harrowing might have produced the desired effect, but it would have been wasting, and it became necessary to try the operation called turnpiking. A scraper, made of thin pine plank four feet long and two feet wide, shod with iron, with a couple of old plough handles fixed by staples recently for a man to hold, and small chains connected with them from the centre, to which chain from a yoke of oxen were hitched. The scraper was then placed in the water-furrow of the first land in such a position as would take up as much earth as the oxen could draw and work briskly. When he came to the centre of the land, which may now be called a *ridge*, the men raised the scraper and folded on to the next, treating each ridge in the same manner till he had gone over fifteen or twenty, he then came about and returned by the side of his former track, till he had performed the same operation over the whole—in some cases a second scraping was necessary. As the scraper was light the men held it up till he came to the water-furrows, or such places as he wanted to take the earth from, and the work was not more than to hold a plough in new rough ground. As there is no stopping, the oxen may work as much in a day as they can harrow or harrow of the same width of the scraper. The ridges had been harrowed level, and the water-furrows cleared out, the whole resembled a field of turnpike roads. To each acre

were spread 200 bushels of dry leached ashes, and 3 pecks of timothy seed, sown, harrowed, and rolled—the sowing was from the 20th September to the 1st November, and on most parts the seed vegetated before winter. It was my intention to have kept a particular account of this enterprise, but the work, owing to wet weather, and other causes, became so blended with other operations of the farm, that it was found impracticable. I believe, however, that the potato crops nearly paid the expense, the two first years; and I am convinced that the whole expense besides the value of the crops, including the extra expense, compared with laying down common upland, did not exceed ten dollars per acre. The crop of grass the following season, owing to the plants being so very young, was light—heads were formed but no seed produced. The hay resembled rowen, and was of more value than any crop the land would have borne had it been sown with the grass seed in the spring, as is usual. The land for four successive years since, without a dressing of any manure, has averaged two tons per acre—not estimated tons, as taken out of the field, but weighed out in the winter and spring in the Boston market, being put in a barn by itself, and an exact account kept of the sales. The last season the crop was lighter, but no water remaining even in the water-furrows, it has become a fine perennial meadow, and with slight top dressing once in two or three years will forever be productive of the sweetest herbage. The value of the land, in the estimation of many who were acquainted with its former state, is thought to be more than quadruple.

It may be proper to state that I have not suffered the land to be fed with any kind of stock, but have some seasons taken a second crop.

Extracts from a letter on the geology and productions of Florida, published in the Charleston Courier.

VALUABLE PLANT.

The *magny* of Mexico, the plant from which is drawn the liquor called the *pulque*, of universal use and celebration in that country, is not a native of Florida, but thrives as well as if it was. It forms a plant, when full grown, from five to eight feet high in the body, and from ten to eighteen inches in diameter, the leaves of it, if I may be allowed the term, for they appear more like huge limbs than leaves, but they must be called leaves, as they are the only lungs of the plant, descend from the top to the ground, and are so thick and heavy that two or three would make a man's load.

At the age of from six to eight years it flowers, by shooting up a stamina from ten to sixteen feet above the plant, gorgeously hung with flowers like a Maypole. Just before it sends forth this exuberance, the change in the colour of the plant indicates its near approach, when a bowl-shaped cavity is cut in the head of the plant, and a cane introduced in the side of it to draw off the liquor. Each plant contains from 50 to 150 galls. of liquor, and dies immediately after; but is succeeded by suckers left in their culture to keep up a constant succession.

This juice carried through a vinous fermentation becomes a liquor resembling cider, but more spiritous, which is sought with avidity by all ranks of society: on boiling and clarifying, it becomes a wine; and on distillation, affords a

fine brandy. The outward coat of leaves yields a membranous substance used for the manufacture of cordage; an inner coat gives a finer substance for clothing, and the internal part of the leaf is an article of food; so that this productive plant regarded by the Mexicans as one of the most beautiful gifts of nature, affords them cider, wine, brandy, cordage, clothing, food and fuel.

From 12 to 15,000 mules are daily employed in supplying the city of Mexico, from the surrounding plantations, with pulque, which is the liquor in a ciderous state. Great estates are held in that country in this article of culture. It is in the flowering of this plant, in a degenerate state, in colder climates, that we are deceived by supposing it to be the aloe that flowers once in a century: this flowers in 8 or 10 years in such climates, and perhaps is not of the aloe tribe; certainly it partakes not of the nauseous bitter, nor cathartic qualities of the aloes we are acquainted with.

AMERICAN CALICOES.

From a Correspondent of the Providence Journal.

An establishment for printing Calicoes will shortly be put in operation at Taunton, Massachusetts, which, when completed, will be a valuable acquisition to cotton manufacturers in that quarter. At Chelmsford a large establishment of this description was put in operation this week. Cotton manufacturing is one of the principal branches of domestic industry, in this State, and at this time requires every attention from those interested in it. The quantity of cotton goods now unsold, is very large, and will probably increase before the fall sales commence; consequently at that time, the sales will be very limited. Calicoes can be made in this country, of a quality superior to most of those made in and imported from Europe, and can be sold equally cheap. I should regret very much to learn, that this State, which has always been considered a manufacturing State, should be the last to commence a new branch of manufacturing, that would give a certain market for a vast amount of cotton goods; I would therefore propose to the cotton manufacturers to form a company for printing calicoes and bleaching, which is a part of the process. The good effects will be immediately perceived from the increasing consumption of American goods.

From the Genius of Liberty.

Mr. Patton—Please give the following a place in your next paper, as it is now time to use it. I have for more than twenty years past, kept meat hanging up in my smokehouse, through the summer season, and no fly worm or bug has injured it.

To prevent such injury, about this time of year, I take clear strong ley made of wood ashes. I commonly boil it to make it stronger than it generally runs off, then I take my bacon and smoked beef, having two or three gallons of the ley in a large iron kettle, I take each piece of meat and dip it into the ley, so that it is completely wetted with it, then I let it dry—then I hang the meat in its former place. By this process I have invariably found that it kept the meat free from bugs and worms, and no taste of ley is ever perceived, not even on the outside.

Yours, &c. JOHN POTTER.

Progress of Science.—A French journal recapitulates, as follows, the advantages derived to science by the late British voyages of discovery in the Arctic Seas:—1. That the continent of America is not so extensive as has been commonly supposed, towards the North Pole. 2. That its northern coasts, though at present inaccessible, lie under parallels less elevated than those of the Asiatic coasts in general, and exceed only by a few degrees the latitudes in the north of Europe. 3. That Baffin's Bay, as it is called, is not properly a bay, but forms a part of the Arctic ocean, communicating with it by Lancaster strait. 4. That Greenland is not conjoined with the Arctic countries of North America, but forms an immense island, or rather a sixth continent (Australasia being the fifth) from the extremity of the great head land which it projects, between Europe and America, to New Siberia, which appears to be its farthest limits. 5. That admitting this, it must be frozen land, and not the Hyperborean Ocean, which fills the 90th degree of latitude and the North Pole. 6. That combining the result of the Polar expeditions with Russian discoveries, there is reason to conclude, that this Arctic continent has been originally subject to the same geological laws as the other great divisions of the globe: its configuration, it would appear, is similar; its greatest breadth being in the northern part, as in the five other continents. One advantage to navigation has already resulted from certain passages discovered by Captain Parry: the whale fisheries have ventured as far as Lancaster Straights, having returned with rich cargoes.

United States Gazette.

New Mode of Preservation from Drowning.—A writer in a Liverpool paper recommends the following very simple method of preserving persons in the water from drowning:—Take a silk handkerchief, and laying it on the ground, place a hat in the centre, with the crown upwards in the ordinary position of wearing, and gather up the corners, giving them a twist to keep them more securely together. Any one may then venture into the water, without being in fear of the drowning person taking hold of him, as the quantity of air in the hat is sufficient to support two persons;—or it might be advisable to place the corners of the handkerchief in the hands of the person drowning, who would thus be kept floating, and easily conveyed to the shore. *Ibid.*

Potatoes.—The following singular statement is given as a fact:—Early Potatoes may be produced in great quantities by re-setting the plants, after taking off the ripe and large ones. A gentleman at Dumfries has replanted them six different times this season, without any additional manure; and instead of falling off in quantity, he gets a larger crop of ripe ones at every raising, than the former ones. His plants have on them three distinct crops; and he supposes they may continue to vegetate and germinate until they are stopped by the frost. By this means he has a new crop every eight days, and has had for six weeks past.—*London paper.*

Canine Sagacity.—The house of a respectable tradesman in Exeter was lately saved from fire, by the sagacity of a little terrier dog. Just as the family were about to retire to bed, the animal

attracted the notice of the mistress of the house, by its repeated and ultimately successful attempts to draw her towards a safe in the kitchen, where she discovered a quantity of candles in a burning state. It appears the servants had indolently and incautiously burnt off a candle from a quantity which were hanging by a string.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

"KEEP COOL."

When every one is complaining of the heat, this advice will surely be grateful who is confident that he is acquainted with very simple and certain methods, if not of totally preventing, at least greatly mitigating, the unpleasant feelings complained of. An observance of the following rules, has, by the experience of many, proved them to be of this character, and as such are warmly recommended to be pursued:—

Dress must be light both in color and weight; open and loose in texture as well as in the manners of their making.

Never walk during the day without an umbrella, and then do not walk fast, and keep as much as possible in the shade.

Dwellings will be kept perfectly cool if the windows be closed so as to exclude the hot rays of the sun, and not opened until sometime after the sun has set. In those rooms which are in constant use the windows should be bowed, independent of the exclusion of the hot air; moderate darkness is preferable to glaring light.

The brick and stone pavements should be wet at least twice every day; early in the morning and towards sun-set; the evaporation will cool the atmosphere, and temper the heat still retained by them.

In order to sleep pleasantly, the windows of chambers must be kept entirely closed, until after sun-set; then let every aperture be free to the current of the evening air.

Cool yourself perfectly before you go to bed.—Dr. Franklin says he was in the habit of sitting undressed at his window, until he felt pleasant, and did not think a person so doing was liable to take cold.

He also recommends, that when the bed-clothes feel disagreeable, having imbibed the moisture of the body, to shake them, or rather move them up and down, without displacing them, until the air passing through the saturated filaments make them cool and refreshing.

If you are warm sit quiet. Most persons in their violent impatience to lower their temperatures increase them by their efforts.

It is not advisable to check a profuse perspiration by the sudden use of fanning, sitting in what is called a draught of air or removing too much of our dress. Also,

Be cautious in partaking of cold refreshments; the sudden alteration thus produced is in the highest degree dangerous.

Expose yourself no more than is necessary.—Use no more exertion than is absolutely required; early in the morning and in the evening there is time enough for exercise. Avoid excess in every thing.

These are homely but excellent directions. They insure not only comfort but health; they do not merely compose the body to a pleasant state, but settle the mind to its usual and regular operations. If such be their effects, and we know them to be such, they are valuable.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1823.

'The Farmers' and Gardeners' Remembrance' is unavoidably omitted this week in consequence of some unforeseen avocations, and the necessity of preparing an Index for the first volume. In our next, we hope to take up the thread of our discourse, under that head, and shall continue to spin as long as our staple lasts, and our manufactures find a good market. In the mean time, we shall be diligent in collecting and arranging materials to form the topics of our future remarks, which cannot and ought not to be altogether extemporaneous.

THE SEASON is as favorable as the hopes of the farmer could anticipate. Fruit is not altogether so abundant as it was the last summer and autumn, but Grass and Grain are, generally speaking, very exuberant. Indian corn, likewise, promises fair, and there is a prospect that every rational expectation of the husbandman will be realized. It appears by the last American Farmer, that the southern section of the Union partakes with us in the bounties of indulgent Providence. A correspondent of *the Skinner*, under date of Wheatland, July 13, says:—“Our grain harvest is now nearly completed, and we are enabled to form a more accurate estimate of the results than heretofore, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that the general crop far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine calculation. In some instances the crop is as heavy as any I have ever seen in most I think it may be estimated at near an average. Our corn, millet, &c. present the most satisfactory promise, and, in fine, there is a prospect of the present year being far more prolific in the aggregate of agricultural products, than any which has been experienced for a long time.”

Mr. Erberton.—As you are anxious to contribute, not only to the wealth, but the health of farmers, I would suggest the utility of prescribing an effectual remedy for the cutaneous disorder, commonly termed *poison of the skin*. This irritating eruption is extremely prevalent among those now employed in hay-making, and is a small impediment to their important labors. It is thought to be caused by ivy and dog-wood which abound most in meadows. Washes of brine, fever-bush, &c. are frequently applied with little or no apparent success. I have lately heard that lime-water, employed as a wash has been found effectual.

Yours, respectfully

E. B. K.

FOREIGN.

Intelligence has been received from London as late as the 19th, and from the French army in Spain to the 13th of June. The French appear to be advancing without meeting with much opposition, aided and preceded by bands of Spanish royalists, who should seem to be active and numerous. The Spanish population appear not only to acquiesce, but exult in the domination of the invaders, and the Constitutionalists exhibit

cely the appearance of opposition. It may be that Constitutionalists are pursuing that system of politics which conquers by delay, but appearances at present are ominous to their cause, and almost preclude hope of their eventual success.

The Cortes continue to act with apparent resolution, announce their determination to conquer or perish. Other they will act the same part with the Cortes of Portugal, and make a great show of resistance in order to cover their dispersion, time only can determine. The Regency established under French auspices at Madrid, appears to be exercising almost undisputed authority over a great part of Spain. Prussia, Russia, Prussia, have recognized it as the legitimate government of the country, while the English minister is with the King and Cortes at Seville.

England subscriptions of money and arms have been raised to assist the Spanish cause, but the government appears to be determined not to depart from a neutral policy.

It is to be recollected that the Spanish news is distributed principally through French channels. Bell's Messenger, a London paper, says "The friends of Spain and Portugal cannot be too much on their guard against the devices of the common enemy, by its agents every political occurrence beyond the seas is distorted, if unfavorable to his views, and is twice grossly exaggerated before the public here in France are permitted to hear any thing about it." Another London editor says that he had been offered a large bribe to yield his columns to the dissemination of interested and deceptive statements. Still under allowances for one-sided statements and distorted misrepresentation, we shall not be able to form any conclusion favorable to the Spanish cause.

Ships Captured.—The United States' barges Gallier and Musquito, under the command of Lieut. Allen, and human, have succeeded in capturing near where Allen fell, a piratical schooner of 70 or 80 tons, and destroyed or made prisoners nearly or all her crew, amounting to about 40. When the schooner approached the piratical schooner, the crew of the latter leaped overboard, and attempted to swim ashore, but were pursued, and about twenty of them were taken by the captain of the District, and sent to Matanzas, where they remained in prison. The schooner was taken possession of by the barges. The commander, known by the name of *Little Devil*, killed in the action.

Shipwreck.—The brig Mechanic of New-York, has been lately burnt by pirates, and all on board murdered. The piratical schooner which committed this atrocious act was taken by two English cruisers, and thirteen of its crew were captured and conducted to prison.

Attack on the Patriots.—The attack was sudden and unexpected. About 200 of the Colombians are said to have killed and wounded. The remainder made good their retreat.

The United States' brig Enterprise.—On the 1st of this month, this vessel was cast away on Little Caracacas, and crew were all saved, and the rigging, stores and guns were recovered from the wreck.

DOMESTIC.

Hon. Smith Thompson has been appointed, by President, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the States for the second circuit, in the place of Livingston, deceased.

Rev. Heman Humphrey, of Pittsfield has been chosen President of the Collegiate Institute at Amherst, Mass. vice Rev. Dr. Moore, deceased.

John Meer, of Philadelphia, has discovered a new process, by chemical process, of hardening a soft argillaceous stone, of little use or value as it comes from the quarry, so as to give it any degree of hardness suitable for sharpening all the different instruments which require a very fine edge, such as razors, graters, surgical instruments, &c.

Fire.—The valuable two story Farm House in Montpelier, Vt. owned and occupied by C. C. & A. S. Wing, was consumed by fire on the 21st inst. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by sparks from the chimney falling on the roof. Most of the furniture was saved. The dwelling house, barns and out buildings belonging to Capt. Leonard Hodges, of Williston, (Vt.) were lately consumed by fire. The fire originated in an adjoining field, which had been set on fire, and the family having left the house for the purpose of extinguishing it, the building took fire in their absence, and was not discovered till it was too late to effect any thing more than the saving of a little furniture, and a few articles contained in the out buildings.

The Small Pox is said to be prevailing at Baker-field, Vt. to an alarming degree. One death has occurred, and the lives of two or three others are despaired of. The infection was communicated by a gentleman recently returned from Canada, to which a great number were exposed before the nature of the disease was known.

A man was lately discovered in Lynn woods, extended on the ground and perishing with hunger. He was unable to give any account of himself, had built a sort of a wigwam, was extremely emaciated, and had been missing about two months. He was removed to an almshouse, and it is thought that he may recover.

We hope to do some good by suggesting to those who might not otherwise think of it, the danger of suffering children to eat as freely as they choose of unripe fruits and vegetables. There is a great deal of this trash that can easily be got at, and while even grown people sometimes make themselves sick in this way, it should be recollected that children have more fondness for these things, and little if any judgment in the use of them.—*Conn. Mirror.*

The Philadelphia Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, has awarded to Mr. Jonathan Nichols of this town, a medal and twenty dollars in cash, being the highest premium it can bestow, for the invention of his Spring Carriage Seat.—*Progr. Jour.*

Messrs. Dyers & Co. have completed their Currant Vintage. They gathered more than eight hundred bushels of currants, and have made fifteen thousand gallons of wine. Four thousand dollars worth of sugar was melted down in the process, and two hundred dollars paid to children for gathering the fruit, besides other large expenditures for labor.—*Ibid.*

A very singular fact occurred in Manchester a few days since. As Mr. Samuel Cheever was at work in his field, his attention was arrested at the sight of a number of dung-hill fowls, with heads erect and wings extended, standing in a circular manner. On going near to ascertain the cause, he saw a large black Snake of 5 feet in length, within the circle, and his squamous head elevated 7 or 8 inches above the surface of the earth, while his posterior parts remained in a spiral form. And so complete was the fascination, that Mr. C. was under the necessity of getting a pole to disperse the fowls, in order that he might kill the snake, in which he happily succeeded.

The Serpent, which had power over our mother Eve, hath power also over the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air!—*Essex Register.*

By a recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court it has been decided that Banks are liable to pay their note when one half is presented by the owner, the other being lost.

Mr. John Prall, Jr. of Prallsville, in this county, says the Trenton, N. J. American, has this season cut and gathered, from two and a half acres of meadow, nine tons of Timothy hay. One of the stalks measured more than five feet in height; and the whole averaged more than four feet.

Three highwaymen have been arrested in the neighborhood of Albany, having in their possession pistols, gunpowder, knives, and all the necessary implements for their foul profession. Two belonged to Philadelphia, and the other a lad, only 16 years of age, belonged to New York.

As some men were lately digging a cellar in Lynn, they found a human skeleton, apparently that of an Indian, who must have been buried many years ago. It was on one side, with the feet and legs drawn up. The bones were very large, and beside them were found two large clam-shells, probably intended for the deceased to eat his soup, on his journey to the land of spirits.

An insane man named Freeland, entered a boat in New York on the 21th July, and proceeded to the middle of the New York river, where he cut his throat in a most shocking manner. Every attempt was made to save him, but proved fruitless.

The amount of capital which may be invested in Manufacturing Incorporations granted the last session of the Legislature alone, in this State, is five million of dollars. The Dover Company employ one million; the Nashua Company, one million; Somersworth, half a million; Jaffrey and Chesterfield \$300,000.

Kenneb. Sentinel.

It is stated in the Kingston (Jamaica) papers, on the authority of an intelligent gentleman from Cuba, that in consequence of the continuance of extreme dry weather for many months in Cuba, that the loss in cattle and in horses is estimated at a million of dollars.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st qual.	ton.	130 00	135 00
pearl do.		140 00	145 00
BEANS, white.	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, unss, 200 cwt.	bbl.	9 00	9 50
cargos, No 1,		8 25	8 50
No 2,		6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	11	12
" 2d qual.		9	10
small kegs, family,		13	14
CHEESE, new milk		7	8
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	75	50
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine,	bbl.	7 65	7 75
Guineese		7 62	7 75
Rye, best		4 50	4 62
GRAIN, Rye	bush	68	70
Corn		55	60
Barley		48	70
Oats		37	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1,		8	12
LIME,	cask	1 25	1 37
Oil, Linseed, American	gal.	65	00
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12 00	12 50
Bacon Middlings		14 50	15 00
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	12 50
Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bush	2 00	
Clover	lb.	8	9
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		55	62
do do unwashed		45	50
do 3-4 washed		50	55
do 1-2 do		42	45
Native		35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		55	60
do Spinning, 1st sort		50	55
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh		7	8
VEAL,		6	8
LAMB,		5	7
POULTRY,		10	14
BUTTER, keg & tub		13	14
lump, best		18	20
EGGS,	doz.	14	15
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	80
Indian,		75	
POTATOES,		45	47
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	1 50	2 25
HAY, best,	ton.	18 00	22 00

Rural Sounds as well as Sights delightful.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds
 Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
 The tone of languid Nature. Mighty winds,
 That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood
 Of ancient growth, make music not unlike
 The dash of ocean on its winding shore,
 And lull the spirit while they fill the mind,
 Unnumber'd branches waving in the blast,
 And all their leaves fast fluttering all at once.
 Nor less composure waits upon the roar
 Of distant floods, or on the softer voice
 Of neighbouring fountain, or of rills that slip
 Through the cleft rock, and chiming as they fall
 Upon loose pebbles, lose themselves at length
 In matted grass, that with a livelier green
 Betrays the secret of their silent course.
 Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,
 But animated nature sweeter still,
 To soothe and satisfy the human ear.
 Ten thousand warblers cheer the day, and one
 The live-long night: nor these alone, whose notes
 Nice-finger'd art must emulate in vain,
 But cawing rooks, and kites that swim sublime
 In still repeated circles, screaming loud,
 The jay, the pyc, and even the boding owl
 That haills the rising moon, have charms for me.
 Sounds inharmonious in themselves and harsh,
 Yet heard in scenes where peace for ever reigns.
 And only there, please highly for their sake.

COWPER.

From the Upper Canada Weekly Register.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Sir,—I beg leave to send you the following account of a very extraordinary phenomenon which lately occurred in the waters of Lake Erie, which you are at liberty to use in any way you think proper. I am, &c.

A. H. BURWELL.

Port Talbot, June 20, 1823.

On or about the 30th of May last, a little after sunset, lake Erie was observed to take a sudden and extraordinary rise, the weather being fine and clear, and the lake calm and smooth. It was principally noticed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle creeks, which are 20 miles apart. At Otter Creek it came in without the least previous intimation, in a swell of nine feet perpendicular height, as was afterwards ascertained, rushed violently up the channel, drove a schooner of 35 tons burthen from her moorings, threw her upon high ground, and rolled over the ordinary beach into the woods, completely inundating all the adjacent flats. This was followed by two others of equal height, which caused the creek to retrograde a mile and a half, and to overflow its banks where water was never before seen by seven or eight feet. The noise occasioned by its rushing with such rapidity along the winding channel, was truly astonishing. It was witnessed by a number of persons.

At Kettle creek several men were drawing a fish net in the lake, when suddenly they saw the water coming upon them in the manner above mentioned; and, letting go their net, they ran for their lives. The swell overtook them before they could reach the high bank, and swept them forward with great force; but, being expert swimmers, they escaped unhurt. The man who was in the skiff, pulling in the sea line, was drove with it a considerable distance over the

flat, and grounded upon a small eminence until the water subsided. There were three successive swells as at Otter creek, and the effects up the creek were the same, with this difference, the water only rose seven feet. In both cases, the lake, after the three swells had spent their force, gradually subsided, and in about twenty minutes was at its usual height and tranquillity. It was observed at other places along the shore, but the high steep banks did not admit of the same observation. In all however, there was a general correspondence as to the height of the rise.

Conjecture will doubtless be awake as to the cause of this most remarkable phenomenon: but it must only be conjectured, for it was unattended with any circumstance that could remotely hint at a probable cause.—But such was the fact, and it must furnish its own comment.

REINDEER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Bullock's attempt to introduce Reindeer into Great Britain is likely to be completely successful. A herd of these fine animals is now in Ireland, on the lands of Sir W. M'Mahon; and in Scotland, on the hills to the west of Edinburgh, a herd has not only been naturalized on the soil and food, but the females have produced their young, and are thriving as well as if they were in Norway. Some of the Wapiti, or gigantic stag of the Missouri, have also been imported into Scotland. These animals are of the size of horses, and can be broken for harness, in which their speed must be prodigious.

[U. S. Gazette.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

Fill up your time so fully with useful employments, as to have little leisure for pursuits of a doubtful character. Endeavour further to acquire such a strong sense of duty, such a taste for contemplations of a higher order, and such well arranged habits of sacred study and devotion, as may supersede the temptation to devote to idle, if not injurious amusement, moments which may be so much more profitably given to the great concern of preparation for another world. Keep in mind the claims which your family, your friends and society, have upon your hours of retirement; and the importance of so employing those hours, be they few or many, that both your mind and your body may be refreshed for the returning duties of each successive day. And, lastly, guard against habits of idle curiosity, and be not ashamed to own that there are many things with which neither your time nor your taste permit you to be acquainted, and least of all with every new tale that happens to be the subject of popular conversation."

Anecdote of the late Dr. Hutton, connected with his extraordinary advancement.—Dr. Hutton was originally a common workman in a coal mine in the north of England, and having in the use of his pickaxe wounded his arm, he was disabled from pursuing his humble labor. In order to gain an honest livelihood, he applied himself to writing and arithmetic, and subsequently set up a little school. Hexam Bridge, by some accident fell down, and Dr. Hutton, then an obscure country schoolmaster, wrote a long paper, recommending a model for the new bridge, which attracted great attention in that part of the coun-

try, and was well believed adopted. Subsequent advertisement appeared in the London paper inviting candidates for the office of Professor Mathematics in Woolwich Academy, and soliciting at the same time testimonials of their respective claims. Two persons were selected, the result of the examination, by scientific men and these two were Dr. Hutton, and the celebrated Dr. Maskeline, late Astronomer Royal. The umpires, who had scrupulously examined pretensions of each, declared that there was very little superiority between these successful candidates, but if there was a preference Hutton was entitled to it.—Hutton was totally unfringed, and had not been seen at the time by examiners.

GARRICK AND FOOTE.

The success of Garrick's Stratford Jubilee which ran ninety nights in one season, so annoyed Foote, that he was going to burlesque it by a mock procession. A man dressed in Garrick was to be introduced as the principal character, and some one was to address him in his own Jubilee lines—

"A nation's taste depends on you,
 "Perhaps a nation's virtue too."

To which he was to make answer only by clapping his arms like the wings of a cock, crowing out—

"Cock-a-doodle doo!"

Garrick hearing of this, was so much amused, that he got a nobleman to persuade Foote to abandon his mirth-moving design.

Some of our journals have lately repeated Tom Sheridan's facetious equivocal to his brother when he advised him to take a wife—have no objection, Sir, whose wife shall I take. An equivalent to, if not the original of which we remember to be of some standing in Warwickshire. Sir —, a justice of the peace had frequently had before him, at the sabbath parish, farmer B—, whose love of trigue often brought him into paternal scrap. One day, while his worship sat with my lord it was announced that the worthy farmer charge of the constable, attended for a hearing touching one of his usual misdoings. My lord was requested to leave the room during the amination; and on going away met the culprit. "Ah! John," said she, "why do you come so with the girls—why don't you get a wife?" Poor John scratched his head apologetically and replied, "So I does, ma lady, sometimes but then their husbands are so dommed mad

The Strawberry.—It is a fact, though not generally known, that the common strawberry is a natural triforce; and that its juice, without any previous preparation whatever, dissolves the tartarous incrust on the teeth, and makes the breath sweet & agreeable.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1823.

No. 2.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

It is supposed that by this time you have completed your haying, and finished the former harvest, and perhaps have leisure and occasion to attend to the process of

Drainage, or freeing your land from superfluous moisture.—This is an operation of great importance in agriculture, though comparatively speaking, it has not so strong claims to attention in the United States, where labor is dear, and land is cheap, as in older and more populous countries, where it is necessary that "every rood of ground maintain its man." It is not often advisable to neglect, or half cultivate arid lands, for the sake of undertaking extensive projects of draining bogs and morasses, but it sometimes happens that labor, skillfully directed, can in no way be so profitably bestowed as in drawing off the superabundant water from a soil which is rendered unproductive by an excess of that element. A piece of ground, which is made useless, and unhealthily, by too much water, may be situated near a farmer's house or barn; or it may be well for the sake of health, safety to his cattle, or for improving a prospect from his place of residence, to drain some particular spots, although there could be no probability that the products, or the additional value of the soil itself will ever compensate for the expense of such draining.

We shall not attempt to give any very elaborate remarks on this subject, nor to enter at all into what may be called the philosophy of draining. We shall say nothing under this head relative to the different strata or layers of substances of which the earth is composed, and of cracks or fissures between them, which form deep caves or reservoirs of water, as the case may be. What has already been published respecting Mr. Elkington's improvements in draining, in our paper, vol. i, p. 403, will suffice, as it relates to this branch of the subject, for practical cultivators. Those who wish for a thorough knowledge of the principles of the art of draining, must not only attend to geology and mineralogy, study a number of books written on these topics, but must view the operations of nature in hilly countries, and trace the signs of drainage from mountain to valley, follow underground brooks and rivulets by appearances on the ground, which indicate their course; and then by viewing the shape and materials of the earth's surface what is the probable structure of its interior.

Drains used in farming are of two kinds, open and covered. Drains should be of a size and depth proportioned to the extent of the swamp, and the probable quantity of water for which they are designed to be channels. They should generally be carried through the lowest and wettest part of the soil, although it should be necessary, in order to effect that purpose, to depart from straight lines. Open drains sometimes answer the double purpose of conveying superfluous water, and of inclosing fields. They make a hazardous and inconvenient improvement without the addition of a bank, hedge or fence. The Farmer's Assistant says, "when

a ditch is made for a fence, it ought to be four feet wide at the top, one or less at the bottom, and about two and an half deep; with the earth all thrown out on one side, and banked up as high as possible." Sir John Sinclair states that "it is a general rule regarding open drains, with a view of giving sufficient slope and stability to their sides, that the width at top should be three times as much as that which is necessary at the bottom, and in the case of peat mosses or soft soils, it should be such as to allow the water to run off without stagnation, but not with so rapid a motion as to injure the bottom."

But before you attempt to drain a piece of land, it will be well not only to calculate the cost, but to ascertain the nature of the soil which it is proposed to render fit for cultivation. If the subsoil or under layer be clay, the swamp may be worth draining, though there should be no more than six inches of black soil or mud over it, for the clay and the mud mixed will make a fertile soil. But if the sub-soil or under stratum be gravel or white sand, it will not, in common cases, be best to undertake draining unless the depth of black mud be as much as from fifteen to eighteen inches deep; for the soil will settle after draining and be less deep than it was before. But the situation of the land to be drained may authorize some variation from these general rules.

The manner of draining a swamp is as follows: Beginning at the outlet, pass a large ditch through it, so as mostly to cut the lowest parts. Then make another ditch quite round it, near to the border, to cut off the springs which come from the upland, and to receive the water that runs down from the hills upon the surface, in great rains. These ditches should be larger or smaller, in some proportion to the size of the swamp, the shape and size of the hills which surround it, and other circumstances, which might tend to greater or less quantities of water's being occasionally or generally led to the ditches. If the swamp be large it may be necessary that some smaller cross drains should be cut in several of the lowest parts. The bottom of the main ditches, when the soil is not of an extraordinary depth, must be lower than the bottom of the loose soil; otherwise the soil will never become sufficiently dry and firm.*

It is said by Sir John Sinclair (Code of Agriculture, page 182) that "in all drains, it is a rule to begin at the lowest place, and to work upwards, by which the water will always pass from the workmen and point out the level.—This enables the laborers also to work in coarse weather, and prevents their being interrupted by wet, so early in the season as otherwise might happen."

The mud and other materials, which are dug out of a ditch or drain should not be suffered to lie in heaps or banks by the side of the ditch, but should be spread as equally as possible over the surface of the drained land. In this way the matter taken from the ditches will tend to level the surface of the swamp, will, perhaps,

serve in some measure for manure, and will not present any impediment to the passage of the water to the ditches. In some cases it may be advisable to transport the earth which is taken from the ditches, to the farm-yard, or the hog-pen, to form a part of that layer, which good farmers generally spread over those places in autumn to imbibe liquid manure or make into compost with dung. In many instances, we are told, that the earth thus dug out of ditches is thought to be worth enough to pay for the expense of digging the ditches.

The American editor of Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, has the following among other judicious remarks on this important subject. "The most expeditious, effectual, and economical mode of making a drain would undoubtedly be to use oxen, and a scraper or ox-shovel, as it is sometimes called; an instrument well known in this country in the making of roads. In some cases this mode might not answer, as in very miry grounds, and lands just cleared of timber. But where lands are very miry, if the process is begun at the outlet of the water, and there indeed it ought always to be begun, the next adjoining portion will generally be made so dry as to allow being trodden upon in a proper season; and in this way a drain may by degrees be carried on towards the centre. In nineteen cases out of twenty, drains may be probably effected in this mode. Where the ground will admit of it, two men and a boy, and two yoke of oxen, will accomplish more business of this sort in a day, than half a dozen men in the same time with only spades and shovels. Wherever the labor of cattle can be substituted in this country, for human labor, policy requires it to be done. The surface of wet and miry lands is usually full of inequalities: if a scraper is employed in draining them, the earth taken from the drain is easily landed in any hollow spot which needs to be filled; and if there are no such hollows, or they have already been filled, the earth may be spread over the surface in such a manner as to do the most good. If the earth is not wanted for other purposes, it is recommended to drop and spread it, if practicable, in such a manner as to leave the general surface of the land sloping towards the drain, that the water may the more readily incline towards it and pass off. At some distance below the surface in peat grounds, there is usually found a hard stratum of earth, called in the common language of our farmers *hard-pan*. The hard-pan, if ploughed into, scraped out, and spread on the surface, would greatly improve the texture of such soils. This furnishes another argument in favor of using a scraper in draining, for in no other way can the upper earth taken out of the drains be so cheaply removed, and put on the adjoining; nor in any other way can the hard-pan be so easily broken up and carried off, nor in any other way, oftentimes, can suitable earth be so well obtained for the purpose of spreading it over the surface with a view to improve the texture of the soil. If the object be to pile the earth from the drains into heaps with a view to composts, this purpose is completely accomplished by means of the scraper."

* See Deane's New England Farmer, Art. DRAIN.

Even in cases where no outlet can be obtained, land may be drained to some effect by digging a ditch of considerable breadth and depth, which will serve as a reservoir for the water, and the earth taken from the ditch will, if properly spread, not only make room for the superfluous water, but elevate the surface of the soil. In this way the water may be separated from the land to pretty good purpose. But it is always best if possible to obtain an outlet, which it is desirable may be so low that the water in the ditches may have some motion, lest its stagnation cause unhealthy exhalations.

The preceding remarks are applicable chiefly to draining on a large scale. The following observations taken from an excellent "*Essay on the Principles and Practice of Rural Economy*," by G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Esq. may perhaps, more frequently apply to practical purposes, than those which recommend processes more laborious and expensive. "In ordinary situations where there are no obstructions above, and the declivity easy, the task is not great nor very expensive; a cut two feet wide made in the right situation, three feet deep, and narrowed to a foot at the bottom, is sufficient to lay the land dry for a great distance, if it is carefully cleaned out every fall; for the distant water will in twelve months make itself small channels beneath the surface of the cut, which will be pressed up by continual percolation: by this simple operation, lands which have never produced any thing are made to produce heavy crops of turnips or grain, and become productive hereafter: the expense, even when the labor is to be paid for, is nothing compared to the benefit. A laborer may easily make three rods a day, which at fifteen dollars per month for board and wages, is about eighteen cents a rod. A cut of this description, with smaller ones leading to it if necessary, is amply sufficient, and will stand to all effective purposes in the place of those expensive methods practised in Europe. If it be an extensive bottom and proper for permanent meadow, the cut may be enlarged to any width at the same expense, by varying the method. The plough and the scraper should be used instead of the spade, taking care to finish the banks with a neat slope to the bottom, by the spade and rake, and sowing a few grass seeds upon it, at a proper season to take root before the freshets come on. If this be done in a proper manner, the grass will grow as well on the slopes and the bottom as on the surface of the meadow, and be cut with as much ease and advantage. Wide drains of this description seldom want cleaning out; the sod prevents the soil washing in. A cut of this description, which I made eight years ago in a piece of interval of 200 acres, has not wanted cleaning out to this moment."

An English writer in remarking on this subject says in substance, that a swamp, which is covered with moss may be injured by draining it too much—that his crops were best when the surface of water in the surrounding ditches was not more than three feet lower than the meadow—that it will be a great advantage to the improved moss-ground if the farmer is able to flood it at proper times, by means of a dam and gate at the outlet. This will greatly add to the fertility of the land, which is drained, but care must be taken not to let the water remain on the ground too long a time, because, though there will be no danger of its re-converting the

soil into a bog, so long as there are channels to carry it off, it will be apt to chill and injure the plants.

If a swamp is overrun with bushes, a dam at the outlet, by means of which it may be flooded, will, perhaps, present the best mode of subduing them, which may be effected by flooding in two or three summers. It will besides afford a good method of enriching the soil. The Complete Farmer says "first drain the land, and if there be any heath or turf on it, burn that off, and shape the surface over. Then make a dam at the lowest part, and a sluice, and work the water upon it through the winter. The mud which comes with the land flood will bring a fine sward over it in two or three years, and be afterwards a yearly manure; so that it will bear annual cutting, and besides be good pasture for cattle after the sward has become strong enough to bear them.

There are some drained meadows in the neighborhood of Boston which have dams at their outlets, by means of which the water may be made to cover the surface of the meadow, or stand at such height in the ditches as may be thought necessary to communicate a proper degree of moisture to the soil. In a hot and dry season the water is so far purposely obstructed at the outlet as to stand in the drains within two or three feet of the surface of the meadow. The water generally penetrates every part of the soil in the meadow, as high as the level at which it stands in the ditch, and some degree of moisture is drawn by the heat of the sun, (provided the soil be tolerably open and porous) quite to the top of the ground. This ascent of moisture from the wet ground below is effected by the same principle which causes oil or tallow to rise in the wick of a lighted lamp or candle. If a soil is naturally too wet, by causing water to stand in its immediate vicinity within two or three perpendicular feet of its surface, you will increase the evil more than most people would be aware of; and if a soil is naturally too dry, or is suffering in consequence of a dry season, letting water into ditches or channels two or three or more feet below the top of the ground will give moisture to the whole mass. Thus springs which flow under, but near the surface of the ground, may often be traced by the verdure of the herbage above them; and the banks of rivulets bear aquatic plants and exhibit other marks of moisture for several feet above the ordinary level of the water. A knowledge of this principle may sometimes be of use to gardeners, and lead to perhaps the best way of watering delicate plants, viz. instead of applying water directly to the roots, let it be poured plentifully into small trenches between or near the rows of the plants to be watered, and it will percolate slowly through the thirsty earth, and in its passage become warmed, imbued perhaps, with particles of manure, and thus answer a better purpose than cold water from a well and a watering pot, applied directly to the plants, at the risk of displacing some of the soil and deranging the economy of the small and fibrous roots.

To destroy Crickets.—Mix some roasted apple with a little white arsenic powdered, and put a little of this mixture into the holes or cracks in which the crickets are; they will eat of it and perish.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR.—If you think the following account of the effects resulting from experiments made with Plaster of Paris, can be of any use to the public, you have the liberty of publishing it in your useful paper.

About eighteen years ago I purchased half a bushel of Plaster, with a view of trying it on my land. A part of it I sowed on my mowing some of it I put on my corn, and a small quantity was left which I put into a box and set away, having very little faith in its utility, and having some fears lest it would eventually injure the land on which it was used.

I could not perceive that it had any effect on my corn, and very little, if any, on my grass and of course I determined to make use of no more of it.

In the spring of 1813 I wanted the box in which my plaster had been kept for seven years for another use. I thought to myself what shall I do with my plaster, considering it to be good for nothing. I thought I would put it into the road, but at length the thought occurred to me it might possibly do some good, and as there was but a small quantity of it, it could do but very little damage. I sowed it upon a piece of dry grass land which had been mowed for many years, but which produced so little as to scarcely pay the expense of getting the hay. I sowed my plaster about the first of May, and it was but a short time before its effects were clearly to be seen. When I cut my grass I could see exactly where the plaster was sown; it was mostly clover, being thick and very much like rowen. I had a second crop almost as large as the first. The second year the produce was about as good as the first, and the third about half as good as the first and second years, and the fourth the same as it was before any plaster was sowed.

I now make use of plaster on this piece of ground with the same effect as at first. It produced this year a fine crop of grass, principally clover, and now promises fair for a second crop. The beneficial effects of plaster on pasture land are very great. I have used it in this way eight or ten years. I sow it on the same piece of ground every second year. Five or six pecks to an acre I think sufficient. My pasturing is essentially improved and produces nearly double the quantity of feed than it formerly did. A part of my pasture formerly produced little else than bushes, which I frequently cut, but could not exterminate them, and the land being so moist and rocky as to forbid the use of the plough. This part of my pasture now has quite a new appearance. Since I have commenced sowing plaster upon it I have cut the bushes twice, and they are almost entirely gone. The grass, particularly white clover, grows luxuriantly.

In 1817 I sowed a piece of ground with flax and on two thirds of it I sowed plaster. The flax on the third part on which I sowed no plaster was not so large by one quarter as the other.

In 1818 I planted a field with potatoes, and manured one half of it, putting a good shovelful of manure in each hill in every second row through the field. The other half I put a spoonful of plaster in each hill. When I dug my potatoes I found the produce of the plastered row to be full equal to those that were manured.

In 1819 I planted a dry gravelly piece of land

with potatoes, which had become so barren as to be considered almost worthless. I put a spoonful of plaster in each hill, hoed them once, and had an excellent crop of potatoes.

I have now an acre of potatoes growing which I plastered, which look remarkably well and promising.

A FARMER.

Worcester, August 1, 1823.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—The following is founded on fact, and with a little variation, is literally true. Mr. A. and Mr. B. are two farmers living only eighty rods distant from each other. Their farms each contain about one hundred and twenty acres of land, being of about equal value.

Mr. A. manages his farm so as to summer and winter twenty head of cattle and keep them well, and always has a ton or two of good hay left in the spring. He raises two hundred bushels of corn in a year and about the same quantity of English grain. He and his two sons, the one twenty and the other fourteen years of age, perform all the work on the farm, as they hold it a fundamental principle not to hire any labor, unless something special and unforeseen should render it absolutely necessary. This work is always done in season, and much time is gained, which is spent in building stone wall and making other valuable improvements on the farm. He never makes any bluster about his business, but always keeps a steady course, beginning early in the morning and finishing his work in season at night. He says that he chooses to do his own work rather than to hire it done, for if he does it himself it will be done as he wishes to have it, but if he hires it done he will have to pay for, and there is the expense of boarding, which is something.

He says he is obliged to study economy that he may keep along and gain a little. He will not run into debt, unless necessity compels him to do so, as he thinks it is better for him to do without things that would be convenient, but can be dispensed with, than to buy them on trust, and pay by and be under the necessity of selling a yoke of oxen, or a piece of land, to pay his debts. He and his sons drink no ardent spirit on any occasion whatever, for they have learned by experience that they can perform more work and be more robust and hearty without spirit than with it, and by abstaining from the use of it they are able enough at least to pay all their taxes, beside the hazard of consequences arising from the danger and force of habit. Thus by prudence and economy he is able to meet all his demands, contribute liberally to the various benevolent objects of the day, and add something to his permanent fund besides.

Mr. B. conducts business in a very different manner. He has as much help of his own as Mr. A., yet his work is always driving him so that he is compelled to hire much extra labor, in order to keep business along. He raises no more grain nor cuts so much hay, nor gets done so soon as Mr. A. He makes no essential improvements on his farm, for he says that he can make more by working out with his team than he can to build stone wall and subdue his rough land. He is considered a temperate man, but it costs him more for ardent spirits than it does to pay his taxes. He says that he cannot work in hot weather, nor does he want his men

to work without rum. He is some in debt, and says he cannot bring both ends of the year together, yet he will not deprive himself or his family of the conveniences of life on that account. If himself or his family want any thing which they have not he will buy it and pay for it when he can; so that instead of lessening his debts he is continually adding thereto, and according to the course of things he will sooner or later be obliged to sell a part of his farm to satisfy the demands of his creditors.

W.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

James Ombrosi, Esq. consul of the United States at Florence, has sent to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, through William Little, Esq. of Boston, a few pounds of a grass seed, which he calls *Erba Medica*, and which he says is cut in Tuscany five or six times a year, and is there considered particularly nutritious food for cows or horses. It is chopped up, or in some other way, mixed with hay for cattle. Mr. Ombrosi and Mr. Little will be pleased to accept the thanks of the society for their attention. The seed appears to us to be that of some species of *Trifolium*, evidently not the broad leaved clover of Flanders, which is on the whole considered the best by European cultivators.

The Flanders clover, however, in our seed stores, is sadly mixed with other varieties, and sometimes other species of clover. The seeds of the *Trifolium officinale*, melilot, or yellow Trefoil, are intermixed to so great an extent, that some fields which we have sown with red clover seed, bought as such in the shops, are now of a yellow color from the prevalence of the melilot. The worst of it is, that it is an increasing evil. Ten years since the melilot, or yellow clover, was so uncommon, that we examined it as a botanical novelty.

From the American Farmer.

PLANTATION OF TIMBER.

MR. SKINNER—Having lost my mother at an early age, I was sent to her parents, to receive that care which a widowed father could not bestow on my infancy; and being in the vicinity of the Valley Forge, in Chester county, I witnessed the destruction of the timber of that estate, and of several adjoining ones, by the continental army huddled there in the winter of 1777. Every tree was cut down, and all the fence rails taken, to shelter and warm those heroes, who, though unable to prevent Sir William Howe from entering Philadelphia, were willing to brave the inclemency of a winter season, badly clad and badly fed, to keep him prisoner there; so that the proprietors, unable to enclose their grounds immediately afterwards, and scarcely able to purchase fuel, considered themselves utterly ruined. The effect of their complaints remained impressed on my mind, until I went to Europe in 1791, and induced me, while there, to make particular enquiries how those old countries obtained continual supplies of an article so indispensable for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

I learned with astonishment, that there was not probably one single tree in England or France, but had grown from the stump of another tree, which had been planted by the hand of man; or was itself one of those identical monuments of human industry, patience and foresight in planting.

The planting of chestnuts, and most other tree seeds, was as familiar to many, as the planting of corn with us; and except the aquatics, which are grown from cuttings mostly, and the evergreens, whose little seed are put into beds and transplanted, is preserved very much in the same way, both objects requiring a preparation and protection well known to farmers. Of these, however, I have given some details to the Agricultural Society of this State, from a translation of a French treatise, and which they may one day give to the public. The want of timber will not be so much felt in the United States, whilst the increased population is spreading over the immense forests of the west, as to require a knowledge of the science, except as concerns those who are proprietors of grounds on the borders of fresh water streams which render the clearing unhealthy; or others, who have cleared, hilly, broken or stony grounds, fit for timber, and fit for nothing else. But the science of cutting to grow again, if it may be called a science, should be known to every farmer, planter or proprietor, because the weight and value of the article will not allow of much transportation; and the advantage of a second growth on the spot is superior to trees already grown at a distance, if all had means to spare to procure them. There is nothing mysterious, or difficult, or costly, in procuring the second growth of trees of the common kind, and in greater quantities than the first growth, as the experience of every iron master in the country has shown; and indeed, those very farmers about the Valley Forge, who had witnessed the cutting of the timber by the owners of that estate for years, and who were so much alarmed at their situation and prospects in 1773, were, on my return in 1799, abundantly supplied by wood of second growth, and as rich and contented as ever. Patience they found of necessity; observation of what had passed so completely under their eyes, was all that was wanted.

What is most essential here now, perhaps, is a disposition to look to futurity—to provide in time; but, I will add, from what I learned and saw abroad,

1. That the felling of trees is confined to the winter season; or rather, to that time in which the sap is under ground.
2. That every tree, young and old, on a certain space, is cut in the same season, for old dead stumps do not re-produce.
3. That they are cut as smooth and level with the ground as possible; and
4. That, while young, they are kept from the browsing of cattle.

Your very obedient servant,

THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.

Baltimore, July, 1823.

Superficial Observers.—There are some persons that never arrive at any deep, solid, or valuable knowledge, in any science, or business of life, because they are perpetually fluttering over the surface of things, in a curious or wandering search of infinite variety; ever hearing, reading, or asking after something new, but impatient of any labor to lay up and preserve the ideas they have gained; their souls may be compared to a looking-glass, that whosoever you turn it, it receives the images of all objects, but retains none.

From the Edinburgh Magazine.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON UPON THE SEASONS.

Translated from a paper of Olbers, in "Annales de Chimie et de Physique." Février, 1822.

The moon acts upon the earth in a manner certain and demonstrable; for it enlightens our nights, it draws the earth a little from its elliptic orbit, it occasions a small oscillation in the earth's axis, it produces the flux and reflux of the sea, and an analogous but less motion in the atmosphere. But it has been the general opinion of mankind, from time immemorial, that besides these demonstrable effects, the moon according to its different phases, exercises a considerable influence upon the health of mankind, upon animals, upon vegetation, and on chemical operations. Experience alone can throw light upon this subject; for it is possible that the moon may have an influence upon our atmosphere, produced by the different forces of attraction which it exercises at different times—and also by its light. Long and well conducted experiments have completely refuted such hypotheses; they have proved that neither the lunar phases, nor the situation of the moon with respect to the sun and earth, have scarcely any influence upon the weather; for no fixed relation whatever can be discovered between them, notwithstanding the vast number of trials and observations which have been made for a great number of years. The result deduced from one series of meteorological observation, are always contradicted by another series: we cite, for example, Howard, who believed he had discovered that the barometer rose most frequently in the quadratures, and that its fall was most common in the syzygies. Cotte, on the contrary, to whom meteorology is so much indebted, and who commenced in order to confirm the remark of Howard, afterwards found by twenty years' observation, that the barometer was the highest at the time of the new moons, and lowest at the time of the full moons. Lalande and Lamarck have drawn from their observations the most opposite result, respecting the effects of the moon in her passage by the plane of the equator. But a decisive proof of the small influence of the moon, appears to me to result from this circumstance, that this influence, by whatever force it may be produced, known or unknown, ought to be the greatest possible between the tropics; however, in the equatorial regions, not a trace of it can be found. In these countries, the heat, the rain, the winds, &c. all depend on the distance of the sun from the zenith of the place, without any regard to the situation or the phases of the moon. We may be yet more convinced of the smallness of this influence, if we reflect that the most opposite weather, in different parts, takes place at the same instant of time, and consequently, under the same lunar phase. This fact is determined, with the greatest evidence, by the accounts of the weather which we receive from different places, during the time of an eclipse. M. Bode, for example, has collected the remarks made during the time of a solar eclipse which happened on the 18th Nov. 1816; where we perceive a strong mixture of good and bad weather, without any respect to order, spread, during this day, through a great part of Europe. Professor Brandes, having compared, with great labor, but in a very instructive manner, the variation

of the weather, which took place over a great part of the earth's surface, in 1783, found no relation between it and the lunar phases; and if a variation in the weather appeared to coincide with these phases in any one country, no variations, or opposite variations, would take place in other countries. The period of eighteen or nineteen years makes no discovery of any sensible analogy in the variations of the weather during the years equally distant from these intervals.

Some have pretended to have remarked sensible effects produced by the rising of the moon, and by her culmination; but the phenomena cited by them, either do not prove this influence, or are not accurate. Several of our mariners, also hold, that the full moon, when rising, dissipates the clouds; but this prejudice owes its origin to the circumstance, that the clouds commonly disappear during a tranquil evening, and consequently at the rising of the moon, according to a very just remark of M. Brandes. The pretended observation, that a storm cannot approach from the zenith, at the time of the full moon, contradicts itself, for the electric cloud which is at the horizon of one place is at the zenith of another place not many miles distant. But in asserting that the lunar influence upon the seasons is extremely weak, and that it is nearly lost among the other causes which produce a variation in the weather, we are not certain that the moon does not produce some little effect. Let us see what the theory seems to indicate. The moon and the sun produce, twice in twenty-four hours fifty minutes, a flux and reflux, both in the ocean and in the atmosphere; these motions vary with the phases of the moon; they are the strongest in the new and full moons, and the weakest in the first and last quarters. Let us suppose, for example, that the tides of the atmosphere produce a change of .0351 of an inch in the height of the barometer, in the syzygies; it will produce only half that variation in the quadratures. Now, though these effects are so weak, it is not impossible but that the strong tides at the new and full moon may dispose the atmosphere to receive considerable motion. We dare not therefore, declare as absolutely false, the observations which some philosophers pretend to have made, namely: that more storms happen at the time of a new and full moon, than at the quadratures. It is the same with respect to the passage of the moon through the equator, and through the perigee; at these times it may act as an exciting cause, although no violent motion be produced by it in the atmosphere.

The moon may also have an influence upon the variation of the weather, in an indirect manner; that is by the motion of the waters of the ocean, at least upon some coasts. It is true, in the open sea, the height of the tides never exceeds three or four feet; but upon the coasts, in bays, and narrow channels, the rise of the tides is much more considerable. At Brest, for example, it rises more than twenty feet, and at Bristol more than fifty. Ought not the motion of these large masses of water to occasion some variation in the atmosphere, especially as they appear to have a small influence on the electricity of the air? The inhabitants of the sea-coasts believe it to be a fact, that the changes in the weather, and the force and direction of the wind and clouds, depend on the tides. We may

here observe, that the tides of the ocean, and those of the atmosphere, do not happen at the same period. The air being easily moved, and not being hindered by any obstacle, instantly obeys the attractive force of the moon; but the waters of the ocean are more tardy in obeying this force. On this account, the atmospheric tides immediately follow the passage of the moon over the meridian; but high water, in the open sea, does not take place till three hours afterwards; and on coasts, and in bays, it happens still later. It is possible, then, that the mediate and immediate effects of the moon upon the atmosphere, in some places mutually destroy each other; and this is perhaps the cause why the astronomer Horsley, at Oxford, could not perceive, in the English observations, any relation between the weather and the phases of the moon; while Toaldo, at Padua, believed that he could distinguish the moon's influence in the observations made during fifty years at Polesina. Now, though I would not deny but that the results deduced from observations by Toaldo, might be partly true for the climate of Italy, I must still observe, that from the great number of exceptions to this rule, he was himself convinced that the lunar influence was extremely small. A series of experiments for many years, has convinced me, that in our climate, where the weather is subject to more considerable and more numerous variations, the rules of Toaldo are entirely wrong. For example, on the 7th Dec. 1813, the full moon coincided with the perigee, and two days after the moon had its greatest northern declination, so that, from the principles of Toaldo, the lunar influence ought to have been the greatest possible; but notwithstanding all this, there was not any sensible change in the weather. I believe, then, that I have demonstrated, that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small, that it is totally lost among the infinite number of other forces and causes which change the equilibrium of our very moveable atmosphere. The influence of the moon upon the weather, and upon the atmosphere, being so insensible, we are entitled very much to suspect its pretended influence, either upon men, animals, or plants. In fact, it is all of it due to illusion and prejudice. It is evident the duration of the period of some phenomena exhibited by men in health, agrees only nearly, and never exactly, with the lunar revolutions; and that these phenomena show themselves under every phase of the moon, not only in persons of the same age, and of the same constitution, but also in the same individual. This alone is sufficient to show that the moon has no influence, and all modern physicians are agreed on this point.

I have little faith in the observation of Sanctorius; namely, that men in health gain one or two pounds in weight at the commencement of the month, and that they lose as much towards the end. In the same manner, observations made with the greatest care, have induced me to doubt very much the remark cited by the poet Lucilius, and often since repeated: namely, that lobsters, oysters, and other shell-fish, are fatter while the moon is on the increase, than when she is decreasing. A very little attention will convince us of the nullity of this assertion; especially if we can but credit the remarks made by the able physician, Robault. I have great confidence in the very careful experiments made

the celebrated agriculturists, Ladronecker, Reichard, and Hartenfels; also by great naturalists, Budon, and Reaumur; who have distinctly, that the increase or decrease of the moon has no influence, either upon the germination of seeds, or upon the increase of plants, or upon the rapidity of their development, or upon their quality. I have also much difficulty in believing, that the light of the moon produces a particular effect different from that of any other light. The experiments made in me, in 1783, by Athan. Cavallon, and repeated by Bertholon de Saint-Lazare, prove nothing respecting lunar light augmenting evaporation; the same manner I assert, that those of Weitz, de with potash at Lautenberg, prove nothing respecting the lunar rays drawing forth humidity. If, in South America and Batavia, they are such a dread of moon-light, I should attribute the pretended pernicious effects said to be produced, more to the humidity of the air, and the coldness of the nights, than to the effect of any influence of the moon. Bonitus observes the tetanus to take place at Java most frequently during the night, in the rainy season; he expressly remarked, that the two terrible diseases so frequent in the East Indies, namely the cholera morbus and dysentery, most frequently took place during the rainy months of summer. The celebrated Reil observes, that persons have become incapable of supporting daylight from having slept exposed to the light of the moon. I have, however, never heard from sailors any complaint of this kind. M. Reil asserts, that children sleep less tranquilly when the moon is on the increase. Having had experience on this subject, I cannot speak ideally as to the truth of it; but, in any case, I would explain it without having recourse to the influence of the moon. I should be glad to know if painters have really remarked that the moon has an effect upon their colors, as they have pretended that it has.* In a word, experience does not prove any particular influence of the moon's phases upon animal organization; the theory given by R. Mead is absolutely false. I can positively assert that I have always been attentive to this subject, with respect to persons, during the long time that I have practised medicine, and that I never perceived any relation between the courses of the moon and my patients, or between their symptoms and means of effecting cures. Neither have I marked any influence of the lunar phases, either on diseases caused by worms, or dropsy, or on even on epileptic diseases; I will, however deny, contrary to so many ancient observations, but that the moon may have some influence in particular diseases.

Among all the instruments we can employ, in order to detect natural agents, otherwise imperceptible, the most sensible, as Laplace has very properly observed, are the nerves, the sensibility of which is often increased by disease. It is means of the nerves that we can discover the sole electricity produced by the contact of metals; and it can only be owing to the extreme sensibility of the nerves, that some sick

Experiments made at the Royal Observatory at Paris, have proved that the light of the moon condenses a very powerful lens, had no effect whatever in changing chemical products, though very sensibly and equally affected by the light of the sun.

Note by the French Translator.

persons are able to perceive the influence of the moon in particular situations, that influence being so extremely small.

It may also be this circumstance, perhaps, which has discovered to physicians, that there is a relation between the lunar phases and the access of epilepsy and insanity. I dare not decide whether we are to explain in this manner the remarks made by Dickmerbrack and Remozini, respecting the pestilential fevers, which raged in the years 1636, 1692, 1693, and 1694. It could, however, be owing to nothing but accident, that so many persons affected with fever died, during the time of the lunar eclipse, which happened on the 21st of January, 1693. The influence of the moon upon the crisis of diseases, taught by Galen, and defended so long in the schools of medicine, is contradicted by experience, at least in Europe; and if Balfour be right, in asserting that there is a connexion between the tides and the access of endemic fevers in India, and that the crisis of fevers happens but at the moment when the lunar solar action begins to decrease, we can only so far agree with him, that this effect only takes place near the sea-coast. In general, we must read those authors, who refer so many things to the effects of the moon on diseases, with considerable distrust. It is here, as in many cases of reverie—we only see it when we believe it. A belief in this influence can only deceive the observer, who, otherwise fond of truth, shares this belief with the sick persons; and thus it is that hope and fear excite in the imagination effects to which the moon does not in any way contribute. Thus, also, it was in former times. People in general were afraid of eclipses of the sun and moon, and believed that these phenomena exercised certain pernicious influences over sick persons, and persons possessed of weak nerves; now, absolutely no sick person perceives the effect, and the physicians pay no attention to it.

Leghorn Hats.—The common redtop grass that grows in our meadows, is superior in durability and color, to the leghorn straw. This is about the time to gather it. It may be selected by handfuls by following after the mowers, before the grass is shaken out. To bleach it requires a very simple process: Scald and dry the grass two or three times, which takes out the green color—then whiten it still further if you please, by placing it in a tub or barrel, in such a manner as to expose it to the fumes of brimstone; or braid it and then fumigate it, as the milliners do their leghorn bonnets. When we consider that it costs the price of six or eight weeks labor of a girl to purchase a leghorn hat, is it not well worth the while for farmers to let their boys select grass for their sisters and others to braid. Even the largest of the grass makes hats of finer quality than gentlemen commonly wear. More than a million of dollars has been paid for leghorn bonnets within the last year.

Bennington Gazette.

Corn.—To procure a good crop of corn, we would recommend to the farmer to put a good coat of plaster, say about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre, on meadow land, soon after mowing, and turn in the crop of rowen, when grown. In the spring bush it, so as not to disturb the sod—cross-furrow, and dung it in the hill. By this method we believe the worm will be less likely to in-

jure it than when turned over in the spring; the growth will effect it less; and the corn will be earlier. By this method you have your annual crops, and the land seems to be restored to its original state. This plan was taken by a neighbor of ours, who has unquestionably the best corn in the town, if not in the county.—*ibid.*

COMMUNICATED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MEDICAL SCHOOL AT BOSTON.

The Medical Faculty of Harvard University give notice, that their lectures at the Massachusetts Medical College in Boston will begin on the third Wednesday in November, and be continued daily until the usual termination of the course.

It is presumed that the means, now possessed by this school for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of medical knowledge in all its branches, are equal to those offered by any American college, and commensurate with the advances made by society in the other departments of useful learning. As auxiliary to the several courses of medical instruction, the school is amply provided with apparatus, collections, and opportunities for practical demonstration; which, if aided by industry on the part of the student, are calculated to afford him the same kind of information, as that for which the hospitals and seminaries of Europe are usually visited. These auxiliary advantages consist in a large and select medical library; a cabinet of a thousand anatomical preparations; an ample and well furnished chemical laboratory; a collection of specimens of the materia medica; a suit of models and specimens for illustrating the principles and operations of obstetrics; a course of recent dissections, both public by the professor, and private by the students themselves; and lastly, an opportunity of acquiring practically medical and surgical knowledge at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The following courses of lectures begin and terminate at the periods which have been specified.

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. Warren, fee \$20.

Chemistry, by Dr. Gorham, fee \$15.

Midwifery and Jurisprudence, by Dr. Channing, fee \$10.

Materia Medica, by Dr. Bigelow, fee \$10.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Jackson, fee \$15.

These constitute the regular course of medical instruction preparatory to a medical degree. Students, who choose, have the additional opportunity in the spring season to attend lectures at Cambridge on Mineralogy, Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Philosophy applied to the Arts, as well as on various departments of literature.

As the Massachusetts General Hospital has not been completed so as to be accessible to medical students until within the two last seasons, it may be proper give some account of the opportunity it affords for practical instruction to students during their residence in the city. The wards of the medical departments have always furnished a succession of interesting cases, both acute and chronic, which have been under the care of the professor of the theory and practice of physic. Regular clinical lectures during the winter are given upon these cases, and students are admitted to the patients so far as to become experimentally conversant with the symptoms

of their diseases, the progressive changes which take place, and the operation and influence of medicinal agents.

As is common in large establishments of the kind, many patients resort to the General Hospital to undergo surgical operations, rendered necessary by accident or disease. No other kind of institution affords equal opportunities for acquiring a practical acquaintance with operative surgery. Not only the operations themselves, but the treatment of the cases preparatory and consequent to the operation, and the progress and management of convalescence, may be here studied and observed. The superior conveniences which a well arranged hospital affords for the accommodation of the sick, renders this institution a resort, not only of the poorer class, among whom in a large city, accidents are of frequent occurrence; but of other individuals from a distance, who come with the expectation of relief from chronic maladies requiring surgical treatment.

The following is a record of surgical cases, and of operations performed in the Massachusetts Hospital, by the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, during twenty months, from the opening of the building in Sept. 1821, to June 1823.

1821.	Sept.	21.	Operation for Prolapsus ani.
	Oct.	18.	Lithotomy.
	"	23.	Operation for Popliteal Aneurism.
	"	25.	Operation of Fistula in ano.
	Nov.	10.	Fractured leg.
	Dec.	9.	Dislocation of the hip in the ischiatic notch.
1822.	Jan.	6.	Fracture of the thigh.
	"	"	Compound fracture of the leg.
	"	30.	Removal of a portion of the tibia.
	Feb.	5.	Amputation of the leg.
	"	19.	Operation for phymosis.
	"	"	Removal of diseased toes.
	March	9.	Fractured leg.
	April	22.	Compound comminuted fracture of leg.
	"	24.	Extirpation of tumour from the breast.
	June	8.	Comminuted fracture of the Os humeri.
	July	17.	Amputation of the breast.
	August	2.	Compound fracture of both patellae.
	"	30.	Removal of foreign substance from the globe of the eye.
	Sept.	20.	Amputation of the breast.
	Oct.	12.	Extirpation of the parotid gland.
	"	"	Operation for prolapsus ani.
	"	23.	Operation for Fistula in ano.
	Nov.	23.	Operation for Cataract.
	"	26.	Operation for Necrosis.
	"	"	Removing tumour from the foot.
	Dec.	20.	Operation for artificial pupil.
1823.	Jan.	15.	Removing tumour from the side.
	Feb.	5.	Removing fragments of rib.
	"	12.	Operation for Cataract.
	"	18.	Operation for ligular aneurism, the iliac artery tied.
	"	"	Facial nerve divided for tic douloureux.
	"	25.	Operation for phymosis.
	"	"	Laying open a fistulous ulcer over the ribs.
	"	26.	Inferior maxillary nerve divided for tic douloureux.
	March	6.	Fractured leg.
	"	"	Operation for Cataract.
	April	4.	Operation for Cataract.
	"	29.	Operation for Cataract.
	May	26.	Operation for Necrosis.
	"	21.	Fracture of the thigh.
	"	26.	Operation for Cataract.
	June	9.	Operation for Fistula lachrymalis.
	"	11.	Operation for Cataract.
	"	"	Operation for Cataract.
	"	"	Operation for Eversion of eyelid.

The fee for attendance on the joint medical and surgical practice of the hospital is reduced to ten dollars.

Beside the practice of the hospital, opportunities frequently occur of witnessing the private practice of physicians, such as the condensed population of large cities is peculiarly calculated to afford, where the poorer class is numerous, and many of them the subjects of charitable institutions.

Board in the city may always be obtained at from three to four dollars per week. The medical class of the two last years has consisted of about eighty students.

Boston, June, 1823.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1823.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO ADVISERS.

Some of our friends, subscribers and others, have, from time to time, favored us with goodly advice and gracious admonition, with respect to the mode of conducting our paper, which deserve respectful notice, and our tribute of thanks. We beg leave, however, to accompany our acknowledgments with the exposition of certain reasons, why we cannot always altogether comply with the wishes of many, who have been so obliging as to point out to us what they suppose to be at once the path of our duty and our high way to popularity. They say that our paper would be much more acceptable to the public in general, were it not for the dry, uninteresting, and wire-drawn articles with which column after column is crowded, to the almost total exclusion of those light and amusing matters which alone can give a charm to a periodical work. They cannot endure a "lengthy" piece, especially if it requires to be read over twice in order to be comprehended. They wish for short and pithy items, which contain a little of every thing, like the catalogue of an auctioneer.— They would have us tell them all that is deserving of the attention of the man of the world, the merchant, the mechanic, &c. as well as the complete farmer, in a few words, which shall be very appropriate, and yet so comprehensive as to embrace all that ought or can be the subject of thought, or call for the exercise of the human faculties. Scientific topics, and details of processes relating to useful but homely arts, they expect us to treat in such a manner as to arrest the attention of all classes of readers like Sir Walter's novels.

Others of our friendly dictators have taken the trouble to let us know, in substance, that if we intend to render ourselves agreeable to the more astute and sensible part of the human species, we must pay a little more homage to the ladies of Helicon. They seem to wish us to give directions for salting beef in "witty Hudibrastics," and tell the motherly house-wife how to save her bacon in galloping anapaests, like "I saw a man catch a fish with a line that was terribly tangled."

or in ambling iambs and strutting spondee like

"Stay your rude steps whose throbbing breasts incl
The legion fiends of glory or of gold."

Some well-wishers have given us both oral and written information that they are "alutely tired to death" with our endless essays on the breeds and diseases of cattle, manure, digging ditches, planting potatoes, &c. which cause our papers to be as dull as merchants' ledger, and disagreeable as a dose of ipecacuanha, before breakfast. Others complain that we are apt to be a little too learned, and soar somewhat above the comprehension of readers in general. That we sometimes make use of ear-boring and jaw-cracking words which are all Greek to farmers—that to address our disciples in an unknown tongue is harsh, orthodox, and cannot be useful.

We shall briefly take notice of some of the topics of complaint, but have not room, nor sure, nor inclination to enter at large into our own vindication. With regard to long articles we beg leave to observe that our main object in the tracts complained of, has been utility, not amusement. In giving directions relating to processes and modes of proceeding in tillage and affairs of rural economy, it is generally necessary to be minute and particular to prevent mistakes, and make our meaning perfectly understood. If we do not tell our readers all, may as well tell them nothing at all relating to these things. It will not do to set down a paragraph and leave the reader to guess at the rest. Precision is all important in matters which relate to useful arts, and it sometimes becomes necessary to relate what every body knows, who the least acquaintance with the subject, in order to introduce what is not generally known. Col. Rumford, Dr. Anderson, and many other writers on topics of rural and domestic economy, have been found fault with, and we think unjust for writing long articles and dealing too minutely in details with regard to subjects which they have treated, very much to the benefit of mankind. The sententious and aphoristical mode of writing is very improperly applied to topics where science is made the hand-maid of useful arts. Besides, we would take the liberty to tell these critical gentlemen that long articles are now-a-days, very fashionable—all the rage in Edinburgh, and quite the ton in the Quarterly Review. With regard to wit, which some of our readers acknowledge to be their chief object of pursuit, whenever they condescend to read, we must tell them that wit and humor are out of place in scientific articles. It is true, sometimes attempt something of the kind subjects of agricultural interest; but in thus doing, are actuated by the same principle which would lead us to give a piece of sugar-candy to a wayward child to induce him to learn his lesson. We yield a little to the bad taste of some

ders, and pursue a good end by means which are conscious would not bear the test of correct criticism.

As relates to being sometimes too learned for any of our readers, we shall borrow the luck of Mr. Lowell, as displayed in the last number of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, his shield is sufficiently capacious and impenetrable to defend us as well as the conduct of that very valuable publication. "We reproached with introducing articles, which above the capacity of common farmers. If it intended as an intimation that we devote a large proportion of this work to philosophical agriculture, we deny the fact; we also give the preference to home-bred, practical essays and experiments. But we are not only to admit that the introduction of rational scientific speculations, such as those of Kir-land Davy, is inexpedient. Massachusetts scarcely a town, which does not furnish educated men. Knowledge must be first communicated to them, and from them it will inevitably reach their less informed neighbors." In using words not of common occurrence, we have commonly introduced other words of same meaning to explain them. Thus, in using the word hydrogen, we usually accompany it with the words [inflammable air,] or if we want the word oxygen, we explain it with [air] in brackets. After all, we cannot help make our meaning always obvious to those who have no previous knowledge of our subjects of discussion. And we presume that, as we have given such words, with their explanations, several times, that our readers to whom they were new, will be so good as to select them, and not oblige us to be always repeating "line upon line." With all our care in our writings to every capacity, there be some articles which every reader can comprehend, although some other articles scientific and more practical, may be excused for his particular use. No reasoner will find fault with an entertainment use some of the dishes happen to be too highly seasoned, or otherwise not agreeable to taste, if there are other substantial and wholesome viands, which correspond with his taste.

FOREIGN.

From Cadix has been received as late as the 12th of June. On the 12th the Cortes, then sitting at Cadiz, informed the King that circumstances required a royal decree. Ferdinand replied that his consent and love for his people as a king, would not him to go; but that as an individual, he would any kind of sacrifice. The Cortes immediately chose a Regency, by whose orders the king was escorted to Cadiz, followed by the Cortes, the army, &c. On the 14th the king arrived at Cadiz, received with acclamations, and presented with keys. On the 16th the regency was dissolved, the king restored to his authority. Soon as the Cortes and the troops had left Seville, the people rose en masse, and for three days committed

great excesses on the property of the Constitutionalists, who had left the place. They were, however, dispersed by Gen. Lopez Bances, who levied a contribution of \$50,000 on the clergy, by way of atonement for the excesses of the populace. The French had not reached Seville at the date of the last accounts. The Cortes were in session at Cadiz, determined to defend that place to the last extremity.

On the 13th, at Cadiz, the Minister of War *ad interim*, Don Stanislaus Vaneche Salvador, was found dead, with his throat cut with a razor. A note written with his own hand was found in a window of his chamber, in which he stated his intention of destroying himself; observing that life was becoming every day more insupportable to him—that his conscience did not accuse him of ever having committed crime or offence, and that he mentioned this in order that no other person may be in any manner accused or implicated.

At the last session of the British Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, a premium of thirty guineas was granted to Messrs. Cowley & Staines, of Winslow, Berks, for preparing one hundred and forty-three pounds of Opium, from poppies raised in England.

There are now nineteen counties in England, into which the tread mill has been introduced; and it has uniformly followed, that those persons who have been subject to the discipline of that machine, have, at the expiration of the terms of their imprisonment, shown a strong disposition to forsake their former dissolute habits, and have returned into society with improved ideas of rectitude and morality.—*Poismouth Journal*.

The daughter of a Greek, called *Spartan*, has traversed the islands in the garb of a warrior, and called upon the young men to enlist under the banners of their country. She recruited, by her activity and enthusiasm, sixteen companies of 50 men each, placed herself at the head, and proceeded with them to *Napoli di Romania*.

DOMESTIC.

Michigan.—A trading and hunting party, consisting of about 75 Americans, commanded by Gen. Ashley, left St. Louis last spring for the Rocky Mountains. On the 2d of June, 2 or 3 hundred miles above the Council Bluffs, they were attacked by the Recaras Indians, who killed 14 of the American party, and wounded 9. Gen. Ashley then took post, with one boat and thirty men, a few miles below where the attack was made, and sent his wounded and disabled men back to the Council Bluffs. Col. Leavenworth, by order of Gen. Atkinson, marched from the Council Bluffs on the 22d of June, with a body of troops and friendly Indians, to punish the Recaras, who were reported to have taken post and fortified themselves.

Three daughters of Mr. Marcus Robbins, of Hampton, Vt. lately spun, in one day, 345 knots of good woollen yarn, or 115 knots each.

Two young cattle lately died in Pawlet, Vt. in consequence of eating dried black cherry leaves. The leaves operated as a very powerful poison.

American Duck.—We have just examined several specimens of this article from the manufactory of Mr. George Johnson, Salem, Mass. This Duck doubtless possesses, in every respect, the superiority over any of foreign manufacture—being made of pure flax, every thread, both warp and filling *doubled and twisted*, without the addition of any glutinous or acrid substance which might expose it to mildew. Of its strength and durability the highest commendation is furnished by the government of the United States, who have contracted for its exclusive use in the navy—after testing its utility by satisfactory experiment. We confidently recommend it to the notice of merchants and ship owners in this place.—*Nantucket Enquirer*.

A young man of Mercer, (Pa.) having been to grind a scythe, on his return, being on horseback, and carrying the scythe crossways before him, the horse started, and the heel of the scythe caught a bush, which drew it across the young man and cut him in so shocking a manner as to cause instant death.

How to cure a Wen.—A gentleman of Baltimore, who for 11 or 16 years was plagued with a wen on his head, for which he could find no cure, happened a short time ago in a frolic with a *young Irishman* to receive a severe blow directly upon the excrescence, which entirely removed it. The operator is very willing to try his skill in any other cases that may offer.

Tow Cloth.—There is no article of domestic manufacture so much wanted as stout Tow Cloth. The filling and the warp should be of equal firmness and size, and full forty inches wide, as this article is principally wanted for bailing up Domestic Cotton Goods. It need not be very fine, but it should be very stout and firm. Our New Hampshire friends are particularly requested to attend to these remarks, as the Tow Cloth which comes from that State is so thin and *slazy* that no manufacturer of Cotton Goods will buy it.—*Continued*.

A Great Shark.—A Shark, when alive, measuring from 12 to 13 feet in length, and weighing about 1000 pounds, was presented to the Alexandria Museum, by Capt. Joseph Marbury, of that town. This monster of the deep was taken by the donor, in the Atlantic Ocean, and is supposed to be the largest ever preserved for any museum in the United States.

Several buildings were injured by lightning during the storm last Monday evening.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	D. C. D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, per 1st qual.	ton.	130 00	135 00	
pearl do.		125 00	000 00	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00	
BEEF, mess, 200 cwt.	bb.	9 00	9 50	
cargo, No 1,		8 25	8 50	
" No 2,		6 75	7 00	
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual.	lb.	11	12	
" 2d qual.		9	10	
small kegs, family,		13	14	
CHEESE, new milk		7	8	
FLAX		8	9	
FLAX SEED	bush	75	78	
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine,	bb.	7 65	7 75	
Groceries		7 62	7 75	
Rye, best		4 54	4 62	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	68	70	
Corn		68	70	
Barley		57	60	
Oats		9	10	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	8	12	
HOPS, No 1,		1 12	1 25	
LIME	cask	65	00	
Oil, Linseed, American	gal.	70		
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00	
PORK, Navy Mess	bb.	12 00	12 50	
Bone Middlings		14 50	15 00	
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	12 50	
Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bush	2 00		
Clover	lb.	8	9	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		55	60	
do do unwashed		45	50	
do 3-4 washed		50	55	
do 1-2 do		42	45	
Native		35	37	
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		55	60	
do Spinning, 1st sort		50	55	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh		7	8
VEAL		6	8
LAMB		5	7
POULTRY		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub		13	14
lump, best		18	20
EGGS	doz.	14	16
METAL, Rye	bush	75	80
Indian		75	
POTATOES, new,		1 00	
CLOVER, liquor,	bb.	1 50	2 25
HAY, best,	ton.	18 00	20 00

From the New York Observer.

FALLS OF THE MOHAWK.

The following lines, written by the celebrated Thomas Moore, at the Cohoes, or Falls of the Mohawk river, contain many beautiful images, derived from river scenery. The language and thoughts are characterized by that liquidity and exactness for which all Moore's poems are distinguished. The country in the immediate vicinity of the Cohoes has a peculiarly wild and dreary character; and when the sun is in the right position, a fine rainbow is painted on the spray, which is continually rising from below the falls. These circumstances explain the allusions in the verses. We wish that all Moore's poetry was as free from an immoral tendency.

From rise of morn till set of sun,
I've seen the mighty Mohawk run;
And, as I mark the woods of pine
Along his mirror darkly shine,
Like tall and gloomy forms that pass
Before the wizards midnight glass;
And, as I viewed the hurrying pace
With which he ran his turbid race;
Rushing, alike, untir'd and wild,
Thro' shades that frown'd and flowers that smil'd,
Flying by every green recess
That wou'd him to its calm caress;
Yet, something turning with the wind,
As if to leave one look behind:
Oh! I have thought—and thinking sigh'd—
How like to thee, thou restless tide!
May be the lot—the life of him
Who roams along thy water's brim;
Through what alternate shades of woe,
And flow'rs of joy, my path may go;
How many an humble, wild retreat
May rise to court my weary feet,
While still pursuing—still unblest,
I wander on nor dare to rest;
But urgent as the doom that calls
Thy water to its destin'd falls,
I see the world's bewildering force
Hurry my heart's devoted course
From lapse to lapse, till life be done,
And the lost current cease to run.

Oh! may my falls be bright as thine:
May Heaven's forgiving rainbow shine
Upon the mist that circles me,
As soft as now it hangs o'er thee!

Singular recovery of a Female unjustly executed!

The following account of the case of a poor girl, who was unjustly executed in 1766, is given by a celebrated French author, as an instance of the injustice which was often committed by the equivocal mode of trial used in France.

"About seventeen years since, a young peasant girl, possessed of a very agreeable figure, was placed at Paris in the service of a man depraved by all the vices consequent on the corruption of great cities. Smitten with her charms, he tried every method to seduce her; but she was virtuous, and resisted. The prudence of this girl only irritated the passion of her master, who, not being able to make her submit to his desires, determined on the most black and horrible revenge. He secretly conveyed into her box many things belonging to him, marked with his name. He then exclaimed that he was robbed, called in a commissaire (a ministerial officer of justice) and made his deposition. The girl's box was searched, and the things were discovered. The unhappy servant was imprisoned. She defended herself

only by her tears; she had no evidence to prove that she did not put the property in her box; and her only answer to the interrogatories was, that she was innocent. The judges had no suspicion of the depravity of the accuser, whose station was respectable, and they administered the law in all its rigor; a rigor undoubtedly excessive, which ought to disappear from our code to give place to a simple but certain penalty which leave fewer crimes unpunished. The innocent girl was condemned to be hanged. The dreadful office was ineffectually performed, as it was the first attempt of the son of the great executioner. A surgeon had purchased the body for dissection, and it was conveyed to his house. On that evening, being about to open her head, he perceived a gentle warmth about the body. The dissecting knife fell from his hand, and he placed in his bed her whom he was about to dissect. His efforts to restore her to life were effectual; and at the same time he sent for a priest, on whose discretion and experience he could depend, in order to consult with him on this strange event, as well as to have him for a witness to his conduct. The moment the unfortunate girl opened her eyes, she believed herself in the other world, and perceiving the figure of the priest, who had a marked and majestic countenance (for I know him, and it is from him that I have this fact,) she joined her hands tremblingly, and exclaimed 'Eternal Father, you know my innocence—have pity on me!' In this manner she continued to invoke the Ecclesiastic, believing, in her simplicity, that she beheld her God. They were long in persuading her that she was not dead—so much had the idea of the punishment and of death possessed her imagination. Nothing could be more touching and more expressive than the cry of an innocent being, who thus approached toward him whom she regarded as her Supreme Judge; and, independently of her affecting beauty, this single spectacle was sufficient to create the most lively interest in the breast of an observing and sensible man. What a scene for a painter! What a moral for a philosopher! What a lesson for a legislator!

The servant having returned to life, recognised a man in him whom she had adored, and who directed her prayers towards the only adorable Being, quitted the house of the surgeon, who was doubly uneasy on her account and his own. She retired to hide herself in a distant village, fearing to meet the Judges, or the Officers, who, with the dreadful tree, incessantly haunted her imagination. The villainous accuser remained unpunished, because his crime, though manifested to the eyes of two individual witnesses, was not so clear to the eyes of the Magistrates and of the laws. The people subsequently became acquainted with the resurrection of this girl, and loaded with reproaches the execrable author of her misery; but, in this immense city, his offence was soon forgotten, and the monster perhaps still breathes;—at least, he has not publicly suffered the punishment which he deserves.

Industry.—It is an immutable decree, that the oil of gladness shall brighten the face of industry alone. For how much virtue and happiness are not men indebted to that constitution of things, which imposes upon them an obligation to act and to refrain.

From the Amherst (N. H.) Cabinet of August 2

The following remarkable event occurred Bedford, on Thursday of last week. A young girl, of about 14 years of age, was assisting the taking away of grain in the sheaf upon scaffold on the great beams of the barn, when she accidentally fell from the scaffold, a descent of 7 or 8 feet, on to a stake of the cart which had just been unloaded. The stake entered her body, passed up the rectum, and came out the left side near the breast, so that she completely transpired upon it. The stake was so attached to others by the rive of the cart that it could not be removed until the others were broken off, when it was forced from socket in the cart, and the girl carried out the barn before it could be extricated from it. During all which time the girl held on by the top of the stake which had passed through her side sufficient for her to take hold of with her hands, six or seven inches at least. A most distressing situation cannot easily be imagined. The length of the stake which passed into her body measured full 27 inches; and in circumference was 5 inches at the largest, and at least inches in the smallest part of it. And what is equally remarkable, the girl is doing very well and likely speedily to recover—and has apparently undergone less suffering than could possibly be conceived of in such a case.

From the Providence Gazette.

A remarkable instance of malice in a horse owned by a person near this town, we have heard related on good authority. A person a few years since was in the habit, whenever wished to catch his horse, to take a quart of corn in a measure, when, calling to him, the horse would come up and eat the corn with the bridle was put over his head. But the owner having deceived the animal several times by calling him when he had no corn in the measure, the horse at length began to suspect his design—and coming up one day usual, on being called, looked into the measure, and seeing it empty, turned round, reared his hind legs, and killed his owner on the spot.

Webb, the celebrated walker, who was remarkable for vigor both of body and mind drank nothing but water. He was one day commending his regimen to a friend who had wine, and urged him with great earnestness to quit a course of luxury by which his health and his intellect would be equally destroyed. The gentleman appeared to be convinced, and told him that he would conform to his course, though he could not change his course of life at once, but would leave off strong liquors by degrees. "By degrees!" exclaims Webb, "if I should unhappily fall into the fire, would you caution your servants to pull you out by degrees?"

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS W. SHEPARD, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

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No. 3.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

DRAINING LAND.—Concluded from p. 10.

In our former observations on this subject we treated principally of *open drains*, and shall now make some remarks on *covered or hollow drains*, their different sorts, modes of construction, &c., and conclude with directions respecting the abutting and cultivating of lands, which have been drained.

Although covered drains are not so frequently called for in this country as in the old and populous parts of Europe, still there are situations on this side of the Atlantic in which they will be found convenient if not indispensable. We find nothing on the subject of their construction and advantages more concise, perspicuous and pertinent, than the following from *Encyclopædia's New England Farmer*.

"To make a hollow drain, dig a channel between thirty and thirty-six inches wide at the top, and six inches, or the breadth of a spade, the bottom, and three feet deep, giving it a descent enough to make the water run easily. Fill it half full or more with small stones, thrown in at random, and cover them with a layer of straw, leaves, or the small branches of trees with the leaves on them; then fill it up to a level with the surface with the earth which is thrown out. Such a drain will not often choke or fill up, or need repairing. If the descent should be but just so much to make the water run slowly, there may be no danger of its choking up and ceasing to run at all. But this danger will be greater or less according to the difference of soils. There will be no danger of it in a soil which does not easily dissolve in water.

If stones be scarce, long faggots or fascines (bundles of wood) laid in the trench, will answer well, so long as they last, and being secluded from the air, will not soon rot. Some say they are known them to answer well for forty years, but this must only be in places where they are always kept wet. In situations exposed to wet and dryness, they perish in five or six years.

If a plain piece of ground be too wet to be fitted for tillage by ridge ploughing, it should be made drier by hollow drains. If no lower place be adjoining where the drains may have outlets, holes should be dug in some of the best parts of the plain, to examine what is under the soil. It is likely that a mass of clay, or of some other earth not easily penetrated by water, is the real cause of wetness of the soil. If you find it so, then dig through the stratum and below it till you come to loose gravel, sand, or something that easily imbibes water: fill up the hole with stones and direct your hollow drains to it. It will serve for a perpetual outlet, and conduce to the drying of the soil.

The peculiar advantages of hollow drains are that they will not need repairing, as they do not fill up; that no soil is wasted, or rendered useless by them; that a plough may pass over them to as great a depth as is necessary

in any kind of tillage; and carts and other carriages are not obstructed or incommoded by them. So that these drains may pass across roads without detriment when the descent requires it. It is often found necessary to hollow drain roads to lay them dry, and found to be of great advantage."

Drains which are intended to be ultimately covered, may be dug with a plough, an ox-shovel, or scraper, &c. (as directed in our last No. page 9) and it will sometimes be found expedient to begin with those implements, and finish with the spade. Care should be taken in making drains of this kind that the depth be such as to allow a proper quantity of earth above the drain, that the materials in the ditch and the substances which cover it may not be injured by the pressure of the horses or cattle in ploughing, &c.

A variety of materials besides stones may be used for filling covered drains. We have mentioned billets of wood, and would now add that thorns bound in bunches, green bushes, either taken in the season when they are not in the leaf, or with the leaves stripped off, green willows bound in bundles, or laid as compact as possible, and even straw, either twisted into ropes as thick as a man's leg, or thrown in loose, may answer in lieu of better materials. The durability of the substances which are used for partly filling covered drains, is not of so great consequence in clayey soils as the probability of having a sufficient opening for the water to flow through; for clay generally forms an arch over such substances, which supports the superincumbent soil, and leaves a clear passage for the water below when they have decayed. Care should be used in covering the materials which have lodged in the water-course of the drain, that no earth be allowed to make its way, so as to obstruct the water. The loose straw, leaves, branches of trees, dressings of flax, &c. which intervene between the earth or soil which lies on the top of the drain and the materials which lie in the water-course, should be placed with a careful hand before the drains are filled up, and the drains should be filled up as soon as possible after they are ready for that operation.

Covered drains are likewise often made hollow, and are sometimes arched; at others regularly built with perpendicular sides, and covered with flat stones, but are too well known to need a more particular description. There is a kind of covered drain, which has been adopted in English husbandry, and may be thus described: A trench is dug of a proper and convenient width, not less than three feet deep.—When it is dug down to within four or five inches of the whole depth designed, shoulders are left on each side, and a kind of groove or channel is cut for the water-course at the bottom of the drain, or trench, below those shoulders. On the shoulders sods or turfs are laid in such a manner as to cover the grooves or water-course which lies below, and at the bottom of the trench. The grass side of the turf is placed down, and the earth is thrown over the whole. This kind is made at a small ex-

pense, and may continue hollow and discharge well for many years. It may be called the *turf covered drain*, and is not only a very cheap mode of constructing drains, but probably new in this country.

Another mode of making turf covered drains, still more simple, may be thus described: Turn up a deep furrow with a strong plough, clear the sod from the earth thus turned up, reduce it to about three inches in thickness, and then place it in the furrow from whence it was taken. The grassy side being placed uppermost there is a hollow beneath, sufficient to discharge a considerable quantity of surface-water, which readily sinks into it. This mode of draining is used in the sheep farms of the Cheviot hills in England, and is recommended by Sir John Sinclair. It would not answer, however, in lands exposed to the tread of heavy cattle, as they would be apt to push their feet through a covering of turf of no more than three or four inches. Perhaps however in a few years, the verdure would thicken and the sward strengthen over drains of this kind, so that there would be nothing to apprehend from pasturing the largest animals in fields drained by this method. It is almost too obvious to require any remark that the water obtained by draining may be employed to turn mills, or to irrigate lands, &c.

We have now completed our observations on the different kinds of drains, and the different modes of making them, and shall dismiss the subject with some remarks on the cultivation of drained land.

It is not necessary to dwell on the fertility of most drained lands. It is well known that swamps, marshes, and other low lands are commonly places of deposit for the lighter and more fertile parts of the soil washed from the neighboring hills. Many marshes are in fact intervalle land, naturally too wet for profitable cultivation. Wet lands, which receive the wash of higher grounds of a tolerable quality, may be expected to be fruitful and worth going to some considerable expense for draining. A bog however on the top of a hill not overlooked by high ground, we should suspect of barrenness, and would not be at great expense for draining it without examining and analyzing the soil in various parts, and becoming satisfied of its fertility. But a drained marsh, which by the help of a sluice and gate, can be flooded at the option of the owner, with water which has washed the neighboring uplands, may be considered as inexhaustible, and perhaps had better be appropriated to the raising of hemp. That plant requires such strong land to produce it that it would need all our manure to raise it in great quantities on common upland. If the land is rich, not very dry, or water can be set back in the ditches in a dry time to within three or four feet of the surface, it will be quite an object to introduce Fowl Meadow (*Agrostis stricta*.) The value of this grass is too well known to need eulogy. Once introduced in land to which it is adapted, it will remain good for a great length of time, and generally yields from three to four tons to an acre of the best of hay. And this great and valuable product is yielded without

manure. It is said, however, to be difficult to cause the seed to grow unless on a surface which has been burned or ploughed over.

It is frequently best to let drained lands lie over one summer to ferment and rot, before any attempt to cultivate them. Flooding them completely in the winter, and drawing the water quite off rather late in the spring, will likewise greatly expedite the business of rotting the sod.

Burning the moss from drained land is a practice strongly recommended by some writers, and as strongly reprobated by others. Mr. Elliot says, "it is common in swamps to find the moss two or three feet deep—but when the water is drawn off by ditches, the moss will grow so dry that in a hot summer season it will burn quite down to the ground. To burn this or any other trash that you would consume upon the ground, set fire to it when the weather is quite clear, the sun hot, and a strong southerly wind blows, which makes fire rage more fiercely and do much more execution than a northerly or westerly wind. In a northerly wind the air is thin and light, so that the fire is not strongly compressed: the most heavy south wind prevents the dissipation of the fire, and renders it more compact. Thus we see a smith swab and wet his coals, by which means the heat is greatly increased. Whether this reasoning be just or not, the fact is certain, and this is the chief concern of the farmer."

Burning the moss and other vegetable substances of a swamp or bog may sometimes be expedient, but it causes a great waste of matter which is capable of becoming good manure or food for plants. If it is possible to subdue the tract by other means, burning should be avoided. If a farmer has a small piece of marshy land, consisting of mud, peat or moss, he may as well in many instances transport, from time to time, these substances into his barn yard and hog pen, to receive the liquid manure of his cattle, swine, &c. and to form composts with dung, for which they afford excellent materials. And while he thus digs out a slough, bog or morass, he may perhaps be forming an useful water pond for his cattle. A spot of this kind, which has for ages received the wash of adjacent land, and formed a lodgment for fallen leaves, &c. may prove a mine of manure, very valuable to the farmer who knows how to appreciate its benefits. Scooping out a part of such a slough, will, perhaps, so far drain the rest that foul meadow grass, or some other valuable product, may be made to grow on it.—Thus the cultivator may at the same time procure a rich material for compost, form a pond for watering his cattle, and drain the ground in its vicinity.

We have now completed, for the present, our remarks on this important branch of husbandry. We hope we have suggested some useful ideas which were not before familiar to every farmer who may have occasion to drain and cultivate the kind of land of which we have treated.—The modes of making Turf-covered Drains in particular, were new to us, till we began the investigations preparatory to penning this article. We hope that in this part of the essay, at least, we may have communicated some ideas which may prove new as well as useful to some of our readers. To those who complain that our essays want novelty, we would reply, that

under the head "Remembrancer," we aspire to nothing more than to put the rural economist in mind of what it is presumed he knew before, but which, in the hurry of business, may have escaped his attention. We are perfectly sensible that practical farmers might suggest many important amendments and improvements to our observations on this as well as other branches of the important art to which our paper is devoted; and we hope our doing what we can may induce others more able to perform more than we can, by way of adding to the public stock of agricultural knowledge.

FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC ECONOMY. FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON FATTENING FOWLS, TURKIES, &c.

R. Weston, Esq. an English writer of reputation in a work entitled *Tracts on Practical Agriculture and Gardening* has the following observations on this subject, which may be worth the attention of those who wish to find an early, and of course a profitable market for poultry.

"Boil some rice in water, gently, till it be plumped up and very tender; add about two ounces of very brown sugar to every pound of rice, just before it be boiled enough; let the fowls be fed with it three times every day; in ten or twelve days they will be fat, but if they were in good condition when put up to fatten, they will be ready in seven or eight days; they must, by no means, have any water given them: in summer, too much rice must not be boiled together, because of its soon turning sour; nor is milk so good for that reason, as water only; besides, the milk is very liable to make the rice burn to the pot.

"Frequently oil-rice is to be bought very cheap of the grocers, in the city. The rice causes the flesh to be remarkably white, and to have a fine delicate flavor."

The Complete Farmer observes, that "if fowls are fed with buck wheat, or with hemp seed, it is said they will lay more eggs than ordinary; and buck wheat, either whole or ground, made into a paste, which is the best way, is a grain that will fatten fowls or hogs very speedily; but the common food used is barley meal, with milk or water; but wheat flour moistened is best."

Indian corn boiled or made into paste or hasty pudding, would, no doubt, answer as good a purpose as rice or any other food; but, we believe the addition of something sweet, such as molasses, or maple sugar, or probably boiling with the grain a portion of corn-stalks, red beets, ripe pumpkins or squashes, or something which would sweeten the food, might quicken the process of fattening. Boiled or steamed potatoes are said to make an excellent food for poultry.

For fattening ducks and geese, Mr. Weston gives the following directions:—Mix some ground malt with warm water, or rather skimmed milk, and feed your geese and ducks with it three times a day, at the same time let them have plenty of clean water, as it causes them to drink freely; two gallons of malt are in general more than enough for a young goose, and less than one is sufficient for a duck; it has an amazing quality in fattening them when young, and causes the flesh to be very delicate; when

they are old they readily fatten with almost a food; but for the flavor it gives the flesh should always prefer malt before any thing else. Before they have been put up to fatten, I have given both ducks and geese plenty of lettuce which they are exceedingly fond of; they are very cheap food for them, as they need but have but little corn."

In speaking of fattening turkeys, the same author has the following observations:

"The method here proposed, may appear some persons very odd, and scarcely to be credited; but having frequently practised it, I can assert the truth of it.

"Pitch on such turkeys as are in tolerable good condition; to prepare them for being killed about the sixteenth day, give them every morning about the time when they have just eaten their corn, a walnut, the bitter husk which only shall have been first taken off, (the shell must not be cracked, lest the rough edges tear their throats); pick out the walnut according to the size of the turkey; on the second morning give them two; on the third three; on the fourth, four; on the fifth, five; on the sixth, six; on the seventh, seven; and continue to give them seven for two days, then decrease the quantity, and give them the ninth day only six; on the tenth, five; the eleventh, four; on the twelfth, three; the thirteenth, two; on the fourteenth, one; then put them up, and after making them fast for one day, kill them.

"They are to continue in the yard, with all other fowls, all the time; but about the fourth or fifth day they will have little relish for a corn, but rather choose to retire into some warm corner, and there set down; therefore there should be a shed for that purpose open to the south.

"This method takes exactly fifty-six walnuts for each turkey, and I have scarce ever found it necessary to have it altered; but their being continued to have seven walnuts for two, three or four days, makes no great difference, and a little experience will soon teach each part of the practice. The reason for giving them more at first, is to use the stomach of the fowl to them by degrees. If the walnut be rubbed with a piece of butter or hog's lard they slip down the easier.

"The time I have had turkeys fed in this manner, has been from October to January; they have always succeeded very well; the effect the walnuts caused on the flesh was to make it of a fine silver white color, particularly the fat, and of a remarkably delicate flavor quite superior to its usual taste when fed with any other kind of food.

"Were the attempt made to fatten fowls with walnuts, the shells should be cracked, and the kernels given them. The fattening corn should always be set in a very airy dry place and cleaned every day, else the smell of the dung will take away their appetite; whenever that should be the case, they should be taken out of their coops, and suffered to run about the poultry yard, to recover their health before they are put up again. If the coops be kept in a dark place, or covered with mats or cloths, exclude the light, the fowls will the sooner fatten, but care must be taken that there be free circulation of air."

We do not pretend to say that it will be worth

while for our farmers in general, amidst the multiplicity of more important concerns, to be at the pains to fatten turkeys on walnuts.—At there are some persons who attend to rural economy merely for amusement, who may as well turn their pursuits into that channel as any other still less profitable and not so amusing. Besides, something may be learned from such processes, even by those who do not adopt them. Mr. Weston's beginning to feed his turkeys with a walnut each the first morning, two the second, and so on, gradually increasing to a certain quantity, and as gradually decreasing after they had received a full supply, may teach us not to fatten or surfeit an animal when first put up to fatten. In this way we may bring on a fever, otherwise injure the health of the poor thing which undergoes such operations. Swine, in particular, we believe are often injured by a sudden change from a very meagre to a very rich and plentiful diet; and when they have been partly fattened they require a less quantity of food, and food is perhaps more profitably stowed on the latter stage of fattening; or as better expressed in a late work by Mr. Cobb, called *Cottage Economy*:—"When you get to fat, do it by degrees, especially in the case of hogs under a year old. If you feed *high* at once, the hog is apt to *surfeit*, and then a great loss of food takes place. Make him *quite* by all means. The last bushel, even if he has his ears, is the most profitable." The reasoning, if not carried to extremes (for hogs may be made too fat either for pleasure or profit) may be applied to turkeys and other fowls.

We shall conclude our observations on turkeys, by some further quotations from Mr. Cobb's work above mentioned.

The great enemy to young turkeys (for old ones are hardy enough) is the wet. In America where there is always "a wet spell" in November, the farmers' wives take care never to let a brood come out, until that spell is passed.

In England, where the wet spells come at hazard, the first thing is to take care that young turkeys never go out, on any account, in dry weather, till the dew is quite off the ground; and this should be adhered to till they are the size of an old partridge, and have their backs well covered with feathers. And, in wet weather, they should be kept under cover all day long.

As to the feeding them, when young, variety of things are recommended. Hard eggs, mixed fine with crumbs of bread, and a great variety of other things; but, that which I have seen, and always with success, and for all sorts of young poultry, is, milk *turned into curds*. This is the food for young poultry of all sorts. It should be made *fresh every day*; and, if it is done, and the young turkeys kept warm, especially from wet, not one out of a score die. When they get to be strong, they may have meal and grain, but still they always like the curds.

When they get their *head feathers* they are strong enough; and what they then want, is, to grow about. It is best to breed them from a common hen; because she does not run to fatten a hen-turkey; and, it is a very curious

fact, that "wet spell" as frequently visits us in May as at least in the Northern States.

thing, that the turkeys, bred up by a hen of the common fowl, do not themselves *run much when they get old*; and for this reason, when they buy turkeys for stock, in America (where there are such large woods and where the distant rambling of turkeys is inconvenient,) they always buy such as have been bred under hens of the common fowl; than which a more complete proof of the great powers of habit is, perhaps, not to be found. And, ought not this to be a lesson to fathers and mothers of families?—Ought not they to consider, that the habits which they give their children, are to stick by those children during their whole lives?

"The hen should be fed exceedingly well too, while she is sitting and after she has hatched; for, though she does not give milk, she gives heat; and, let it be observed, that, as no man ever yet saw healthy pigs with a poor sow; so no man ever saw healthy chickens with a poor hen. This is a matter much too little thought of in the rearing of poultry; but it is a matter of the greatest consequence. Never let a poor hen sit; feed the hen well while she is sitting; and feed her most abundantly when she has young ones; for then her labour is very great; she is making exertions of some sort or other during the whole twenty-four hours; she has no rest; is constantly doing something or other to provide food or safety for her young ones.

"As to fattening turkeys, the best way is, never to let them be poor. *Cramming* is a nasty thing, and quite unnecessary. Barley-meal, mixed with skim-milk, given to them, fresh and fresh, will make them fat in a short time, either in a coop, in a house, or running about. Boiled carrots and Swedish turnips will help, and it is a change of sweet food. In France they sometimes *pick turkeys alive* to make them tender; of which I shall only say, that the man that can do this, or order it to be done, ought to be skinned alive himself."

From the American Farmer.

SALIVATION OF HORSES.

Moorfield, (Va.) July 1, 1823.

MR. SKINNER—Some of your correspondents have expressed their opinions of the cause of the salivation of stock during the summer; as it affects horses in particular. As it seems to be a question of some considerable difficulty, and as there are a variety of conflicting sentiments upon the subject, I will submit to you my opinion also; having repeatedly observed its effects, and as often endeavoured to ascertain the cause.

The supposition that appears to me most probable, is, that it is produced by the mould on the grass, to which it is extremely subject. An attentive observer may, about sunrise, frequently perceive streaks of blue mould on the grass, and by reviewing it more closely with a magnifying glass, he can distinguish two complete rows of mushrooms, or fungi, one on each edge of the spear grass. As the sun rises over the horizon, he discovers these to ripen, open at the extremity, and expose a small cluster of four or five seeds, after which they soon disappear. About this period the blade is destroyed, and it becomes visible by the grass becoming dry—the mould is not so easily discovered in clover as in spear grass; the former resembling it in color more than the latter. I

have for some time been impressed with the belief, that the salivation of stock is caused by their feeding upon this mould, or rather the grass, after the fungus had matured; and I have been almost confirmed in my opinion by the result of a practice we have pursued of confining our labouring horses on newly mowed meadows, from which the old grass is entirely removed. By adopting the above course, the salivation is effectually prevented, or at least considerably abated. In addition to the above practical proof, I have observed that our brood mares and younger horses, which are generally pastured upon our most barren lands, where the grass is not so luxuriant in its growth as to produce the mould, are scarcely ever affected with the above mentioned malady.

Respectfully yours,

ABEL SEYMOUR.

☞ This subject really demands the fullest investigation. Is it not an evil of comparatively modern date? Is it not aggravated by wet weather, when vegetation is more luxuriant? Why is it produced by second crop clover hay, and not by first? Do not neat cattle and other ruminating animals suffer with it, although the effect is not exhibited by salivation, as in the case of horses? We ask this question because the editor is now in his native Calvert County, where he has been struck with the extraordinary low condition of neat cattle, both cows and oxen. He never saw weather more favorable, or grass more abundant in the pastures, and yet the cattle as well as horses, are extremely reduced in flesh, while the latter only are slabbering at a degree that one would suppose would exhaust them unto death.—*Ed. Amer. Farmer.*

A burlesque upon Duelling was practised at Chelmsford one evening last week; the parties were a Master Carpenter and a learned gentleman of the *Comb*, who has recently removed a Latin inscription from over his door, which conveyed a meaning too much the reverse of what he practises, "Always at home." A dispute arose, we are informed, between these two heroes, "which was the best beer—that which had undergone fermentation, or that which had not." The frequent tasting of both got the better of the senses of the disputants, and from high words they proceeded to practise high notions. Nothing short of pistols would suffice; they were procured, but the *Knight of the Comb* preferring powder to lead, so managed to bribe the seconds, that the deadly part of the charge was not introduced; whilst the *Knight of the Chisel* was not in the secret. To carry on the joke, the former feigned to lament (what both may one day regret in earnest) that he had not taken leave of his wife and family, and urged the necessity of a few minutes for purposes, unfortunately directly opposite to his intentions, after which the combatants took their ground in the room. The Carpenter having the privilege of firing first, his opponent fell, when at the instant, the better to keep up the farce, the lights were put out, the Carpenter received a cooling glass of water in his face, and both were left in the dark to reflect upon their folly.

The crops in Virginia, North Carolina, and the middle and eastern states are said to be unusually good.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co. Pa.
Aug. 4, 1823.

DEAR SIR,

I have received and read the first volume of the N. E. Farmer. If the work shall be continued with the spirit and intelligence with which it has hitherto been conducted, it will be of great service to the farmers of the U. States. It is very gratifying to see that agriculture is becoming a fashionable pursuit among those who desire to mingle pleasure with profit—the *ju-cunda et idonea*; and that it is taking the rank in our country, to which it is entitled by its great national importance. Agricultural papers are very useful in aiding this, by the detail of well authenticated facts, to prove the best mode of culture; by the publication of scientific essays on the subject; and by making agricultural men acquainted with each other, urging them to perseverance in their labors, and shewing them the interest which is taken in the objects of their pursuit.

I perceive by your poet's corner, that you have not abandoned the muses.

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem
Testa diu.

A taste which nature has planted deeply, is not easily lost. Indeed, when we met at our literary friend D's, many years ago, if I had been told that you would publish a work on Agriculture, I should have expected it to be purely Virgilian, that you would begin with *Quid faciat letas segetes*,* and that all your crops would be measured by dactyls and spondees.

It would give me much pleasure to contribute to your work, as you desire; but your pages are already well filled with original and selected matter; and you have among your correspondents many who are much better practical farmers than I am; and experiments, and their results, are what farmers seek. I might, however, suggest to them, as a very important part of their communications, the necessity of noticing the *kind of soil* upon which their experiments are made. A scientific farmer can tell, from a specimen of earth exhibited to view in his study, what crops would grow best on it, as easily as a geologist can say among what particular kinds of rocks certain metals are to be found; and a farmer without science, may easily learn to distinguish the different kinds of soils, which are designated by the relative proportions of their component parts. To plant in clay that which grows best in sand, or vice versa, is an useless expenditure of labor; and a little attention to this subject, would frequently prevent the loss of both time and money.

In No. 17 you have quoted from Judge Cooper's notes to Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, that "there are many districts of Pennsylvania, perhaps the best pasture land in it, that do not contain a particle of lime stone. Such for instance as a great part of Luzerne, and the Beech Country, comprehended between the north east branch of the Susquehanna, and the south line of the state of New York and the Delaware river. There is no finer grass country."

The greater part of the "Beech Country" mentioned by the judge, constitutes now the county of Susquehanna, and deserves the char-

acter which he gives of it as a grass country. It receives its name from the prevailing timber; but that is considerably mingled with hemlock and sugar maple, and in less abundance with birch, ash, chestnut and cherry. The inhabitants are principally from the eastern states. The settlement has been very rapid. Fifteen years ago it was a wilderness. It is now tolerably well settled; but land is still cheap; that which is unimproved may be had from three to six dollars, and farms are sold at from eight to twelve dollars per acre. The country is remarkably healthy and well watered. The soil is a sandy loam generally about eighteen inches deep, incumbent on a subsoil which is formed of *extremely fine siliceous sand and alumine*, very compact, and here called "hardpan;" a name, I believe, of N. England origin, for I do not recollect to have heard it elsewhere. This kind of subsoil is found in Pennsylvania wherever the beech, maple and hemlock are the prevailing kinds of timber, and its power of retaining water, is a great cause of the kinds of timber which grow on it, as well as of its fertility as a grass country.

Sir John Sinclair prefers a porous subsoil, and considers a retentive one as injurious to the crops. This opinion is contradicted by the American Editor of the Code of Agriculture, who says that the finest grass lands in New England have only a thin coat of loam on a stiff clay; and that, on such soils, there is no loss of moisture by filtration. Perhaps both parties may be right in their respective situations; for in many parts of England and Scotland, for which Sir John's work is particularly calculated, the farmer has to guard against excess of moisture, while in our country we suffer from the want of it. Col. Powell mentions (see No. 35 of the N. E. Farmer,) that "the English farmer wisely contends with the evils produced by too much rain, while the American husbandman should as anxiously guard against his most formidable enemy, drought." I believe this has not been sufficiently attended to by American farmers.

In our climate, a soil which is best adapted to absorb moisture, when resting on subsoil which prevents its filtration and waste, is the one best calculated for grass, oats, and broad leaved crops. It has been observed by one of the best informed English writers on this subject, that "in wet climates crops exhaust the soil less than in dry ones;" and that "the same quality of soil is more productive in a moist than in a dry climate." A difference equal to that between a moist and a dry climate, is made by the difference between a retentive and a porous subsoil; especially if he who possesses the former, shall, according to the advice of Col. Powell, in the tillage of his land, endeavor to protect the soil from the great exhalations occasioned by the sun of our climate.

As it would be useful to agriculturists to obtain analyses of different soils, which have been found to be peculiarly adapted to raising of particular kinds of vegetables, I send you an analysis of the soil and subsoil of our beech lands; and perhaps you may draw others from some of your correspondents. It is to be observed, that the soil and hardpan submitted to the tests were in the state of nature; that is, taken from a part of the land lately cleared of its timber, which had neither been ploughed nor manured. The soil was taken a foot below the surface.

	Soil or Vegetable mould.	Hardpan
Silica,	67.8,	73.6
Alumina,	7.3,	12.2
Carbonate of lime,	1,	2,
Oxide of iron,	7,	7.4
Vegetable and animal matter lost by	8.9,	4.2
Calcination,		
Magnesia,	6.2,	
	98.7,	99.4
Loss,	1.3,	.6
	100,	100

It will be seen by the above that the soil is not quite, as judge Cooper says, "without a particle of limestone;" but that it contains a very small portion of lime. The hardpan appears to contain twice the quantity which is found in the soil; and as I have seen carbonate of lime throw out of a well in this neighborhood, it is probable that there is limestone to be found deep in the ground. But this does not affect the vegetation.

It has been suggested by a friend, and I think with much plausibility, judging from the similarity of the constitutions of the soil and subsoil that the former has been made from the latter by the action of the frost, and extends to the depth which the frost penetrates in severe winters. This opinion is strengthened by the custom of masons in laying the foundation of buildings here, who never think it necessary to go deeper than to the hardpan. When the latter has been turned up, and exposed to the action of the air and frost for one or two winters, it is found to produce grass very abundantly.

As I believe there are some parts of the eastern states where the subsoil exists, I would be glad to be informed, through your paper, of the nature of the superincumbent soil, and of the crops which are considered best adapted to it.

I am, dear sir, your friend and servant.
R. H. ROSE.

From the Vermont Republican.

The usual method of making board-fence, to put the posts firmly into the ground, and to attach the boards to them in a direct line. But to this species of fence there has ever been a grand and insurmountable objection, viz.—That posts in a short period will rot in the ground and the fence becomes frail and decays. I have recently discovered a kind of board fence which completely obviates this material objection, a must beg leave to recommend it to the community at large. Perhaps around your gardens and near your buildings, where beauty or elegance is so far an object that you would prefer to build a new fence every six or eight years, than have a crooked one, the ordinary board fence would better comport with your feelings. But around your distant lots where you have nothing but interest to consult, and where a permanent and lasting fence is required, the one I am about to propose is by far preferable. In the first place, it is the better way to cut the logs for your boards and posts in the summer, when the bark will peel, as it is ascertained that timber cut at this period, will last much longer than that cut in the winter—and an additional inducement to cut it at this period is the value of the bark, which, in case of the hemlock particularly, will amply repay you for the trouble of cutting and peeling. The logs thus cut, after drying until the ensuing winter will become light, and be carried to the mill with much more ease and

* What makes the harvest plentiful.

city. Perhaps six or eight inches would be the right width for the boards, and the posts could be sawed about four or five inches square. After getting your posts and boards together, fill your fence crooked, or in the manner of "Virginia fence," (so called.) The posts need not stand more than two feet each way from a straight line, allowing your boards to be four or five feet long. In this way you will entirely prevent the necessity of inserting your posts in the ground, and your fence will be abundantly firm and permanent. Instead of placing the ends of your posts upon the ground, I would commend inserting beneath each post a thin stone. This will prevent any decay to which they might be otherwise exposed, by coming in contact with the surface of the ground. Fence this description will undoubtedly endure twenty-five or thirty years—three times the period that the ordinary board-fence will last, when the posts are put into the ground. It can also be made I suspect, with less expense of timber than any mode now prevalent.

In the Somerset Journal, a paper printed at Norridge-week, Maine.

Coffee.—There are now growing, in full bloom, in gardens in this town, a number of fine COFFEE PLANTS. The seeds from which these plants sprang were raised in this place the last season, from a seed which was accidentally found among some raisins. Seventy kernels were produced from one seed last year, perfectly ripe; and we should judge that on a plant in the garden of Mr. Manly, there will be considerably over a hundred. The coffee ripens and comes to maturity in about the same time that Indian corn does. If one plant will come to maturity and yield in this manner, why will not any quantity?

From the United States Gazette.

An Agricultural Society has been formed at Sydney (Botany Bay) which promises much advantage to the territory. The interior of New South Wales will ripen the orange, the lemon, the apple, that invaluable grain maize or corn, and other bounties of nature. Some idea may be formed of the increasing number of respectable agriculturists, from the circumstance of eighty gentlemen having sat down at the first dinner of the Society, when upwards of 15000. were subscribed to carry into effect the purposes of the association. An advertisement in one of the Sydney papers invites masters of vessels to pick oranges for their sea stores, from the stores of a dealer, at 6d per dozen. The same paper states that a house at Sydney is now selling tobacco "equaling the best American." Those cultivators of the vine, who have selected proper situations, have every prospect of being amply remunerated. A sample of wine made there received a silver medal from the Society of Arts. The wool of their sheep is said to be uncommonly fine.

Heat from Friction of a Solid and Fluid.—It may be remarked that the rapid rotation of the water-mills, which complete the attenuation of the liquid mixture for paper before it passes to the tub, produces in it a very sensible heat, not at all due to the elevation of the temperature of the wheel itself by the friction of its axis, for it cannot be perceived by touching that part,

but it is attributable to the blow of the fans of the wheels on the mixture, which they strike with much rapidity and violence. This is the first instance known to us, says M. Pictet, editor of the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, of heat produced by friction of a solid against a liquid.—*Ibid.*

M. Huerne de Pommeuse, member of the Chamber of Deputies, has published a comparison between the British and French Canals, in which he acknowledges, that his principal object in the first half of the published half volume, dedicated to English labors, is to stimulate the emulation of his compatriots, and to make them co-operate with government in the existing circumstances, where France has much to create, in this department. The editors of the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, in their account of this work, pleasantly observe, that the author's hope reminds them of a reply made to them in Tuscany, by a minister of state of great experience, to whom they extolled certain improvements elsewhere introduced, and which seemed to them capable of being introduced into his country: "Alas!" said he, "diseases communicate from people to people; but health, you know, is not contagious."—*Ibid.*

Canal Navigation.—The tread-wheel has been applied by M. Van Heythuysen to the propelling barges on canals. The object is to obviate the use of horses. The apparatus is made light and separable from the barge, and it is found that two men can propel a barge by it, at the rate of five miles an hour. The saving of expense of horses and track-roads promises to make this application of human power very valuable.—*Ibid.*

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.

Messrs. Editors.—The following receipt is an infallible remedy for the Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery; and I think you would do well to make it known.

Take six cents worth of Isinglass, and simmer it down in about half a pint of water, on a slow fire, till it is all dissolved, and when done, add a little milk and sugar to make it palatable. Give the patient half a cup full immediately, and a spoon full every hour afterwards. Many, I can assure the public, have found it a sovereign remedy and a radical cure. I have never known it to fail in any one instance.—*Ibid.*

ON SPRINGS OF WATER.

An abundant spring need never be expected in any country that is covered to a great depth with sand, without any stratum of clay to force it upwards, as is the case in the deserts of Arabia, and immeasurable plains of Lybia. Neither are we to expect abundant springs in any soil that consists of an uniform bed of clay from the surface to a great depth; for, it must always be in some porous stratum that the water flows in abundance and it can be made to flow horizontally in that only, when it is supported by a stratum of clay, or other substance that is equally impermeable by water. Hence the rationale of that rule so universally established in digging for wells, that if you begin with sand or gravel, &c. you need seldom hope to find water, till you come to clay; and if you begin with clay, you can hope for none in abundance, till you meet with sand, gravel or rock.

From the Belknap Falls Intelligencer.

A root of Rye (the product of a single grain) has been shown to us, which had one hundred and seven stalks. It was from the farm of Capt. Wilson, in Saxton's village. We regret that Capt. W. cut the ears from the stalks before it was exhibited; because it prevents our speaking with certainty either of the quality or quantity of the grain. The stalks are, however, large; and this surely denotes that there was at least, an average result of grain. And it may not be an unfair inference, to say, that the remarkable thriftiness of the root indicates a more than ordinary productiveness.

Timber, by the process of charring, or burning the surface, may be preserved for an indefinite time, even though exposed to damp, or buried in the earth. The utility of charring timber used for posts or water works, is so evident, that we are surprised it is not more generally attended to. The most wonderful proof of the indestructibility of charcoal timber is given in *Watson's Chemical Essays*, where we are informed "that the beams of the Theatre of Hercules were covered with charcoal, by the burning lava which overflowed that city; and during the lapse of 1,900 years, they have remained as entire as if they had been formed but yesterday. This property was well known to the ancients, as the famous temple of Ephesus was built on piles charred to preserve them from decay; and some years ago, piles were found in the Thames, charred, in a perfect state of preservation, in the very spot where Tacitus relates that the Britons drove in piles, to prevent the attack of the fleet of Julius Caesar."

Steel.—The Society of Encouragement at Paris has decreed a gold medal to M. Pradier, who has brought his steel instruments to the highest degree of perfection. He has discovered the valuable art of rendering steel very hard, and at the same time elastic. His steel blades can be bent double, and are yet so hard as to cut iron, without any injury whatever to the edge, however fine and thin it may be. This experiment was many times repeated by M. Pradier, in presence of the committee, and always with success.

Professor Gmelin, is said to have discovered, in clink-stone lava, ammonia, which is disengaged by distillation.

For Watch Makers.—Oil used for diminishing friction in delicate machinery, should be free from all acid and mucilage. The following is the process for procuring it in its most pure state. Put into a mattress or glass flask a portion of any fine oil, with seven or eight times its weight of alcohol, and heat the mixture almost to boiling; decant the clear upper stratum of fluid, and suffer it to cool; a solid portion of fatty matter separates, which is to be removed, and then the alcoholic solution evaporated in a retort or bason, until reduced to one fifth its bulk. The fluid part of the oil will be deposited. It should be colourless and tasteless, almost free from smell, having the consistence of white olive oil, and not easily congealable.

Although the following receipt has been already published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. i, page 3, we give it again at the request of some friends, to oblige new subscribers, not in possession of that volume, and to show our opinion of its utility. We have it from good authority that several persons have succeeded in making most excellent wine, by following *exactly* the prescriptions of this receipt; and some persons who have tried a number of different modes of making this kind of wine, have told us that the method here laid down is much preferable to any with which they are acquainted. We presume that the current wine vintage is not yet passed by in some places within the limits of the circulation of our paper, and hope this formula may yet be of use to some of our readers the present season.

From Carey's American Museum.

RECIPT FOR MAKING CURRANT WINE.

Gather your currants when full ripe; break them well in a tub or vat, (some have a mill constructed for the purpose, consisting of a hopper, fixed upon two lignumvita rollers) press and measure your juice, add two thirds water, and to each gallon of that mixture, (i. e. juice and water) put three pounds of muscovado sugar, (the cleaner and drier the better; very coarse sugar first clarified, will do equally as well,) stir it well till the sugar is quite dissolved, and then turn it up. If you can possibly prevent it, let not your juice stand over night, as it should not ferment before mixture.

Observe that your casks be sweet and clean, such as never had either beer or cider in them, and if new let them be first well seasoned.

Do not fill your casks too full, otherwise they will work out at the bung, which is by no means good for the wine; rather make a proportionable quantity over and above, that after drawing off the wine you may have a sufficiency to fill up the casks. Lay the bung lightly on the hole to prevent the flies &c. from creeping in. In three weeks or a month after making, the bung hole may be stopped up, leaving only the vent-hole open till it has fully done working, which generally is about the latter end of October. It may then be racked off into other clean casks if you please; but experience seems to favor the letting the wine stand on the lees till spring, as it thereby attains a stronger body, and is by that means in a great measure divested of that sweet luscious taste, peculiar to new made wine; nay, if it is not wanted for present consumption, it may without any damage stand two years on the lees.

When you draw off the wine, bore a hole, an inch at least above the tap-hole, a little to the side of it, that it may run clear off the lees.—The lees may either be distilled, which will yield a fine spirit, or filtered through an Hippocrates' sleeve and returned again into the cask. Some put in spirits, but I think it not advisable.

Do not suffer yourself to be prevailed on to add more than one third juice as above prescribed, in hopes that the wine may be richer, for that would render it infallibly hard and unpleasant, nor yet a greater proportion of sugar, as it would certainly deprive it of its pure vinous taste.

By this management you may have wine, letting it have a proper age, equal to Madeira, at least superior to most wines, commonly imported, and for much less money.

In regard to the quantity of wine intended to be made, take this example, remembering that twelve pounds of sugar are equal to a gallon of liquid.

For instance, suppose you intend to make 30 gallons, then there must be,

8 gallons of juice,	24 gallons of mixture,
16 of water,	3 multiplied by,
24 gallons of mixture,	12) 72
6 gallons from sugar.	equal to 6 gallons of
30 gallons.	liquid.

and so proportionably for any quantity you please to make.

The common cider presses, if thoroughly clean, will do well in making large quantities: the small hand-screw press is most convenient for such as make less.

N. B. An extraordinary good spirit for medicinal and other uses, may be distilled from currant juice by adding a quart of molasses to a gallon of juice, to give a proper fermentation.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1823.

MR. ROSE'S COMMUNICATION.

We hope our friend will pardon us for giving his letter (published in this day's paper, p. 20,) at full length, without his licence, either expressed or implied. A good patriot may sometimes be allowed to trespass a little on private property, provided he can thereby benefit the public; and by parity of reasoning, a private letter may be published without the consent of the writer, if it contain information which may prove useful to the community. That part which relates to our own "reminiscences," could not well be separated from the rest without injuring the texture of the article. We therefore concluded to publish the whole instead of "an extract of a letter," &c. according to immemorial usage, although we are sensible that we run some risque of being accused of egotism in thus obtruding upon our readers, some allusions to a portion of our editorship's biography, our propensity to poetizing, and other things which have no connexion with what should be the objects of an agricultural paper.

We perfectly agree with Mr. Rose in the opinion that the *kind of soil* on which agricultural experiments are made, ought to be specially noted in giving accounts of such experiments; otherwise we shall often derive no benefit from details of agricultural processes. Every farmer can give a description of his soil accurate enough for most purposes, without any knowledge of chemistry, though he may not be able to state the exact proportions of clay, sand, lime, &c. of which it is composed. We intend shortly to give in our paper the different modes of analysing soils recommended by writers on husbandry, which may enable the owner of land to tell with sufficient exactitude for all possible practical purposes, what kind of land, chemi-

cally considered, his farm, or any part of it, is composed of. He may then adapt his plants to his soil, instead of attempting to force his soil to bear plants to which it is not adapted.

We hope that our New England cultivator will be induced to copy Mr. Rose's example and send us the results of their analyses of soil in different parts of the country. Those who wish for information relative to the mode of conducting processes of this kind, may find method, taken from the writings of Mr. John Young, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, entitled "*Lectures of Agriculture*," and republished in our first volume, page 91. This article we intend to publish again for the benefit of new subscribers who may not be in possession of our first volume, together with other means for obtaining the same end (as before intimated) copied from other approved authors.

Some philosophers, if we mistake not, have maintained that lime is exclusively the product of animalization, and Judge Cooper's assertion (mentioned by Mr. Rose, and quoted in No. 17, vol. i, of our paper,) that some fine pasture lands in Pennsylvania contain not a particle of lime would seem to corroborate that theory; for if there is no lime in the soil, and the bones of animals fed upon it contain lime as usual, it must follow, we believe, that animal organization can change other substances into lime.—But Mr. Rose's analysis overturns this theory, so far as it depends on Judge Cooper's assertion that no lime is to be found in the soil of this fine grazing country. We have the highest respect for Judge Cooper's authority on scientific topics, but cannot carry our reverence so far as to suppose him altogether exempted from error, especially as regards facts, which he probably derived from the testimony of less accurate observers.

We hope that Mr. Rose's communication will prove what we farmers call an *entering wedge*, for other articles from the same source. We know him to be abundantly able, and hope he will be no less willing to contribute to the objects of our establishment the fruits of a highly cultivated intellect, united, we believe, with an acquaintance with the art as well as the science of agriculture.

COMMUNICATED.

Simcon Draper, Esq. of Brookfield, has a calf of the Holderness breed, which weighed at three months old 332 pounds, and at four months, July 14th, 440. The gain for the last month is over 3 1-2 lbs. per day. Brookfield, July 19. A SUBSCRIBER.

A lemon raised by Mr. Adam Price, at Burlington, N. J. measuring 12 inches in circumference and weighing 14 ounces, has been shown in New-York. The tree from which it was gathered had on it at one time this season above 150 lemons, many of which were nearly as large as the above.

The industrious Mr. Osgood, of South Salem, is now gathering in his currant vintage. He will make about 1000 gallons of wine this season. His wine has sometimes sold at the South for \$3 a gallon.—*Salem Gas.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. Editor—I think there is an error in a commendation given in your paper of the 12th inst., carefully to pick from loamy soil all the ones as far as it could be done. The object could be directly the reverse.

I was in the habit of having the stones picked out light and loamy soil in this careful way, under the idea that it was beneficial, and considering them as worse than useless and troublesome. An excellent practical farmer in my neighborhood, suggested to me that I was in error, observing, that he picked no stones from light or loamy soil, except such as the roller, laying the ground down, would not press well with the earth, and that he thought it could be well if even these were sunk in the soil by labor.

I have so practised, and am well convinced that both utility and economy are promoted by all stones being covered and intermixed in the soil. The following are some of the reasons for my opinion.

1st. Stones absorb moisture and give it back to the earth in slow degrees, as is most conducive to the purposes of vegetation, and when stunted.

2d. They keep land light and cool, which is for the soil we describe, a great advantage.

3d. It is thought that from the calcareous and other substances of which they are composed, they impart, as they are worn upon and ground in culture, a fertility to the soil.

4th. In fact, stones are of no other disadvantage, probably, to any soil, than when they incumber the surface. If taken from low soil and situations, you do an injury by sinking the ground which would be raised to advantage.

I am sensible I differ from a member of a respectable Society in a neighboring state; but I speak from some experience of my own, and it is of more consideration, from the judgment and opinion of those who have been rendered judicious observers.

I am yours, &c. W.
Dorchester, August, 1823.

FOREIGN.

The last news from Europe is from London to the 1st and Paris to the 27th of June, and Gibraltar to the 10th of July. It should seem by these advices that French troops are overrunning Spain with rapidity, and almost without meeting with opposition. I entered Port St. Mary's on the 23d of June, to the amount of 4,000 foot and 500 cavalry. St. Mary's is nearly opposite Cadiz, distance less than three miles, the nearest points of which South threw shell into in Bonaparte's war with Spain.

Malusia is occupied by 29,000 men, of whom 5000 cavalry, and 14 pieces of cannon. They formed divisions which united at Cordova.

5th. Ballasteros, according to French accounts, had compelled to evacuate Valencia. His retreat, say, was so precipitate, that he lost a column of 2000 men, which had been despatched to him.

The only hope now is that Cadiz will be able to hold out, and a few months resistance will do every thing for Spain, as the French must retreat across the Pyrenees before December, or submit to undergo a winter campaign.

English paper states that it was reported in the letters from Paris that the Spanish Cortes had proposed to the Duke of Angoulême, to give up the custody of the King, provided their personal safety shall be guaranteed.

The London Courier states an opinion that Sir Wm. Pulteney, British Ambassador to Spain, has been or-

dered to return home. Follow the King he cannot, for that would be to sanction the violence which has been offered in removing him; acceded to the Madrid Regency he cannot be, for that would be a virtual abandonment of British neutrality.

The Paris papers say that the garrisons of St. Sebastian and Santona, are reduced to the greatest difficulties, and must soon surrender, the men having only six ounces of bread per day.

A letter from Bayonne states that there are many reports at Madrid of an approaching arrangement; but even if the Cortes should agree to such a one it would remain to be seen whether Mina, Ballasteros, Villacampa and Morillo would subscribe to it, as it must be confessed that there are elements sufficient to continue the war, and that the French will want in that case an addition of 50,000 men, and large sums of money.

DOMESTIC.

Perkins' Steam Engine.—The New York Statesman says it is reported that an American gentleman in London has bought of Mr. Perkins the right of navigating the waters of the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, for the sum of forty thousand dollars.

The Sea Serpent has been seen on the 6th and 7th inst. near Gloucester. At Sandy Bay Harbor he remained for some time visible, within fifty yards of the shore, and was fired at a number of times with muskets; two balls were seen to strike him and rebound. He was seen by as many as fifty people, being perfectly calm, with his head about two feet out of water, and his body visible only in parts or humps, with a space of about two feet between each. The inhabitants of Sandy Bay, who saw this monster, are desirous of withholding their testimony on the subject, as they conceive their reputation for veracity has been heretofore too much trifled with.

The country between Darien and Savannah, in Ga. has been inundated by rain, which commenced falling on the 22d July, and continued almost without intermission for 27 hours. The mail from Darien to Savannah was transported some distance in a canoe, while the stage horses swam along side. It is supposed that not a bridge, large or small, is left between Bryan Co. and Darien. At Baiden's Bluff, a large Academy had been swept off entirely into a gulf, and nothing but the roof was visible.

Gen. Warren's Sword.—The Belfast, (Maine) paper says, "we have recently received a number of documents tending to prove that Capt. Cornelius Dunham, of this town, purchased of a British officer's servant, at Halifax, the identical sword which Gen. Warren wore when he fell. The sword is now in the care of Wm. Davis, Esq. of Plymouth, Mass."

House of Industry.—The directors of the House of Industry, at South Boston, have appointed Mr. William Stone, of Watertown, Superintendent, with a salary of \$500 per annum. The house having been made ready for the reception of tenants, forty-one persons were, on Thursday last, discharged from the Alms House, for the purpose of being removed thither, but twenty-one of the number, thinking that if they must get a living by industry, they might as well labour on their own account, took an absolute discharge. The other twenty were transferred to the House in South Boston, and we are told, have found it a more agreeable residence, and the occupation less irksome than they expected. They are to be followed, we understand, by other tenants of the Alms House, the number of whom still remaining, is about 280.—*Daily Adr.*

A man named Joseph Danford, of Boston, while on a visit to the Navy Yard in Charlestown, on Sunday last, fell from the deck of a 74, now on the stocks, and was instantly killed.

Conviction of a Pirate.—Barbadoes papers have been received at Baltimore to the 15th July. A Court of Vice Admiralty was held at Barbadoes on the 14th, at which a man of the name of Johnson, was tried for and convicted of murder and piracy. It appears a Columbian privateer had captured a Spanish brig and put a crew on board with orders to proceed to Laguiria. Johnson was one of these, and he and the prize master

murdered at different times the whole of the crew except two. Johnson then fastened the prize master to the deck where he died in two days. On being asked at Barbadoes where the different persons of the crew were, he without hesitation answered, "I shot them."

The inhabitants of the village of Wooster, Ohio, were lately galled by a "raw-boned athletic-made fellow," who offered to give them some pleasing experiments of the nature and powers of exhilarating gas. He collected a pretty numerous assemblage of both sexes, at the rate of 25 cents a pair. After many of the company had sucked and tugged away at his gas-bag till they were exhausted, without any effect, it all at once popped into their heads that he was a *yankee*; and he was accordingly taken before a justice and examined; he confessed that he was no chemist, and had merely got a gas-bag for the purpose of "raising the wind." While they were cogitating and planning some punishment answerable to his crime, he slipped through the fingers of the guard, and fled into a neighboring thicket, leaving his "bag and baggage" behind, and we guess he'll trouble them no more.

Salem Gazette.

☞ The following numbers of the first volume of the N. E. Farmer are wanted at this Office, for which a generous price will be given, viz.—No. 14, 5 copies—No. 36, 2 do.—No. 45, 2 do.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	D. C.	To
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	130 00		
" " 2d "		135 00		
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00	
BEEF, mess, 200 cwt. . . .	bbl.	9 00	9 50	
" " cargo, No 1,		8 00	8 25	
" " " " No 2,		6 75	7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. .	lb.	11	12	
" " " " 2d qual. . . .		9	10	
" " " " small kgs, family, .		14	16	
CHEESE, new milk		7	9	
FLAX		8	9	
FLAX SEED	bush	75	78	
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine, .	bbl.	7 62		
" " Genesee		7 37		
" " Rye, best		4 12	4 25	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	70	
" " Corn		57	62	
" " Barley		68	70	
" " Oats		37		
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	11	
" " HOPS, No 1,		13	15	
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 12	
OIL, Linseed, American . . .	gal.	2 75	3 00	
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	12 00	12 50	
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	14 50	15 00	
" " Bone Middlings		12 00	12 50	
" " Cargo, No 1,		12 00	12 50	
" " " " Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bush	2 00		
" " Clover	lb.	7	8	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		55	65	
" " do do unwashed . . .		40	50	
" " do 3-4 washed . . .		45	55	
" " do 1-2 " " do . . .		40	45	
" " Native		35	37	
" " Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort .		50	60	
" " do Spinning, 1st sort .		45	50	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh		5	8
VEAL,		6	10
LAMB,		5	7
POULTRY,		10	14
BUTTER, Reg & tub		13	14
" " lump, best		11	20
EGGS,	doz.	12	14
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	80
" " Indian,		70	
POTATOTS, new,		62	75
" " CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	2 00	2 75
" " HAY, best,	ton.	18 00	20 00

HARVEST HOME.

Written for *Ruley's Vocal Melodies*, by S. Woodworth.

When mellow autumn yields
All her golden treasures,
Then those who dress'd the fields,
Partake of harvest pleasures.
This, lads, is Harvest Home,
Those who labor daily,
Well know 'tis sweet to come,
And pass the evening gaily.
Then let each heart beat light,
Here's no room for sorrow,
Joy holds her court to night,
Care may call to-morrow.

Now Labor wipes his brow,
Rest and plenty wait him,
Barn, cellar, rick and mow,
Are fill'd to recreate him.
Scythe, sickle, rake and hoe,
All are now suspended,
Like trophies in a row,
For future use intended.
Then let each heart beat light, &c.

Now gay Pomona's store,
Past exertions blesses;
Rich streams of nectar pour,
Sparkling from her presses.
Full goblets, streaming board,
Crown the farmer's labors;
These real bliss afford,
When shar'd by jovial neighbors.
Then let each heart beat light, &c.

From the New Hampshire Literary Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In the dry and cold summer of 1816, in the latter part of June, I was informed that a well about three or four miles distant was frozen in such a manner, that no water could be obtained from it. On the fourth of July, with some others, I called to ascertain the fact; and we found it *completely frozen over*, and no appearance of water, except perhaps a quart in a small hole, which had been cut in the ice. On the 19th of the same month, I called again to examine it. The ice had now become detached from the stones, and fallen down to the water, which was lower than when the ice formed. The block of ice at this time was about the size of a common wash tub. On the 25th, I found it had all dissolved. This well is in the town of Lyman, in the county of Grafton, at the north-east corner of a house belonging to Daniel Moulton, Esq. occupied by Stephen Smith. It is situated on high land, 5 or 6 hundred feet above the level of Connecticut river, and about 3 miles distant. The depth of the well is from 12 to 15 feet; and from the surface of the ground to the ice was about 8. It was perfectly open the whole season, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere.

In the same town, and adjoining Connecticut river, is a plain, which, in its natural state was covered with pine and hemlock. This plain is elevated 80 or 100 feet above the bed of the river. In the year 1815, about fifteen or twenty acres of this timber was felled, and on the 3d day of July, in the following year it was fired, and burnt in such a manner that scarcely any small stuff was left. On the 10th day of the same month, I was passing across said plain, and the owner of the burnt land, who was at work thereon, showed me a log which he had

just removed from its bed, and which was frozen down, about 4 feet in length, and 8 or 10 inches in breadth; I saw the ice cut up with an axe, and it appeared solid as in winter. There was nothing to shade the spot where the log lay, there being no standing timber within 30 rods of it.

These facts, which may tend to show the extreme cold of that season in this vicinity, are well known to many individuals; and you are at liberty to notice them in your Collections.

CALEB EMERY.

Lyman, N. H. July, 1823.

A TIGER IN KENTUCKY.

The Lexington, Ky. Gazette of the 17th inst. contains the following account of a strange animal which has been recently seen in that state:—

We learn from Russellville that a gentleman discovered an animal of alarming appearance, a few miles from town, and hastened to the nearest house where he was joined by three men, two of whom were armed with guns, and attended by a dog. The strange monster was again discovered, and while bayed by the dog, the two guns continued to fire on him at the distance of about fifty yards without forcing him to move from his stand: a furious look, and appalling brow frightened the two men without guns who fled to town. Experienced marksmen continued to fire, and on the twelfth shot the beast put off at full speed, marking his way by blood flowing from many wounds that it must have received. The dog was too much frightened to continue the pursuit, and the huntsmen dare not venture, although one of them was as fearless as Boone himself, and accustomed to the chase from early life.

When the news reached Russellville about forty gentlemen repaired to the spot, and had a full view of the ground. The print which the paws of this animal made in the earth corresponds with the account given of his great bulk by those who had an opportunity of viewing him at a short distance for several minutes; he was of a brindle color with a most terrific front—his eyes are described as the largest ever seen in any animal. We are well acquainted with the party engaged in the attack, and give the fullest credit to the account we have received.

The conclusion drawn is that the animal in question was a Tiger of the largest order from Mexico, and that it is like monsters of the deep, thought proper to wander into distant regions. There is nothing remarkable in his passing such a distance unobserved. Wolves have been seen of late years low down in the northern necks of Virginia, a distance of nearly 200 miles from the Blue Ridge, the supposed residence of those animals; they had to pass through a country of the thickest population unprotected by large forests until they arrived on the Potomac river where cedar and pine thickets shelter them from all future danger.

The above Tiger was seen a few days after braving a dozen shots and making its way into the state of Tennessee, and there is still a prospect of its being taken and the people gratified with a more correct description.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

We all recollect the story of the Lacedemonian matron, whose joy at her countrymen's ob-

taining a victory, was so great, that she could not lament the loss of her children slain in battle. The following anecdote, extracted from Thacher's Military Journal, displays equal patriotism in conjunction with true paternal affection, and consequently places the American father above the Spartan mother.

"A venerable old man had five sons in the field of battle, near Bennington, and being told that he had been unfortunate in one of his sons, replied, What, has he misbehaved, did he desert his post, or shrink from the charge? I, sir, says the informant, worse than that, he among the slain, he fell contending mightily the cause. Then I am satisfied, replied the good old man; bring him in, that I may behold him, and survey the darling of my soul. To which the corpse was brought in and laid before him. He then called for a bowl of water and a napkin, and with his own hands washed the gore and dirt from his son's corpse, and wiped his gaping wounds, with a complacency as he himself expressed it, which before he never felt or experienced."

The story is simple and touching.

Pleasure, like an over-fed lamp, is extinguished by the excess of its own aliment. But the lovers of pleasure are not always prudent, even upon their own principles; for we are persuaded that the world would afford much more satisfaction than it does, if we did not press, torture, and strain it, to yield what it does contain: much good, and much pleasure, it does liberally bestow; but no labor nor art can extract from it that elixir of peace, that divine sense of content, which it is not in its nature to produce. There is good sense in searching to every blessing for its *hidden* properties; it is folly to ransack and plunder it for such the experience of all ages tells us are *foreign* to it. We exhaust the world of its pleasure, and then lament that it is empty; we wring the pleasures to the very dregs, and then complain that they are rapid.—*Providence American.*

Yellow fever.—The following circumstance is a remarkable instance of the non-contagiousness of the Yellow Fever. It is translated from *Revue Encyclopedique* for January last:—A young Englishman, who arrived at St. Thomas's with a young and beautiful countrywoman whom he had secretly married, was attacked by the yellow fever. When the disease was at its height and symptoms of inevitable death became apparent, the young woman, in despair, and determined not to survive the object of her affection, undressed herself *entirely* and placed herself beside her dying husband in bed, embracing his body. She remained for ten hours in this situation, and with difficulty removed after he had breathed his last. She did not experience the slightest symptom of the disease.

U. S. Gazette.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS W. SHEPARD, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1823.

No. 4.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

RYE.—The farmer, who has it in his power to drive his business, instead of being driven by it, will do well to sow his winter rye some time between the middle of August and the middle of September. If it be sowed so early it will be less apt to winter-kill, will require less seed, the growth will be stouter, and the produce enter, other things being equal, than if the sowing was deferred till late in autumn. Some foreign writers on agriculture assure that winter-rye and spring-rye are of the same species; and the Farmers' Assistant says there is but one kind of rye; but this may be winter-rye or spring-rye, by gradually changing it to different times of sowing.—Take winter-rye, for instance, and sow it later and later each fall, and it may at length be sown the spring, and become spring-rye. On the contrary, sow spring-rye very late in the fall at last, and you may gradually sow it earlier each year, until it may be sown in May, and used the next season for pasture, or mowing, and then sown to perfection the second year." The same opinion is likewise expressed in Deane's New England Farmer.

Rye is capable of being cultivated on most kinds of land, but the light sandy soils, where wheat will not thrive, are the sorts of soil on which it will, generally speaking, be found most profitable to raise this kind of produce. John Sinclair observes that "this species of grain is not so extensively cultivated in Scotland as it ought to be, (for weighty crops of it might be raised on soils of the most porous and nature, and upon almost pure sand along the sea shore;) and the winter sort, without which the people living on the coasts of the north could hardly be subsisted, is almost unknown. A correspondent informs me that he had 35 bushels of rye per English acre, on a soil that would not have produced 20 bushels of oats. Indeed, oats, sown along side of the rye upon the same field, and on land as nearly equal as could be judged of the same quality, were scarcely worth the expense of reaping. On rich land, rye has been found a more certain crop than oats. Mr. George Culley remarks that rye, like oats, will answer in crude soils without lime, or calcareous manures, which others that crop peculiarly calculated for waste lands when first brought into cultivation."

Soils which will produce tolerable crops of wheat had better be cultivated for the purpose of raising wheat than rye. And, if we may believe what English writers tell us relative to the subject, the use of lime for manure will only so far change the nature of a poor soil as to make it more fit for rye, than wheat may be made to cultivate. Mr. Marshall, in his *Rural Economy of Berkshire*, says "before the use of lime was prevalent much rye was grown on the lighter soils upon the margin of the Vale, and in the lands scarcely any other crops than rye and oats were attempted. Now, rye is principally confined to the Moorland-lands; and even the alteration of soils by lime has been

such that wheat has become the more prevalent crop.

"Nevertheless on light, sandy soils, rye is generally more profitable than wheat, and the bread which is made from a mixture of the two grains is here esteemed more wholesome to people in general than that which is made from wheat alone."

When rye is sown upon light land, it ripens much earlier than on a cold stiff ground, and it is said by some writers that by continuing to sow on such a soil for two or three years, it will be forwarded so much as to ripen a month earlier than that which has been raised upon strong cold ground. For this reason, those who sow their rye late will do well to provide themselves with this early seed.

Dr. Elliot informs, that if rye be sowed successively every year upon the same land, both the crop and the land will be greatly improved, inasmuch that some grounds, which would yield but five bushels to the acre at first, have in time produced a crop of fifteen bushels, without the charge of manure, and Dr. Deane observed that he "had known the same spot produce twenty crops of this grain in succession, excepting that it was planted with Indian corn once or twice, to subdue the weeds, and that the crops yearly increased instead of diminishing." But this, it is said, will not be the case, unless the soil is naturally of a good quality, and the stubble be completely turned under immediately after reaping. If the ground is suffered to remain after harvest without being ploughed till the stubble is dried and shrivelled so that it possesses but little substance, and the seeds of weeds have had time to ripen, the crops of grain in each succeeding year will be diminished, and the weeds will take an almost exclusive possession of the soil.

The Farmers' Assistant is opposed to the raising of successive crops of rye, unless as much as twenty-five bushels of this grain can be yearly had from the acre; as such an annual product would probably afford a clear profit to the acre of half that number of bushels; and such a profit, he observes, in some of the lighter, and in some of the harder kinds of soils is not to be despised. The same writer recommends sowing winter-rye and spring-rye alternately, in order that the ground might, every other year, be enriched by the application of gypsum. "The growing crop of rye," he says "receives no benefit from the application of this manure; but it quickly covers the ground with a fine sward of white clover; and as soon as the ground is thus swarded, it is in good condition for bearing any crop. Let the gypsum, therefore, be sown in the spring, on the growing crop of winter-rye, and by the middle of October following, the ground will be covered with white clover; turn this sward over in the latter end of the fall, and in the spring sow a crop of spring-rye; and, as soon as this is taken off, turn the ground over again for a crop of winter rye; and in the spring repeat the process of manuring with gypsum as before, for a crop of spring-rye, and thus proceed with these crops alternately."

Some sow their winter-rye at the last hoeing of Indian corn, and hoe it in; and this Dr. Deane observed was a good practice when it is sown on flat land, or on a rich or heavy soil, where grain is apt to suffer by the frost of winter. For the plants of rye will be mostly on the corn hills, and so escape injury from frost; at least they will most commonly escape, or so many of them as are necessary to give a good crop. The plants that are killed will be those in the low spaces betwixt the hills.

Rye is not only a proper crop on land which is too poor to produce a good crop of wheat, but it should be sown on a soil which is very rich, in preference to wheat, because it is less apt to grow so rank as to lodge, or blast, than wheat. It is a very suitable crop for drained bogs. In the first volume of Communications to the British Board of Agriculture, page 311, in speaking of the culture of rye in Russia, it is observed that the produce from boggy lands drained and sowed with rye is upwards of forty bushels to one sowed, and they generally use a much smaller quantity of seed in sowing such lands. Another proof that rye will bear very plentiful manuring, may be adduced from a case reported by Mr. L'Hommédieu, of New York, who observed, in substance, that a neighbor of his manured twenty square rods of poor, gravelly, dry soil, with four thousand Menhaden fish, and sowed it with rye, at the rate of about one bushel to the acre. In the spring it was twice successively eaten off, close to the ground, by sheep breaking in, after it had acquired a height of nine inches the first time, and six inches the latter. These croppings, however, only served to make it grow thicker and stronger than before; and when harvested it produced sixteen bushels, or at the rate of one hundred and twenty-eight bushels to the acre; giving to the owner, according to the calculation of Mr. L'Hommédieu, at the rate of eighty-five dollars to the acre of clear profit.*

In the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. i, page 82, it is said, "Rye should be sowed the last week in August, or the first week in September, at the rate of about thirty-six quarts per acre, some say forty-eight quarts. But if it is not sowed at that time, it ought to be delayed until late in November, so that it may not come up until spring. A. Worthington had a good crop, which he sowed in a January snow storm. Rye raised on upland makes much better flour than that which is raised on low or damp land."

Rye may be sown in autumn to great advantage for green fodder for cattle and sheep, particularly the latter, in the spring. Ewes and lambs will derive much benefit from it, at a time when little or no other green feed can be procured. When it is meant for this purpose it should not only be sowed early in autumn, but should be sowed thicker than when it is intended to stand for a crop of seed. Some say

* Transactions of the N. York Agricultural Society, part 3, pp. 35, 36. This account may seem incredible, but Mr. L'Hommédieu declared that it was attested to by many credible witnesses.

that it may well be mowed for hay two or three times in the course of the summer, and this piece of husbandry is recommended for farmers whose lands are mostly dry or unsuitable for grass.

The quantity of seed to be sown on an acre should vary according to the soil, the time of sowing, and the purposes for which it is intended. If it be sowed in the latter part of August, or beginning of September, and is intended to remain for a seed-crop, the quantity should vary from 32 to 49 quarts, according to the goodness of soil. Later sowing requires more seed, and in some cases two bushels to an acre will not be too great a quantity. Bannister's Husbandry says, "when this grain is sown for sheep-feed, it is proper to allow three bushels to the acre, for where the blade, haum or stalks form the primary object, a much larger proportion of seed is requisite, than when the crop is meant for harvesting."

Although the following able article has been already pretty extensively published in newspapers and other periodical publications, we are induced to transplant it into our columns. It contains the best instructions we have seen on the important topic of which it treats, and we think should compose a part of every farmer's library, and be referred to in every stage of the culture of a crop which may at no distant period form one of the most valuable staples of New England. The machines which have been lately invented for dressing Flax, without the trouble and expense of water or dew rotting, promise to obviate the principal obstacle to its general culture; and should the expectations of those best acquainted with those machines be fully realized, we see nothing to prevent Flax being as profitable a staple of the Northern, as Cotton is of the Southern parts of the Union.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

ESSAYS ON FLAX HUSBANDRY.

BY S. W. POMEROY, ESQ.

First Vice President of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

No. 1.

The great surplus and depressed prices of our chief agricultural products, render it necessary for the farmer to seek others upon which he may calculate for more profitable returns, or at least such as will constitute a division of his risk; with this view Flax may be presented as an item deserving particular consideration.

For twenty years preceding 1816, the annual export of Flax Seed from the U. States, averaged but about two hundred and fifty thousand bushels! When they were British colonies, with one fifth of the present population, and a territory under cultivation probably much less in proportion, there were exported in one year (1770), upwards of three hundred and twelve thousand bushels.* It is very obvious that the causes of this decrease, which exhibit such a contrast to the increase of all other products of the soil, may be attributed to the introduction of

vast floods of cotton fabrics and yarns, at prices (nominally) very low, and the unexampled demand for breadstuffs and other food, during the period referred to. The effect has been to place flax farming so far in the back ground, as scarcely to attract the attention of agricultural societies, when engaged in promoting improved methods of cultivation for other crops, and also, it is feared, to curtail household manufactures, the extension of which, it will not be denied, is eminently conducive to the prosperity of an agricultural people. For although prudent farmers have usually a small patch, the object has been so inconsiderable as not to demand any particular care in its management, and a tolerable crop, which, in Europe, is considered as certain as any they raise, is supposed in many districts to be the effect of chance, or, as it is termed good luck. We will not pretend that Flax was at any period in this country estimated as a profitable, though formerly a necessary crop. But it is presumed, such has been the acquisition of knowledge, and improvements in agriculture, and especially those branches of mechanical science connected with it, that an entire new view may be taken of flax husbandry—that it may be made to enter into the agricultural system of the country much more extensively than heretofore, and possibly be ranked as a considerable, and not unprofitable staple. With these impressions I have devoted some attention to the subject, and shall submit such information as I have been enabled to collect from various authentic sources; together with some remarks and intimations, which, should they throw no light on the question, may promote inquiry, and induce others, possessing better qualifications and more experience, to pursue the investigation.

My attention was drawn to the present object, in consequence of viewing the manufactories of sail cloth in Paterson, near the falls of the Passaic in New Jersey, the last autumn: where I was informed that six thousand bolts of Duck had been made for the Navy, the year preceding, of a quality superior to what I was prepared to expect, and which is pronounced, by those experienced in nautical affairs, to be worth, for service, from thirty to fifty per cent. more than canvass imported from Russia!—Indeed the respectable and liberal proprietors of those establishments are entitled to great credit for the perfection of this article; it is presumed they have conformed to the particular stipulations of their contracts with the commissioners of the navy board, who in this instance, as in others, are conspicuous for their attention to those minute details so necessary to insure solidity and permanence to what pertains to that department. But the political economists, and perhaps some farmers of the U. States, will be surprised when told, that "the flax from which this sail cloth was fabricated, was imported from Ireland and the Baltic: that if a sufficient quantity of native growth, could have been procured (which was doubtful) it does not possess sufficient strength to make such canvass as the navy board would, or ought to have been satisfied with!" The question occurs, What is the cause of this inferiority? It will not be pretended, we believe, that there is any inherent defect in the soil, or that the climate is uncongenial to its perfection. On the other hand it will be admitted that there is no

thing so peculiarly favorable, as to require less attention and care in the cultivation, than is bestowed in those countries in Europe, where it forms an important agricultural staple, & where similar management would unquestionably produce the same effects; for, however plausible the prevalent opinion may be, that the inferiority of American flax is owing solely to the injudicious preparation by dew rotting, and we grant it is one very prominent cause, still there are others, which will be noticed in the sequel, and may be considered as having a very powerful influence in deteriorating the quality, well as lessening the product.

The common flax plant (*Linum Usitatissimum*) possesses habits more peculiar than any other within the range of our cultivation; and it may be useful, in order to reconcile the farmer, at least to impress on his mind the importance of attending to those habits, to trace this plant to its native soil, or rather to the country where it was acquired by cultivation, for a vast series of ages—for it is not improbable, that, like the small grains, its present appearance is essentially different from that in its indigenous state, but to which it seems to be returning, in some parts of our country, by gradations less imperceptible, than it may have originally advanced.

Linum is mentioned at a very early period in sacred history as the production only of Egypt. The most ancient and credible author of profane history* speaks of its remote antiquity being peculiar to that country; and those writers who treat of the fabulous ages, ascribe the culture of Flax and invention of spinning and weaving to Isis, a queen of Egypt; the Ceres of the Greeks, to whom they attribute the discovery of bread corn. But if there was any question on this point, the habits of the Flax plant, in its most natural soil to have been on the margin of a river annually inundated, subside exactly at the period of seed time, leaving entire new soil, or, by forming new combinations, completely renovating the old, which becomes dry, mellow and friable at top—retaining, or having conducted by art, sufficient moisture at bottom, aided by copious dews, to insure its maturity, but never any an or storms beat it down! Where could this plant have found such a location but on the banks of the Nile? It has degenerated when transplanted to any other country, probably in proportion to want of care and attention to assimilate the soil, and gratify that impatience of change, to which it has been so long habituated. Hence it is that flax owes the reputation of being the most exhausting of all crops. Let us inquire to what extent it may be well founded.

Sir Humphrey Davy remarks, in his elegant lecture on agricultural chemistry, that "it is proved by facts stated in his seventh lecture that plants require different materials from soil, and that particular vegetables require peculiar principles to be supplied to the land which they grow." And, "as a most remarkable instance of the power of vegetables to exhaust the soil of certain principles," he states "that Mushrooms are said never to rise in successive seasons on the same spot." He may have cited Flax, as another instance not less

* Herodotus, Euterpe, chap. 37, 105.

† The inundation of the Nile begins to decrease about the 20th of September. The seeds are sown, and crops perfected while the sun is in the Southern

* Pitkin's Statistical View

markable! These facts are further substantiated by the effect produced on the soil, where old fruit trees have grown, in retarding the progress of young trees of the same family or species; for instance, a young cherry tree planted on the spot from which an old one had been dug up, will remain nearly stationary for a length of time with the highest cultivation; remove it to a spot that has been occupied by an old pear tree, and plant a young pear tree in its place, and both will immediately become as flourishing as if no tree had ever been produced on the land. Of this fact I have experienced the most complete demonstration repeatedly within the last twenty years. It is moreover, well known to many farmers, that an Apple Orchard will not succeed on land that had before been occupied by one, but that cherry or peach trees will grow vigorously on such land.

From these premises very potent arguments might be drawn in favor of a regular rotation of crops, and against summer fallows. They are here introduced to shew, that although a single crop of Flax will so exhaust the soil of certain principles,* that a repetition cannot take place with any prospect of success, even with large quantities of manure, under a lapse from four to eight years, according as "those materials" necessary to its growth may be more or less retained or supplied, yet it does not follow that the soil is exhausted of the food necessary to promote the luxuriant growth of other plants! The soundness of this position is supported by the usual practice in Europe and this country, of sowing clover and grass seeds with flax, which is considered not more exhausting, and a better protecting crop than Oats or Barley; and it is probable the result may be similar if we extend the inquiry, but it is unimportant at present, for good husbandry will ever state that clover or grass should be the next use in rotation to Flax.

We necessarily look to Europe for instruction in flax husbandry, and first turn to Ireland, where it was introduced, or rather revived in 1766, under the patronage of William the 3d, 4th years after he left Holland, to wield the British sceptre. "An able and impartial enquirer" computes that in less than forty years from that period, the home consumption and exportation of Linen, amounted annually to one million sterling," which, if we allow for the difference in the value of money, may be added to ten millions of dollars at present, "and from thirty thousand acres of land; employing, in raising and manufacture, one hundred and seventy thousand persons." When trade was in its infancy, the Dublin Society instituted for its promotion, and some years ago published several tracts on the culture of flax; from which, and from the tour of Arthur Young, in that country, we derive some important facts, yet upon the whole, less information is obtained that is applicable to the management of this country, than we were led to expect, owing to the minute subdivision of the land among the cultivators (a cotter seldom occupies more than a quarter of an acre) the very different difference of climate, and, above all, the common fertility, which Sir H. Davy, in his lecture, attributes to the proximity of the strata to the soil, in that moist climate.

But Mr. Curwen, long a distinguished statesman in the British parliament, and who, as an agriculturist, ranks with Mr. Coke and Sir John Sinclair, made a tour throughout Ireland in 1813 "with views directed to its agriculture and rural population," and to investigate the cause of the misery and degradation of that noble spirited, generous, but mismanaged people, remarks that "he does not think the causes assigned by Sir H. Davy for the superior fertility are at all satisfactory, that those demi-tints, which in England distinguish lands that are exhausted, are in Ireland almost unknown; the verdure is everlasting and luxuriant, arising, as he should suppose, from some inherent quality of the soil, which keeps it in a proper state to admit the salutary influence of the atmosphere; that the richness of the surface resists all the efforts of man to sterilize it," and he gives the Irish credit for being very persevering in their endeavors for that purpose.*

Notwithstanding this extreme fertility, Mr. Curwen says, that the Flax seed raised in Ireland was supposed to produce inferior plants, and that the Linen board of the Dublin society took charge of the importation of foreign Flaxseed for the supply of those who could not otherwise obtain it. This information relates to one of the most important features in flax farming—Change of Seed, which will be considered in our next essay.

* Observations on the state of Ireland, by J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Gazette.

Chopzigar Cheese.—The high flavor and fine color of this Cheese, which is a great delicacy, when grated and eaten with bread and butter, are derived from the plant *melilot*, a species of trefolium, which by the assiduity of Dr. Brown, (the brother of the Senator from Louisiana) has been introduced into our western country. We therefore have a fair prospect of our soon eating this relishing and economical food, of native produce.

☞ The *melilot* mentioned in the above article, is the *Trifolium Officinale* of Linnaeus.—In its general appearance it resembles the common red clover. It grows two feet or upwards in height, with smooth stem and leaves, the stem furrowed. The flowers are small, yellow, in axillary and terminal spikes, on foot stalks; the flowers mostly inclined to one side. In drying it exhales an agreeable scent, and horses and cattle are very fond of it. We have never seen it in this vicinity, except in the northerly part of Leicester, where it grows, apparently indigenous, but may have been introduced. We recommend it to the notice of farmers, especially to those who keep dairies, and hope, that in the course of the next season, a fair trial may be made of it, believing that the cultivation of it may yet be of great advantage to our country.—*Worcester Spy.*

Easy method of making excellent red or black Cherry Wine.

Bruise twenty-four pounds of the finest ripe cherries, either red or black, first taking away the stalks and separating them from any rotten or unripe fruit. After pressing out the juice and even breaking the stones and crushing the kernels, let the whole ferment together for 12

hours. Then run the liquid through a large flannel bag, into a vessel beneath, containing a pound of fine powdered loaf or Havana sugar; forcing also, with a ladle or the hands, as much of the juice as possible from the mass. When the sugar is thoroughly dissolved, put the liquor up in bottles, filling each above half up the neck, or within nearly an inch of the cork.—This quantity of good cherries will generally make six quart bottles of a most pleasant and salubrious wine, without dregs; of a fine deep red color, more or less bright, according to the kind of cherries used; and will keep considerably well, if put in a cool place, more than a year. This wine will be fit to drink in two or three months. When the juice is first pressed out, the mass should be wrung as dry as possible in a napkin, before the stones are attempted to be broken and the kernels bruised; which being done with the mallet or otherwise, the whole is to be returned into the juice, that it may ferment together. The same rule should be observed in making all other kinds of wine from stoned fruits, where the flavor of the kernel is desirable.—*English publication.*

From the Berkshire Star of August 14.

The Crops.—All the crops fit for harvest, in this vicinity, are abundant; and although we have had, of late, much of what the farmers term *catching weather*, they have been saved in good order. The crops now upon the ground are very fine, particularly corn and potatoes, and bid fair to yield a greater product than we have had for a number of years past.

The ravages of the Hessian fly, in former years, among the wheat have discouraged many of our best farmers from attempting to cultivate this crop; but this difficulty may be easily obviated by a proper preparation of the seed before sown. The few fields of wheat grown in this town, we are told, will produce from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. If this be the fact, (and we do not doubt it,) we hope our farmers will give more of their attention to the cultivation of this valuable crop, and thereby retain in the county many hundred dollars, which now go to a neighboring state for the purchase of flour.

Manufacturers Beware.

A lot of waste wool was discovered to be on fire at the Merino Factory, in Dudley, Mass. on Thursday the 7th inst. On removing it from the place where it had laid in a heap for a length of time, near the picker, and exposing it to the air out of door, it was all of a blaze in less than ten minutes. The Factory belongs to John Brown, & Co. who were present and saw the waste on fire. As it has never been positively known whether wool waste would take fire (by being in a heap for any length of time or not) the Co. consider it a duty to give this information to Manufacturers, who are liable every day to be exposed to fire by their waste wool. It is very probable that it would have caught the Factory on fire in less than 24 hours.

Dudley, August 12.

[*Worcester Egis.*]

Pomatum for the Lips.—Mix an ounce of the oil of bitter almonds and a little powdered cochineal; melt all together, strain it through a cloth in a little rose water, and rub the lips at night.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—With much pleasure and interest I perused an article in your paper No. 48, taken from the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June, 1823, on "*Steeps for seeds previous to sowing*." The writer of that article (very properly I conceive) questions their possessing any *fructifying* property, yet as he has placed little or no merit to their credit, and as I have made use of some of them for several years past to advantage, I am induced to detail some facts respecting their utility as an *antidote* rather than an *aliment*.

The present season, before planting my corn, the seed was soaked in a strong salt petre pickle (the same my hams were cured in) for about three days. I have made this my practice for several years past, as a safeguard against the attacks of the *wire worm*, which, as every farmer knows, are more deadly than any other of the worm tribe, on corn, as they sap the very foundation, by directly eating into the germ or chit of the seed. It so happened that immediately after planting, a heavy rain of twenty-four hours laid many parts of the field under water for several days. When the ground became sufficiently dry to pulverize, I prepared to replant, when to my astonishment I discovered the sprouts forcing their way through the crust now formed over them. Had not the seed been soaked in *brine*, putrefaction would have commenced before vegetation could have ensued. The last mentioned circumstance I consider of sufficient importance to urge the use of the brine, both with corn and wheat before sowing. Although the field was literally full of the *wire worm*, yet in no instance did I detect their ravages on the seed.*

My experience in the use of steeps for seed wheat before sowing, has also impressed the belief in their (lye from wood ashes or lime water) value as an antidote against the smut. Several years since I sowed my wheat with no other precaution,—the appearance of the seed being excellent—than a slight washing with water; the result at harvest, although an excellent year for wheat in Massachusetts, was, almost seven-eighths of the crop smutty; of course of no use but for very bad fodder, whilst my neighbors, who sowed the same kind of wheat, but took the precaution of liming, had fine crops.†

Since the beforementioned year, I have made use of lime or lye, and in no instance suffered by smut, except the *Nielle*, (or *blast*) of the French, which appears to be a disease taken in with the food of the plant, as the ear on bursting from its prison, exhibits a jet-black appearance, composed of a dust not very unlike that contained in the kernel of the smutty wheat.

On inspecting the roots of many of the diseased plants, I discovered in 19-20ths of their number, pieces of charcoal adhering to the *feeders*, or lateral roots. I found none at the roots of the healthy stalks. If this, on further trial, should prove to be the source of the dis-

ease, the only advantage to be derived from the discovery, will be to desist from the use of ashes, unless sifted, on our wheat lands. How far the dust blown from the blasted heads on those that are healthy, will tend to propagate the smut for the next years sowing, I shall at present leave to the investigation of persons of more leisure and ability than your humble servant,

PAYSON WILLIAMS.

Fitchburgh, August, 1823.

From the Northampton Gazette.

PEAR TREES.

During the months of June and July last, the ends of the branches of pear trees in this town were observed to turn brown and perish suddenly. Many trees are nearly ruined, others have but one or two limbs affected, and some are uninjured. The mischief has been attributed by some to lightning, blasting winds, &c. but there can be but little doubt that the cause of the injury is the insect described by Professor Peck, in the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal for January, 1817. On examining the inner part of the wood of the withered branches, a small insect has been discovered in a few limbs. More would probably have been found if the examination had been made earlier. Professor P. calls the insect which destroys the branches of the pear tree, *Scolytus Pyri*, and gives a particular description of it, with a plate. It is one-tenth of an inch long, and one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter. It deposits its eggs between the bud and stem before the month of August is passed. After the egg is hatched the grub eats its way through the cup into the hardest part of the wood, and passes through its chrysalis state before the next summer. Professor P. says the mischievous effects of this minute insect are observed in June and July; and that the dead part of the branches should be cut off and burnt without delay, as the insects have not then left them. We are informed that the limbs of some quince trees have perished, apparently from the same cause.

FRAGRANCE OF FLOWERS.

"It has been stated that the fragrance of flowers depends upon the volatile oils they contain; and these oils, by their constant evaporation, surround the flower with a kind of odorous atmosphere; which, at the same time that it entices larger insects, may probably preserve the parts of fructification from the ravage of the smaller ones. Volatile oils, or odorous substances, seem particularly destructive to these minute insects and animalcules which feed on the substance of vegetables; thousands of aphides may be usually seen in the stalk and leaves of the rose; but none of them are ever observed on the flower. Camphor is used to preserve the collections of naturalists. The woods that contain aromatic oils are remarked for their indestructibility; and for their exemption from the attack of insects: this is particularly the case with the cedar, rose-wood and cypress. The gates of Constantinople, which were made of this last wood, stood entire from the time of Constantine, their founder, to that of Pope Eugene IV. a period of 1100 years." DAVY.

"The flour of hard wheat is generally superior to that made from soft; and there is no

difference in the process of making them into bread; but the flour from hard wheat will imbibe and retain more water in making into bread; and will consequently produce more weight of bread: it is the practice here, and which, I am persuaded, it would be advisable to adopt, to make bread with flour of hard and soft wheat, which, by being mixed, will make the bread much better." DAVY.

From the New York Statesman.

The following extract of a letter is from a very respectable gentleman residing near Trenton and if you think it merits a place in your paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

"For some years past, Col. Clark, of Philadelphia, has been engaged in preparing a boat and apparatus, and making experiments to effect a navigation against the rapids in the Delaware, opposite to this place, as a cheap substitute for locks and canals, and contrary to the prevailing opinion of our citizens, he has finally succeeded. I had the curiosity yesterday to visit the vicinity of his operations with a view to witness the passage of a Durham boat on his plan against the current, and on expressing my wish, although an entire stranger to Mr. Clark he politely took me on board, and I had the satisfaction of passing the rapids by means of his novel, ingenious, and yet simple contrivance, and also of seeing a river boat containing considerable freight towed up by it with great apparent ease. The power I have no doubt was fully competent to have taken up 10 or 15 tons additional. If such however was not the case the principles on which the apparatus are constructed and applied, admit of increasing the power to any required extent.

The machinery consists of a pair of water wheels supported by a shaft placed across the boat: there is also another short shaft; they are both furnished with a drum, over which a rope is passed by several convolutions and fastened by one end to an anchor at the head of the rapids, while the other is secured to a bug drag at their foot, and is kept constantly on a strain by the action of the current. The water wheels are turned by the running water, and when the apparatus is placed in gear, the rope winds on the drums in the ascending direction and off in the other, and occasions the boat to ascend at the rate of three miles per hour. The plan is exceeding simple, and no doubt it will be adopted on all our large rivers, and prove a great public benefit.

The channel of the Delaware at this place is very crooked, shallow and rocky; it however admits of a suitable improvement for this kind of navigation at a comparatively small expense, and the same may be said of all the rapids on this river for a considerable distance up. It should be recollected that three boatmen are necessary to take an empty boat up the Delaware, and for them it often proves a difficult undertaking:—when freight is taken up, additional hands are employed; but so little account is made of this mode of transportation, owing to the attendant difficulties, risk, and expense, that most of the supplies for the upper country are conveyed over land, either from your city or Philadelphia. Coal is taken down in boats which do not return, and which occasions a very great expense.

* The copper head I nearly extirpate by ploughing deep, just as winter is setting in, which however has little or no effect on the *wire worm*.

† The testimony of M. Tillet, M. Du Hamel, Mr. Tull, Arthur Young, and an able writer in the Massachusetts Repository for July, 1813, over the signature of Seneu, may be considered as almost conclusive on this subject.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A Hydrostatic press has recently been erected in Gardiner, (Me.) for the purpose of pressing hay for market. It was constructed by Mr. Adell; and his forcing pump, which is of bell metal, was cast by Mr. Wing, both of Gardiner. Mr. K. had no other information respecting the press construction, but what was obtained from Rees' Cyclopedia. But his ingenuity has enabled him not only to construct so nice a machine, but to improve and greatly to simplify the operation and advantages of the press thus described in the Hallowell Gazette.

The size of the press when the hay is first put into it is 27 inches wide, by 42 inches, and 12 feet high. In this the hay is first trodden down by foot, as close as possible; the follower is then forced down 3 feet 3 inches by a powerful lever, moved by a double pulley, and is only secured; the piston is then raised by the forcing pump 8 feet 2 inches, which reduces the capacity of the box containing the hay to about 20 cubic feet. The hay is then bound by iron bands, made of nail rods; and is driven out of the press by a perpetual lever, worked with a coggle joint, and moved by the water-wheel. Wooden hoops, of the best quality, are tried at first for binding the hay, instead of iron bands; but they instantly broke. Only a few bundles have yet been pressed. They weighed from 613 to 851 lbs. according to the kind of hay that was used. An attempt was made to re-press one bundle in order to make it more compact, but as soon as the piston was lowered, it burst the iron bands, and provided it was pressed sufficiently for practical purposes. If pressed more it would require much stronger bands; the expense of which would more than counterbalance the advantage gained by the greater compactness of the hay. When the bundles are taken out of the press, they gradually expand and stretch the bands, so that the next day, they will measure from 23 to 25 cubic feet according to the dryness and elasticity of the hay. From several experiments it was found, that the white pine timber of this country, partly seasoned, weighs about 23½ lbs. per cubic foot. The heaviest bundle of hay when in the press weighed 42½ lbs. to the cubic foot, or 50 per cent heavier than pine timber; and when expanded, 34 lbs. to the cubic foot, or 25 per cent heavier than pine timber. A safety valve has yet been loaded, so as to give purchase of 225 tons, which is not one third of the power of the press. It is therefore apparent how much closer hay might be pressed, if it would pay the additional expense. The expense of the press, including the barn in which it is placed, has exceeded \$3,000. The quantity of which great quantities were necessary to enable the press to resist the enormous pressure forms the principal item in the expense. In a country, so peculiarly favourable to the raising of grass, hay must become a great article of export, when it can be compressed, so as to be safely transported, without the necessity of using ballast; and when it is not liable to be injured from exposure to the weather. Some persons have supposed, that the exportation of hay would injure the country, by depriving it of manure, which would have been made, had the hay been consumed at home; but the farmer is more likely to injure his farm by raising and selling grain as hay; and when he finds a good

and certain market for an article so easily raised as hay, he will be induced to use plaster and other artificial manures, by which he may certainly double his crop; and while therefore he sells a portion of his crop, he will still retain more to be consumed on his farm, than he would have had but for the stimulus given to his exertion by the foreign demand."

From the American Farmer.

DYSPEPSIA.

MR. SKINNER—I observe in number 12, of your 5th vol. "A Constant Reader" requests that you will inquire of some of your many correspondents, and publish in the American Farmer, directions for the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia." Having seen no reply to the request, I am induced to offer the result of my own experience; without entering into any investigation of the cause of this fashionable disease either remote or proximate. A rigid attention to diet, both as to quantity and quality is indispensable; I do not mean that sort of abstinence where the patient eats small quantities at a time, but by eating frequently, consumes more than people usually do who only eat at the ordinary and regular meals: beef, mutton or chicken, roasted or boiled, will be found as innocent, perhaps as any other food. High seasoned dishes should be particularly avoided, as being not only pernicious in themselves, but by provoking the appetite to take more than sufficient; and for this last reason, spirits, wine, or strong beer should not be indulged in until after eating, and then sparingly. Coffee was found to disagree with my stomach, being generally thrown up by eructation soon after drinking it in the morning, if exercise was used immediately after. Tea and milk produced nearly the same result; which led me to seek for a succedaneum; some warm beverage having become by habit, not only comfortable, but almost a necessary. Accident led me several years past, when riding, to chew the leaves, and sometimes the buds of the sassafras to allay the intolerable heat and pain produced by the highly concentrated acid on the stomach; the effect of which caused me to think of sassafras tea, which, in a few weeks, produced the most happy effect; the symptoms having been entirely removed, and no return having been as yet experienced, although five months have passed over. There are two species of sassafras, the one having a red, the other a white root—the white is much the most pleasant, and should not be made very strong. Sugar and cream may be used as with other tea. A little experience will teach the most agreeable method of preparing it. Candor induces me to mention a fact in my own case, which possibly, may cause medical gentlemen to doubt the efficacy of my nostrum. About six or eight weeks after commencing the use of the sassafras tea, the first joint of the great toe on my right foot was for the first time inflamed, and very painful for three or four days; and in a day or two after that, the outside of my left foot was so tender as to prevent me from bearing my weight on it. I should, myself, have believed that those attacks in the feet had produced the relief to the stomach, if that viscus had not been relieved, two weeks previously. More might be added, but you will, no doubt, think that I have already trespassed sufficiently. If you think these observations worthy of a

place in your paper, you are at liberty to publish them—without, however, giving my name, unless you may think proper to give it to a "Constant Reader."

From the New England Galaxy.

PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS FEVERS.

It has often been remarked, in my hearing, that physicians, seldom, if ever, caught fevers from their patients, however sick they might be, or however filthy the places might be in which they resided. The reasons offered for the physicians thus escaping, are, that they know what to take as a prevention of this specific contagion, or infection. This is a very serious charge against the faculty, and rather inconsistent, for if any one of them could certainly know of any certain method of preventing the contagion or infection of fevers, by publishing the same, he would be sure of an independent fortune.

The following rules as stated by the celebrated Doctor John Haygarth are the best, and in fact, the only ones, at present known, for the prevention of contagious fevers, and several other disorders.

The Doctor says, "It may be proper previously to observe, that an infectious fever, in a small, close, and dirty room, is caught by a very great proportion of mankind; not less than by twenty-two out of twenty-three, or a still higher proportion; but in a large, airy, clean apartment, even putrid fevers are seldom or never infections. Where the poisonous vapour is much diluted with fresh air, it is not noxious. From a large collection, and an attentive consideration of facts relative to this distemper, have been formed the following Rules.

1st. As safety from danger entirely depends on cleanliness and fresh air, the room-door of a patient ill of an infectious fever, especially in the habitations of the poor, should never be shut; a window in it during the day ought to be frequently opened. In bad cases, a current of air, between a window and door both wide open, may be proper: if the air be very cold or damp, the curtains* of the patient's bed may be drawn close during this ventilation, should peculiar circumstances require such caution. These regulations would be highly useful, both to the patient and nurses; but are particularly important previous to the arrival of any visitor.

2. The bed-curtains should never be drawn round the patient, but only on the side next the light, so as to shade the face; except while there is a current of air between a window and door.

3. Dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be frequently changed, immediately immersed in cold water, and washed clean.

4. All discharges from the patient should be instantly removed. The floor near the patient's bed should be rubbed clean every day with a mop, or cloth wet with cold vinegar and water.

5. The air in a sick room has a more infectious quality in some parts than in others. Visitors and attendants should avoid the current of the patient's breath; the air which ascends from his body, especially if the bed-curtains be closed, and the vapor arising from all evacuations. When medical or other duties require a visi-

* Curtains never ought to be allowed to any bed, occupied by any person, whether sick or well.

ter to be placed in these situations of danger, infection may be frequently prevented by a temporary suspension of breath, or respiration.

6. Visitors should not go into an infectious chamber with an empty stomach; and, in doubtful circumstances, on coming out, they should blow from the nose, and spit from the mouth any infectious poison, which may have been drawn in by the breath, and may adhere to those passages.

7. Paupers from jails and other infected places ought not to be brought before magistrates without clean hands, face, and hair, and in their sundry clothes. There is considerable danger of infection by the near approach of people covered with contagious dirt in a close and small room."

Remark.—These rules of prevention will preserve all the neighbors from contagious fever, and, in most cases, the remainder of the family, after one of them has been attacked.

They will enable medical, clerical, and other visitors to perform their important duties with safety to themselves.

It may, with propriety, be added, that frequent washing of the body in cold water, either salt or fresh, during the warm season, is another powerful preventive of contagious diseases, and productive of general good health and comfort.

The Doctor remarks, that by these rules of prevention, Chester has been preserved from Typhus for thirty-six years.

At Manchester, the number of patients ill of fever during twenty-four months in 1793 and 1796, was 1056. By the establishment of a house of recovery, and by observing these rules of prevention, in two months the number of patients was reduced to 25.

The annual number of deaths by fever in London during the last century was 3188. But by thoroughly cleansing from contagious dirt, the houses of patients admitted into fever hospitals established in 1802, and by strictly observing these rules of prevention, the annual deaths in the metropolis were gradually reduced, and in 1811 were only 906. These facts are recorded by the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Vansittart, and Sir Thomas Bernard.

The typhous contagion remains in the body in a latent state from about the 10th to the 72d day, reckoning between the time of exposure to the poison and the commencement of the fever.—This law of Nature was discovered by Dr. H. in 1781, from observations on 72 cases. It was fully confirmed by Dr. Bancroft, in 1809, from observations on 99 cases. He observed that the latent period of typhus varied from the 13th to the 68th day. Hence it is manifest that an infected person may travel, in perfect health, from and to the remotest parts of Ireland and Britain.

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

A gouty gentleman who has resided in the south of France for some years, informs us that he has remained free from gout four years, in consequence of wearing oiled stockings over fine worsted ones, day and night. Previously to their use he had been subjected to a paroxysm every six months. This practice, he says, is common in the south of France, and throughout Italy.—*London paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1823.

Extracts from a work lately published by WILLIAM COBBETT, entitled "*Coltage Economy*," with occasional remarks on some of the statements of the author.

This work of 207 pages, small 12 mo. was published in London in 1822. It contains "Information relative to the brewing of Beer, making of Bread, keeping of Cows, Pigs, Bees, Ewes, Goats, Poultry and Rabbits, and relative to other matters deemed useful in the conducting of the affairs of a Laborer's Family." Although it is more especially calculated for the use of the laboring classes of Great Britain, it presents us many things which may be highly useful to all classes in all countries. It is tinctured with some of Mr. Cobbett's peculiarities and prejudices of a moral, religious and political nature; which circumstance, together with that of a considerable part of the book's not being adapted to our government, climate, manners, and state of society, will, probably, prevent its being republished in this country. We wish, however, to put our readers in possession of many excellent things which it contains, as well as to convey the opinions of other writers on some of the same topics, together with some facts and observations which oppose and others which corroborate Mr. Cobbett's assertions and reasonings.

In the introduction to the work, we have the following strong sentiments, expressed in a style all nerve and intellect.

"The word *Economy*, like a great many others, has, in its application, been very much abused. It is generally used as if it meant parsimony, stinginess, or niggardiness; and, at best, merely the refraining from expending money. Hence misers and close-fisted men disguise their propensity and conduct under the name of *Economy*; whereas the most liberal disposition, a disposition precisely the contrary of that of the miser, is perfectly consistent with economy.

"*Economy* means, *management*, and nothing more; and it is generally applied to the affairs of a house and family, which affairs are an object of the greatest importance, whether as relating to individuals or to a nation. A nation is made powerful and honoured in the world not so much by the number of its people as by the ability and character of that people; and the ability and character of a people depend, in a great measure, upon the *economy* of the several families which, all taken together, make up the nation. There never yet was, and never will be, a nation *permanently great*, consisting, for the greater part, of wretched and miserable families.

"In every view of the matter, therefore, it is desirable, that the families of which a nation consists should be happily off; and, as this depends, in a great degree, upon the *management* of their concerns, the present work is intended to convey to the families of the *Labouring classes* in particular, such information as I think may be useful with regard to that management.

"I lay it down as a maxim, that, for a family to be happy, they must be well supplied with *food and raiment*. It is a sorry effort the people make to persuade others, or to persuade themselves, that they can be happy in a state of *want* of the necessities of life. The doctrines, which fanaticism preaches, and which teach men to be content with *poverty*, have, very pernicious tendency, and are calculated to favor tyrants by giving them passive slaves. To live well, to enjoy all things that make life pleasant, is the right of every man who constantly uses his strength judiciously and lawfully. In spite the man that is *poor and contented*; for such content is a certain proof of a base disposition, a disposition which is the enemy of industry, all exertion, all love of independence.

"Let it be understood, however, that *poverty* I mean *real want*, a real insufficiency in the food and raiment and lodging necessary to health and decency; and not that imaginary poverty of which some persons complain. A man, who, by his own and his family's labor can provide a sufficiency of food and raiment and a comfortable dwelling place, is not a *poor man*. There must be different ranks and degrees in every civil society, and, indeed, so is even amongst the savage tribes. There must be different degrees of wealth; some must have more than others; and the richest must be a great deal richer than the least rich. But it is necessary to the very existence of a people, that nine out of ten should live wholly in the sweat of their brow; and, is it not degrading to human nature, that all the nine tenths should be called *poor*; and, what is still worse call themselves *poor*, and be *contented* in that degraded state?"

There is much good sense in these remarks. We may add that there can be no real rational freedom enjoyed by a man who is *poor*, in Mr. Cobbett's sense of the word. Such a man is slave to his creditors, a slave to his circumstances; the elements tyrannize over him. A man may be a citizen of a free government, but cannot be a *freeman*, while under the dominion of *want*, the most cruel of masters.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CURRENT WINE.

We learn that the Messrs. Kenricks, near Brighton, have manufactured about 1700 gallons of Current Wine the present season. From the general approbation expressed by skillful connoisseurs, they indulge a hope of having brought the manufacture of this article to so great perfection, as not only to be admired, but entitled to a decided preference over much of the foreign wine in general use.

Mr. Murdock, Grocer, in Dock Square, will show samples of this Wine, or Columbian Grapeseille, sufficiently matured by age, and well refined, and supply any quantity that may be wanted, by the quarter-cask, demijohn, or single gallon, on moderate terms.

The duties paid by the Auctioneers in this city, under the late law of the Commonwealth for the quarter ending July 31st, amounted to \$7187 99.

COMMUNICATION.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, member of the British Parliament, leaving from a regard to his native State, with a wish to promote its Agriculture, purchased at great expense, a Bull of the first breed in Great Britain, and sent him as a present to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture—a meeting of the Trustees held this 21st day of August, 1833:

That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Corresponding Secretary to Admiral Coffin, for his very valuable present, and that he express to his sense of his patriotism, and attachment to native soil, which neither time nor distance had been competent to weaken.

That the animal presented by him, is a noble one, affords in his own person, proof of his descent from most approved stocks, independent of the historical pedigree which accompanies him.

That for the present season, he be placed at the farm John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, and that he will be entitled to be used by any farmers at the moderate rate of five dollars for each cow. In future years he be removed, from time to time, to various parts of the Commonwealth, at the discretion of the Trustees, and in no case shall an higher premium be offered than is above stated, it being the wish of this Board to improve the stock of the country as rapidly as possible; and as the Trustees receive no emolument from him, should there be any, it will go to support great interest of Agriculture. If a lower sum should be offered, farmers might be careless of his progeny; higher, they might not choose to incur so great expense, at so much risk; his cost in England, was \$61; the expenses of his transportation, &c. \$113, cents; whole amount \$694 90. His pedigree, as was got by Mr. Wetherell's North Star; dam by et; grandam by Wellington; great grandam by ety.

North Star was by Comet; dam by Baronet; grand by Cripple; g. grandam by Irishman; g. g. grand by Hubback.

Notice will be given seasonably, every spring, in this county, and town, this Bull will be placed, to the intent of affording to all parts of the State the advantages which may be derived from a Stock, which the agriculturists of Europe have deemed the most perfect, in regard to disposition for fattening, and aptitude for the dairy. This improved breed is not the result of accident, but of great care, and attention, to such crosses of the breed of horned cattle as would combine the most valuable qualities. The Trustees have every reason to believe, that the Bull sent by Admiral Coffin, (which arrived in due season) combines all these qualities, judging from his appearance and appearance.

When the Trustees speak of the price of five dollars each cow, being moderate, they have no reference to ordinary prices, but to the value affixed to bulls of approved race, in England and America. Bulls of six months old, have been sold as high as 50 dollars, or \$233, in England, and in this country, at 100 dollars. If the price were diminished, the best would not be sent to the animal, and it is the duty of the Trustees that only the best cows should be sent. Breeds of cattle can never be improved, unless there be sufficient encouragement offered for their selection, and high prices alone can effect this desideratum.

Admiral Coffin was elected an Honorary Member of the Society, and a vote passed to present him the Society's Gold Medal, and the numbers of their Journal.

A copy from the record,
BENJ. GUILD, Asst. Rec. Secretary.

FOREIGN.

The last advices from Paris are to July 2. By these it would seem that the French are proceeding in a triumphant manner to settle the political concerns of the world in such a mode as best comports with the highest interests of the victors. The hand of opposition is weak and paralalytic, and is hardly elevated against the Gallic conquerors, who now perform pretty nearly their duty with pleasure throughout a country whose inhabitants can no more turn freedom to a good account than

could a stupid animal of some ferocious species, that had been accustomed to a cage. The marches of the invaders appear more like peaceful processions than military movements in a hostile country. Instead of fighting battles, they are pursuing fugitives, and they tell us they are almost every where welcomed with enthusiasm by the great mass of the Spanish population.

It is said, in one of their despatches, that "Cadiz, as well as the island of Leon, are destitute of subsistence; that the greatest confusion prevails among the wrecks of the revolutionary army, which have fled thither, to the number of 7000 or 8000 men; and that they have not prepared any means of defence." Seville made some resistance, but was laid under a heavy contribution. At Alcala was some fighting, but the fight soon became a chase, in which the French were the winners, for they say "several hundred soldiers were taken in the retreat, and many presented themselves as deserters." If we make all possible allowances for certain figures of rhetoric, usually abounding in French Bulletins, called hyperboles, alias gasconades, it is impossible not to conclude that Spanish liberty is suspended for a season, if not absolutely expatriated, or annihilated.

The Regency at Madrid, got up under French auspices, has issued a decree for sequestering the property of the Cortes, together with the members of the regency of Seville, and others who have rendered themselves obnoxious to the party now dominant. They proclaim that the members of the Cortes, who have adhered to the dethronement of the King, shall, for that act alone, be declared guilty of high treason, and the punishment adjudged by the law on those guilty of this crime shall be inflicted on them by the Courts of law on the simple recognition of their identity.

The Greeks have established a General Government for the whole nation. The first meeting of their National Congress, under the new constitution, closed on the 30th of April last. The thanks of that Congress have been voted to the armies through whose valor, in the course of sixteen months, more than 90,000 of their enemies had been destroyed. The High Admiral of the Turkish fleet had been ordered to commence the immediate attack of the Grecian Islands, and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor. The same orders had been issued to the Pachas in Thessaly, Livadia, &c. and accounts from Larissa to the 2d May stated, that the Pacha of Scutoria had embodied 30,000 men, and that columns were traversing that quarter. On the other hand, it is said that the Greeks are making great preparations to repel the enemy—they are fully aware of the dangers which menace them, but notwithstanding, are full of energy and confidence.

DOMESTIC.

Public sale of Lands.—The President has issued a proclamation for a public sale of lands at New Orleans on the first Monday of February next. These lands are situated southwest from the city of New Orleans, and lie on the Delta, from three to ten and twelve feet above high-water mark. There are above 1500 lots, containing for the most part 160 acres each, and having generally a front of four acres on the water with a depth of forty acres. They are well adapted for sugar plantations.

Fire.—The Virginia State Penitentiary was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. It is supposed that the fire commenced in a shoe maker's shop, where sometimes 20 or 25 worked at once. It is suspected that the fire was the work of design. There were 244 convicts in the building, all of whom were saved. Loss to the Commonwealth supposed to be \$200,000.

Daring Robbery.—The rooms of a number of the boarders at Mr. Bunker's Mansion House, Broadway, New York, were lately entered between 1 and 5 o'clock, in the morning, by some villain unknown, and robbed of cash and other property to a large amount.

Hail Storm.—On the 4th inst. a destructive storm of hail visited Quakertown, in Penn. For the width of three miles were to be seen hailstones several hours after the storm had abated; some of which measured 7-12 and 8 inches in circumference. Fences were prostrated, trees torn up by the roots, promising crops

of Indian corn and buck-wheat were cut to pieces by the hail, and blown in every direction. In that village alone upwards of 1500 panes of glass were broken, and much other serious damage sustained in that place and its neighborhood.

Extraordinary Hailstone.—The Hartford Mirror says that a hailstone, or rather mass of ice fell during a thunder storm, in the presence of several persons, in Moulton, Mass. of the following very extraordinary dimensions: 1 Extremes 4 ft. long, 3 do. wide, 2 do. thick. The appearance is said to have been that of a compact body of hail stones, as firmly united as hail usually is. After removing the rough parts of the body there remained a solid block 2 feet 3 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 3 inches thick.

One Johnson (reported to be the famous "Thunder-bolt," the companion and tutor of Martin) has been pursued from Portland to Canada, and arrested for running away with a horse and chaise, and been safely caged in Portland. He is represented as a powerful man; has exhibited the marks which Martin says he had on him; and is said to have cleared himself from four or five of his pursuers, but found a match in a brother Liberatorian, who knocked up his career by knocking him down.—Continued.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	133 00	135 00
pearl do.		135 00	
BEANS, white,	bush	9 00	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 cwt.	bb.	8 75	9 50
" No 1,		8 75	0 00
" No 2,		6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. . .	lb.	11	12
" 2d qual.		9	10
small kegs, family, . . .		13	14
CHEESE, new milk		8	10
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	65	70
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine, .	bb.	7 65	7 75
Genessee		7 25	7 37
Rye, best		4 00	4 12
GRAIN, Rye	bush	65	70
Corn		57	65
Barley		68	70
Oats		25	37
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1832		12	15
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 12
OIL, Linseed, American . . .	gal.	60	65
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	bb.	12 00	12 50
Bone Middlings		14 50	15 00
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	12 50
Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1832, .	bush	2 00	
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		55	65
do do unwashed		40	50
do 3-4 washed		45	55
do 1-2 do		40	45
Native		35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort . .		55	60
do Spinning, 1st sort . . .		45	50
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh		5	10
VEAL,		6	8
LAMB,		4	6
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub		13	15
lump, best		20	25
FISH,		12	14
MICAL, Rye,	bush	75	80
Indian,		70	75
POTATOES, new,		45	50
CIDER, liquor,	bb.	2 00	2 75
HAY, best,	ton.	18 00	20 00

ANECDOTES.—Selected from Thacher's Journal.

When the Count D'Estaing's fleet appeared near the British batteries, in the harbor of Rhode Island, a severe cannonade was commenced, and several shot passed through the houses in town, and occasioned great consternation among the inhabitants. A shot passed through the door of Mrs. Mason's house, just above the floor. The family were alarmed, not knowing where to flee for safety. A negro man ran and sat himself down very composedly, with his back against the shot hole in the door, and being asked by young Mr. Mason why he chose that situation, he replied, "Massa, you never know two bullet go in one place."

A criminal was executed who had been guilty of forging a number of discharges, by which he and more than a hundred soldiers had left the army. He appeared to be penitent, and behaved with uncommon fortitude and resolution. He addressed the soldiers, desired them to be faithful to their country and obedient to their officers, and advised the officers to be punctual in all their engagements to the soldiers, and give them no cause to desert. He examined the halter, and told the hangman the knot was not made right, and that the rope was not strong enough, as he was a heavy man. Having adjusted the knot and fixed it round his neck, he was swung off instantly. The rope broke, and he fell to the ground, by which he was very much bruised. He calmly reascended the ladder and said, "I told you the rope was not strong enough, do get a stronger one." Another being procured, he was launched into eternity.

At an attack on Charleston, Sir Peter Parker, Commodore in the British fleet, had a material part of his breeches torn away, and was otherwise wounded. In a southern newspaper were inserted the following lines on Sir Peter's disaster:

"If honor in the breech is lodg'd,
As Hudibras hath shown,
It may from hence be fairly judg'd
Sir Peter's honor's gone."

We were invited to visit a curiosity. This is a monster in the human form. He is twenty-seven years of age, his face from the upper part of his forehead to the end of his chin, measures twenty inches, his eyes and nose are remarkably large and prominent, chin large and pointed. His features are coarse, irregular and disgusting, and his voice is rough and sonorous. His body is only twenty-seven inches in length, his limbs are small, and much deformed, and he has the use of one hand only. He has never been able to stand, or sit up, as he cannot support the enormous weight of his head; but lies constantly in a large cradle, with his head supported on pillows. He is visited by great numbers of people, and is peculiarly fond of the company of clergymen, always inquiring for them among his visitors, and taking great pleasure in receiving religious instruction. General Washington made him a visit, and asked, "whether he was a whig or tory?" He replied, that he had never taken an active part on either side."

WAR HORSES.

At the battle of Germantown, General Wayne rode his gallant roan, and in charging the en-

emy, his horse received a wound in his head, and fell, as was supposed, dead. Two days after, the roan returned to the American camp, not materially injured, and was again fit for service.

During the battle of Waterloo, some of the horses, as they lay on the ground, having recovered from the first agony of their wounds, fell to eating the grass about them, thus surrounding themselves with a circle of bare ground, the limited extent of which, showed their weakness; others of these interesting animals were observed quietly grazing in the middle of the field, between the two hostile lines, their riders having been shot off their backs; and the balls that flew over their heads, and the roaring behind and before, caused no respite of the usual instinct of their nature.—When a charge of cavalry went past, near to any of these stray horses, the trained animals would set off, form themselves in the rear of their mounted companions, and though without riders, gallop strenuously along with the rest, not stopping or flinching when the fatal shock with the enemy took place.

The Address of the Hon. Dewitt Clinton, recently delivered before a literary Society at Schenectady, New York, is warmly commended in the New York papers, as a choice specimen of learning, eloquence and patriotism. Mr. C. closed his address with the following noble and eloquent peroration:—

"Finally, whatever may be our thoughts, our words, our writings, or our actions, let them all be subservient to the promotion of science and the prosperity of our country. Pleasure is a shadow, wealth is vanity, and power a pageant—but knowledge is extatic in enjoyment, perennial in fame, unlimited in space and infinite in duration. In the performance of its sacred offices, it fears no danger, spares no expense, omits no exertion. It scales the mountains, looks into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, wings its flight into the skies, encircles the globe, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, examines the minute, comprehends the great, and ascends to the sublime. No place too remote for its grasp—no heavens too exalted for its reach. "His seat is the bosom of God, his voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do it homage, the very least as feeling its care and the greatest as not exempt from its power. Both angels and men, creatures, of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent admiring it as the parent of peace and happiness."

An Innholder a successful preacher.

Mr. A— was a speculator in lands, and sold a farm to Mr. B—, who was an active industrious young man, but in the habit of making too free use of ardent spirits. He settled upon the land and was much engaged in getting out lumber to pay for it. While on his way with his team from the lot to the wharf, he would never forget to stop at Mr. C's tavern, and take what he would call a good drink of grog. The habit of excessive drinking grew upon him until he was frequently seen intoxicated. At length Mr. A— had occasion to call at the same inn. The landlord observed to him B. will never pay you for your land; he

is growing very intemperate. I know that said Mr. A. but he is a good fellow to work, when he has cleared up land, and made all betterments he can, I mean to take the farm back again. Soon after this B. came in as usual for his grog. The Innholder related the conversation, which had passed between him and Mr. A. This proved a powerful sermon. B. listened with attention, received the mug with trembling hand, and said, this is the last sp I will ever drink. He has reformed, paid his debts, and is now living in the rational enjoyment of the good things of this life and in the bosom of a happy family. Ye, who are laboring hard to pay for your land, be entreated learn from this incident an important lesson of instruction.

English Fogs.—The fogs of England have at all times been the complaint of foreigners. Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, when some one was going to Spain, waited on him to ask whether he had any commands, replied "Only my compliments to the Sun, who have not been seen since I came to England." Caccioli, the Neapolitan minister to the English Court, used to say that the only ripe fruit had seen in England, were roasted apples, in conversation with George II. he took liberty of preferring the Moon of Naples, to the Sun of England.

A Windsor chair manufacturer of New York a few days since received a letter from an acquaintance residing in the interior (an eccentric kind of a gentleman, perhaps not actually Johnson in literature) who among other corrections of dialect, had imbibed that of pronouncing the word chair as if written with double e cheer. The old gentleman's daughter was the bearer of this epistle, which informed his friend of her recent marriage, on which occasion he called on him "for twelve cheers." The receiver of the letter perused it attentively and was not a little surprised that his friend should request so rough and boisterous a felicitation, on so tender and delicate a theme. Knowing his correspondent's eccentricity, he thought it best to humor his whim, and accordingly saluted the astonished lady with a dozen huzzas, with such tremendous vociferation, that she shrieked with terror, fled from the scene, and has not since been heard of.

An elegant writer has said, "that the period of our courtship is the happiest of our lives. If this position be true, it is impossible not to admire the prudence of a couple lately married who protracted this period of felicity for years. That they should at last think it necessary to unite in the bands of wedlock, is a strong proof that all human felicity must so or time or other have an end.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publisher) until arrearages are paid.

Agents who procure seven subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, will be entitled to a copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a larger number.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS W. SHEPARD, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1823.

No. 5.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.

To raise good wheat is considered both in Africa and Europe as an object of prime consequence to the cultivator, and agricultural writers have of course been very voluminous on the subject. We shall select and condense some of their remarks, which appear to us of the greatest importance, and add what our own observation and experience has suggested.

Wheat is thought to be the most useful of farinaceous plants, and as the bounty of providence has generally decreed that those grains which are most useful shall be most common, wheat accordingly will grow in almost any part of the globe. It thrives not only temperate, but in very hot, and in very cold countries; in Africa and Siberia, as well as in the United States and Great Britain. It requires a light loamy soil, not too light, nor too heavy.

Members of the New York Board of Agriculture, volume ii, page 23, state that "wheat is best on land which contains just as much as can be combined with it without subduing the wheat to be frozen out." And the author of that article, Mr. Amos Eaton, observes that it is the clay which absorbs and retains the water injurious in wheat soils, and that a rule for the consideration of farmers, deduced from that principle, and confirmed by all observations I have been enabled to make.

"Wash a little of the soil in a tumbler of water, and observe the time required for it to become clear. If the time required exceeds six hours, it may be considered as liable to be injured by frost." W. Van Dusen, a farmer in Seneca county, N. Y. says, "that if wheat sown the last week in August, on clay soil, will generally resist the effect of frost in the autumn, and of insects in the spring." "A clay soil, according to the same work, 'having absorbed a large proportion of water, becomes harder as the water freezes, or rises up in vapour protuberances, so that the roots of the plant become disengaged from their hold on the soil. It is very manifest that if wheat be sown so early that each plant may have time to send its roots into the soil, its chance for holding its hold will be better.' We believe that, not only clay, but lime, chalk, marl, or calcareous substance is necessary to bring wheat to perfection, and the grounds of our belief shall exhibit hereafter.

Complete Farmer says, that "the best time for sowing wheat is about the beginning of September. But if the earth be very dry, it is better to defer till some shower has moistened the soil. Mr. Mortimer says that the best known wheat to be so musty and spoiling long in the ground before rain that it never came up at all. To which it is said that he has seen very good crops of wheat from seeds sown in July." We should not, however, that it would be necessary to sow wheat, sown so early, in order to get it going to seed the first year, or get it so far advanced in its growth to resist the

frosts of the succeeding winter. Sowing in dry ground is generally recommended for seeds; but wheat, being liable to be smutty, is commonly prepared by steeping in brine or lime, and in consequence of the steep, vegetation commences, and if the seed in this state is placed in earth, which is, and continues for any time dry, vegetation is checked by the drought, which kills, or greatly injures the seed.

Early sowing requires less seed than late, because the plants have more time, and are more apt to spread, and throw out a good number of stalks. More seed is required for poor than for rich lands, and rich land early sowed requires the least of any. Bordley's Husbandry says "the climate and soil of America may be believed to differ greatly from those of England, respecting the growth of some particular plants. Wheat sown there two to three bushels on an acre, yields great crops. Two bushels on an acre sown in Maryland or Pennsylvania, would yield straw without grain. In Maryland three pecks are commonly sown. I never had better crops than from half a bushel of seed wheat to an acre, in a few instances. In these instances the ground was perfectly clean and fine, after many ploughings or horse-hoings of maize, [Indian corn,] on which the wheat was sown in September, whilst the maize was ripening. It was a clay loam highly pulverized. But because of the loss of plants at other times, I preferred to sow three pecks an acre." "Grain, which is thin sown, says the Complete Farmer, is less apt to lodge. Every one must have observed that in places where foot paths are made through wheat fields, by the side of the paths, where the corn is thin, and has been trodden down in winter and spring, the plants have stood erect, when most of the corn in the same field has been laid flat on the ground, an advantage proceeding from the circumstance of the stalks having more room."

The Farmer's Assistant asserts that "the time for sowing wheat probably depends much on previous habit. Thus if it were sown a number of successive years by the middle of August, and then the time of sowing were changed at once, to October, the crop would probably be much lighter on that account; yet, where wheat has become habituated to be sown late, it will do tolerably well. The later it is sown, however, the more seed is requisite. When early sown, a bushel to the acre is believed to be sufficient; but when sown later, a bushel and an half, or more, may be necessary." The estimate of seed, however, should be formed not so much from the capacity of any particular measure, as from the number of grains, which that measure contains. The larger and fuller the seed is, the greater quantity by measure will be required; the smaller, the less quantity. Much, therefore, must be left to the discretion of the farmer, who must take into consideration the time of sowing, the quality and preparation of the soil, as well as the plumpness or the shrivelled state of the seed wheat.

If naked summer fallows are used at all they may as well be made preparatory to a crop of wheat. It may sometimes be expedient to sus-

pend, for one season, the raising of crops of any sort on land which is exhausted or greatly infested with weeds; and during the summer and autumn plough and harrow it several times, and thus thoroughly subdue it. When such a process is adopted, wheat is generally the succeeding crop. The custom of naked fallowing however, is not much approved of in modern husbandry, and that mode of preparing for wheat is rarely adopted by scientific cultivators. Sir John Sinclair says, "the raising clean, smothering, green crops, and feeding stock with them upon the land, is not only much more profitable, as far as relates to the value of the crop substituted in lieu of a fallow, but is also a more effectual method of procuring large crops of wheat, or any other crop, which may succeed the green crop." There is a disadvantage sometimes attending fallows, which we apprehend may be more detrimental in our climate than in that of Great Britain. Land which is kept in a light and pulverized state, is liable to be washed away by violent rains, and the showers of our summer season are usually more plentiful, and fall with more impetuosity than those of England, although the mean moisture is less, and there is less rain falls in the course of the year on this than the other side of the Atlantic.

In modern tillage wheat more usually follows clover than any other crop; and Bordley's Husbandry says "clover is the best preparative for a crop of wheat." In such case, English farmers, and indeed all others who *work it right*, give but one ploughing, and harrow in the seed by passing the harrow twice in a place the same way with the furrows. Mr. Bordley directs that the operations of ploughing, harrowing and sowing should immediately follow each other. Mr. Macro, an eminent English farmer says, "from upwards of twenty years experience I am of opinion, that the best way of sowing clover lands with wheat is to plough the land 10 or 14 days before you sow it, that the land may have time to get dry, and after rain to make it dress well. I am at a loss to account for the wheat thriving better on lands which have been ploughed sometime, than it does on fresh ploughed lands, which dress as well or better, but I have often tried both ways on the same lands, and always found the former answer best." Mr. Bordley in attempting to account for this effect says, "I conjecture that the clover plants being buried and the wheat sown at the same time, they both ferment and run into heat in the same period: the germ then shoots and the root is extremely delicate and tender for some days; during which the buried herbage obtains its highest degree of heat; which added to the internal heat of the germ, may, though only slightly, check and a little injure the delicate shoots of the wheat.—In sprouting barley for making malt, a little excess of heat in the bed checks, and a little more totally stops the sprouting or growth of the roots. Both modes give crops superior to what are produced on fallow. Farmers may well try both methods for determining which to prefer; that is, as well immediate sowing, on ploughing in the clover, as the method of sowing out till

10 or 14 days after having ploughed in the clover; suppose an half each way."

We believe that wheat would flourish better if it were buried deeper than it generally is in broad-cast sowing. Our opinion is founded on the following facts relating to the physiology of the wheat plant. "A grain of wheat, when put into the ground at the depth of three inches, undergoes the following transformations: As soon as the farinaceous matter which envelopes the frame of the young plant contained within it is softened into a milky state, a germ is pushed out, and at the bottom of that germ small roots soon follow. The roots are gathering strength, whilst the germ, by the aid of the milky fluid is shooting upwards; and when the milky is exhausted, the roots are in activity, and are collecting nourishment for the plant from the soil itself. This is analogous to the weaning of the young of animals, which are not abandoned by the mother till they can provide for themselves; but the care of nature does not end here; when the germ has fairly got above the surface, and become a plant, a set of upper roots are thrown out, close to the surface of the ground, which search all the superficial parts of the soil with the same activity as the under roots search the lower parts; and that part of the germ which separates the two sets of roots is now become a channel, through which the lower roots supply the plant with the nourishment they have collected. What an admirable contrivance to secure the prosperity of the plant! Two distinct sets of roots serve, in the first place, to fix the plant firmly in the ground, and to collect nourishment from every quarter. The upper roots are oppositely situated, to receive all the nourishment that comes naturally from the atmosphere, or artificially as manure to the surface; and serve the further purpose of being the base of new stems, which are tillered up, and so greatly increase the productivity of the plant. The excellence of the drill system in grain, may be probably perceived in this explanation; for in broad cast sowing, the seeds lay very near to the surface, and in this situation it is not only more exposed to accidents arising from birds, insects and the weather, but the two sets of roots are necessarily crowded together, so as almost to become indistinct; the plant is less firm, and has fewer purveyors collecting food for it."

Dr. Deane observed, that "wheat that is sowed in autumn, a clover ley excepted, should, instead of harrowing, be covered with a shallow furrow, and the surface left rough. It will be less in danger of being killed by the frost in winter, and less injured by drying winds in the following spring. The furrows should be left without harrowing; for the more uneven the ground is, the more the soil will be pulverized and mellowed by the frost." But if the crop which succeeds the wheat crop should require a smooth bottom, the land, after sowing, must be harrowed and should be rolled. Some husbandmen advise, when wheat is sown on a clover ley, to plough in the clover with a deep furrow, then plough in the seed wheat with a shallow furrow, and if the next crop in the rotation requires a level bottom, it will be necessary to harrow and roll the field as smooth as possible, after having ploughed in the seed.

* Mr. Featherstonhaugh's Essay on the Principles and Practice of Rural Economy.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

Discourses on Cold and Warm Bathing; with remarks on the effects of drinking Cold Water in Warm Weather. By JOHN G. COFFIN, M. D.

A useful Treatise with the above title has been for some time before the public, and has, we believe, met with attention in some degree corresponding to its merits. What induces us to suppose that this little work has not been permitted to pass without notice from the reading and reflecting part of the public, is the circumstance that many of its maxims have from time to time appeared in our newspapers, sometimes with, but often without acknowledging the source from whence they were derived. We think it a tract which ought to be in the possession of every family, and to be consulted, and its precepts attended to by every individual who wishes to enjoy the choicest of heaven's blessings, a sound mind in a sound body.

It is true that bathing is not quite so indispensable to animal existence as breathing, but it is hardly less so to the enjoyment of existence. If the pores of the skin are clogged, and, as it were, hermetically sealed by a coating of perspirable, and other noisome matter, life can be but little better than a long disease; and if a person thus encumbered exhibits any symptoms of cheerfulness they must be either affected or artificial, produced by unnatural effort, or the stimulus of strong drink. Thus you will find that slovens are always moody and melancholy. Long beards, long faces, dirty linen, and a sordid skin, are not only the effects, but often the causes of listlessness, gloom and stupidity. The ancients were well acquainted with these facts, and when they wished to cherish distress, and were suffering under the infliction of some calamity, which they thought rendered it a duty to "refuse to be comforted," they clothed themselves in sackcloth and ashes, and made uncleanness auxiliary to the melancholy which they considered as most befitting the most lamentable occasions. It is true that those who use a great deal of exercise in the open air, and who wash themselves with the dews of their own perspiration, stand in less need of habitual bathing than those who lead sedentary lives.

"Behold the laborer of the glebe, who toils
In dust, in rain, in cold, and sultry skies;
Fave but the grain from mildew and the flood,
Nought anxious he what sickly stars ascend,
He knows no laws by Esculapius given,
He studies none."

In plain prose, a man who uses much corporal exercise, in open air, may be uncleanly in his person without apparent injury to his health, as well as neglect other rules, which must be conformed to by sedentary persons, and those who exercise the mind instead of the body, if they would preserve the first and most important of temporal blessings.

Bathing among the ancients made a part of diet, and was used as familiarly as eating or sleep; both cold and warm bathing were likewise in high esteem among their physicians for the cure of diseases.

"In ancient times, when Rome with Athens vied
For polish'd luxury and useful arts;
All hot and reeking from the Olympic strife,
And warm Ætæstra, in the tepid bath,
The athletic youth relax'd their wearied limbs."

Among the Turks bathing forms a part of diet and of religion as well as of luxury and a

mean of preserving and restoring health. In every town, and even village, there is a public bath, for those who have not the convenience of private baths attached to their own houses. By these baths, they prevent or dispel rheumatism, catarrhs, and such cutaneous disorders, are produced by want of perspiration. The blood is made to circulate with freedom, the whole body acquires a suppleness and liness, and the spirits gain a vivacity and firmness, which are not experienced in an equal degree by those who do not pay so much attention to external cleanliness. The women are particularly fond of these baths, and frequent them at least once a week. The linen and cloth which they use are passed through the steam of the wood of aloes. The days appropriated to the use of the bath are festival among the Egyptian women; and on this occasion they pay great attention to the ornaments of their dress, as well as to the cleanliness of their persons.*

In Russia, the bath forms so essential a part of the system of living, that it is used by people of every age, and in all circumstances, by faints, by lying-in women, in almost all sicknesses, before and after a journey, after labor, &c. The bath is a necessary of life indispensable to the common people, that they frequent it as often as possible, well or ill, without any particular occasion, once a week at least. The Russian baths are, generally, what are denominated "sweating baths." They are vapor baths, not water, nor yet dry sweating baths; differing in this respect from all baths of antiquity, as well as from those of modern Orientals; and in this consists their essential excellence, that they are beneficial in a variety of cases, where hot water baths would be useless if not pernicious. All the invocations of effeminacy and luxury are entirely obviated in the use of these baths, and there is noointing after bathing as was practised by the Greeks and Romans. Instead of such practice the Russian bathers will throw themselves immediately from the bath-room into an adjoining river, or roll themselves naked in the first bank. It is said by medical men, acquainted with the subject, that the Russians owe their longevity, their robust state of health, and little disposition to certain mortal diseases, their happy and cheerful temper, principally to these baths, though climate, aliment, and habit of living likewise contribute their share.

"The great lord Chancellor Bacon, and other sagacious observers of nature, and of mankind, have lamented, and certainly not without cause, that the practice of bathing has fallen into disuse among the modern nations of Europe, and anxiously wish that it might again revive in our towns and villages. In fact, when we consider, says Mr. Tooke, that the old physicians so early introduced into their practice the remedy of nature's own invention, and employed it with such great success; when we recollect that Rome, for 500 years, had no physicians but only baths, and that to this day a multitude of nations cure almost all their maladies by baths, we cannot avoid regarding the discovery of them as the epocha of a grand revolution which has been wrought in the physical state of the human race, in one quarter

* See Savary's Travels.

ld. The natural perspiration, the most important of all excretions, must naturally go on in a body kept constantly soft by bathing; impurities that privily lay in us the train of dangerous distempers, are removed in time, before they poison the blood and veins.*

We think nothing more need be said to prove the utility of bathing. But this, like all other things, is liable to abuse. Cold or warm bathing, excessively or improperly used, is injurious. Every body knows, who is in the least conversant with ancient history, that Alexander had nearly lost his life by plunging, heated and exhausted, into the river Danube. The cold bath was successfully used in the recovery of the Emperor Augustus from a dangerous sickness, but the same application was supposed to have proved fatal to his heir apparent, Marcellus. Like other powerful remedies, it ought not to be (although it too frequently is) tampered with. With good advice, before, go into water, whether warm or cold. A better not bathe at all, than not bathe at all. Armstrong, celebrated both as a physician and a poet, touches on this subject in the following lines:

Those who from the frozen Arctos reach
And Mauritania, or the sultry West,
A wide flood through rich Indostan roll'd,
Give thrice a day, and in the tepid wave
Just their stubborn pores; that full and free
Evaporation through the sotten'd skin
Bear proportion to the swelling blood;
All they escape the fever's rapid flames.
But the man of no complaint demands
Warm ablution, just enough to clear
The juices of the skin, enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil."

These directions, however, are rather poetical than practical, and tend more to amuse the reader than to enlighten the understanding.—withstanding the great importance of bathing as a mean of preserving health, or healing diseases, nothing definite, nothing scientific has, within a few years, been published on the subject. As Dr. Coffin well observes in the preface to the Treatise which is the subject of this notice, "The principles of bathing have been but little studied, or the practice rationally adopted in the United States; indeed than our general advancement in civilization, or the present improvement in the mode of preventing and curing diseases would lead one to expect or desire." A number of late publications on this topic, have appeared in Europe, but they are not only numerous, but inaccessible to the great body of the community. Such a work as the one we now present, was, therefore, very much wanted, and ought to be read by every person capable of reading and reflection, to whom health and cleanliness are objects worth attention. The benefits of bathing in autumn we shall not repeat the remarks, furnished by a medical writer, whose science, judgment, and experience may be relied on.

Some persons think that so soon as the hot weather abates, bathing may be discontinued at once. But this is so far from being true, there are some peculiar advantages to be derived from continuing the practice in that season. One is that the bath enables us to sur-

mount the languor, which the preceding heat has induced. Another is that bathing prepares us to meet the approaching cold of winter without inconvenience and without danger; so that we neither suffer from a sense of cold, nor fall sick from the gradual changes of the seasons from summer and autumn to winter. Bathing, too, is one of the greatest preventives of autumnal fevers; for proof of this take the following facts from Dr. Currie.

In the year 1792, a regiment of troops was stationed in Liverpool, England. Their general guard-room had been previously used as a place of confinement for deserters. It was extremely close and dirty, and under it was a cellar, which in the winter had been full of water. This water was now half evaporated, and from the surface issued offensive exhalations. In a dark, narrow and unventilated cell, it was usual to confine such men as were sent to the guard for misbehavior, and about the 20th of May, several men had been shut up in this place on account of drunkenness, and suffered to remain here twenty-four hours, under the debility that succeeds intoxication. The typhus, or jail fever, made its appearance in two of these men, about the first of June, and spread with great rapidity.

"Ten of the soldiers laboring under this epidemic, were received into the Liverpool Infirmary, and the wards allotted to fever could admit no more. The infection continuing its progress, a temporary hospital was fitted up at the fort, and I was requested to give my assistance. In two rooms, each about 15 feet square, were fourteen patients laboring under fever.—The symptoms of the disease were, more or less of cough, with mucous expectoration. In all those who had sustained the disease eight days or more, there were *petechiæ** on the skin, in several there were occasional bleedings from the nostrils, and streaks of blood in the expectoration. Debility was considerable from the first; the pulse varied from 100 to 130 strokes in the minute; heat from 101 to 103 degrees. Great pain in the head, with stupor, pervaded the whole, and in several instances a low delirium. Our first care was to ventilate and clean the room; our second, to wash and clean the patients themselves. Our third object was to stop the progress of the infection. We first attempted to purify the guard room, but this was found to be impracticable. The weather being wet and cold, the men on guard could not be prevailed on to remain in the open air; and from passing the nights in the infected guard room, several privates of the successive reliefs caught the infection, and fell ill on the 10th, 11th and 12th of the month. In several of these the fever ran through its course; and in others it was immediately arrested by the affusion of sea water over the body.

"The infected guard room was shut up, and a temporary shed erected in its stead. Still the infection proceeded; on the 13th, three more having been added to the sick list. On this day therefore the whole regiment were drawn up at my request, and the men examined in their ranks; seventeen were found with symptoms of fever; it was not difficult to distinguish these as they stood by their fellows. Their countenances were languid, their whole appearance dejected, and their eyes had a dull red suffusion. These men were carefully separated from the rest of the corps, and immediately subjected to the cold affusion of water, always repeated once and sometimes twice a day. In fifteen of the number the disease was extinguished; two only went through the fever. On the same day the commanding officer, at my desire, issued an order for the whole remaining part of the regiment to bathe in the sea; and for sometime they were regularly mustered, and marched down at high water, to plunge into the tide.—These means were successful in arresting the epidemic. After the 15th of June no person was attacked by it. Fifty-eight had the disease—thirty-two went through its regular course, and in twenty-six the fever seemed to be cut short by the cold affusion. Two only died, and both of these had been enfeebled by a West India climate, and by other causes.

"Several instances have come to my knowledge, of individuals who had during a number of years usually suffered from autumnal fever and rheumatism, but who, after a regular course of sea, or other cold bathing, have escaped these complaints. In these cases there has been a sensible increase of strength, diminished tenderness in regard to the sensation of cold, and less liability to catarrh from the ordinary atmospheric changes of the season. In this way the preventive operation of bathing can be readily understood."

Having already protracted this article to an extent beyond our intended limits, we must omit giving quotations from the work of Dr. Coffin, which we would wish to recommend, rather than attempt to criticize or review.—Perhaps we may again advert to it, particularly that part which is entitled "Remarks on the effects of drinking cold water in warm weather." We would, however, before we dismiss the subject of bathing, recommend to the consideration of innkeepers, whether it would not be pleasant, profitable and salubrious, to establish cold and warm baths, especially the latter, at their houses of entertainment? The weary and way-worn traveller may frequently derive more refreshment from five minutes bathing in a warm bath, than from as many hours spent in attempting to repose on a bed of down. Warm bathing dispels fatigue, as it were, by magic, and gives a predisposition to enjoy the benefits of a tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep, which are often sought in vain by those to whom violent and long continued exercise have rendered them peculiarly necessary.

We will now close our recommendation of bathing, and the treatise which directs when and how the bath is to be used, which gave occasion to these remarks, with one other quotation from a favorite poet, whose maxims are well calculated to lessen the miseries of human life.

"We will now close our recommendation of bathing, and the treatise which directs when and how the bath is to be used, which gave occasion to these remarks, with one other quotation from a favorite poet, whose maxims are well calculated to lessen the miseries of human life."

"Still to be pure, e'en did it not conduce
(As much it does) to health, were greatly worth
Your daily pains. 'Tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst woe;
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome. This should maidens know,
As doubtless do your wives; for married sires
As well as lovers, still pretend to taste;
Nor is it less, (all prudent wives can tell)
To lose a husband's than a lover's heart."

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

ESSAYS ON FLAX HUSBANDRY.

BY S. W. POMEROY, ESQ.

First Vice President of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

No. II.

Notwithstanding it is an opinion well established among experienced flax growers in this country, that a change of seed is advantageous, it is apprehended that they are not aware of the extent of the benefit to be derived by selecting seed from a soil or climate essentially different; and it may be owing to a want of attention in this particular that the flax crops are so uncertain and the quality inferior, however perfect in other respects the system may be conducted. Mr. Young observes that foreign flax seed was universally used in Ireland, when it could be obtained, otherwise they were careful to procure seed which grew upon soil of an opposite quality from that which was to be sown, that American seed was to be preferred, and produced finer flax than any other. Baltic seed produced more but of a coarser quality. It is well known that American seed always bears the highest price in the Irish market.

We next look to Flanders, where flax was cultivated at a period as early as the commencement of the christian era.* Fortunately we are furnished with "directions for cultivating flax after the Flanders method" published by commissioners and trustees appointed by the British government to promote the linen trade in Scotland, at the head of whom was the celebrated Lord Kaims; from this high authority we learn that it was the practice "to sow seed imported from Riga, if it could be obtained, otherwise the produce of Riga seed sown in Holland, and if that could not be had, that which Riga seed had produced in their own country, being careful to choose that which had grown on soil of a different texture and quality. What is the practice in Germany, where the cultivation is very extensive? By a respectable British publication, now before me, in which an account is given of the trade of Stettin, a city of Prussian Pomerania, situated near the mouth of the river Oder, it appears that the extent of the linen trade is estimated by the quantity of Flax-seed imported; and it is stated that on an average of ten years preceding 1796, twenty-one thousand, six hundred and forty-five tons of Flax-seed were annually imported into that port, to be sent up the Oder and the waters connected with it, which, at forty bushels to the ton, amounted to upwards of eight hundred thousand bushels; sufficient for half a million of acres at the rate it is sown in this country! and it is not improbable that large quantities are imported into other ports connected with the German rivers.

Foreign Flaxseed was sought after even in the remote valleys of Switzerland, as appears by the following extract from a treatise on the culture of Flax by Mr. Tschiffeli, president of the economical society of Bern. "In general the best flax-seed is produced on strong soils, and in cold climates. Experience has long convinced us that what is brought from Livonia" (Riga seed) "is to be preferred to all others,

but when this cannot be procured, we must make use of that which grows on our own mountains, for instance Gessenai, Jura," &c.

A Flemish colony first settled the island of Fayal, and introduced Flax. They have become amalgamated with the Portuguese, but the culture, and manufacture of linen in families, has continued to an extent nearly equal to the clothing and general consumption of a very dense population. The soil is mostly in tillage, and from its elevation admits of a variety of aspect and temperature, and a great care is bestowed on the culture of flax. I have been informed by Mr. Dabney, the United States consul for the Azores, who has resided fifteen years at Fayal, that American seed, obtained from ships bound to Ireland, arriving in distress, has been sown; and the product, in flax and seed, has been fifty per cent. more than from that of native growth by the side of it! We have no information to this point from Russia or Italy; but it is believed that examples enough have been cited to shew the importance attached to this branch of the system in Europe, and to justify the conclusion that in this country a continued, judicious change of seed will be indispensable to the successful prosecution of flax husbandry; and a further inference may be drawn, that experiments on various soils with seed the growth of different climates, are requisite to direct the farmer to the quarter from whence his best seed may be obtained. Here opens a legitimate field for our numerous agricultural societies to labor in; on their exertions the farmer must depend in the outset; but let it once be ascertained that Riga seed is best in one section, Dutch or German in others, and mercantile interest, if not patriotism, will soon distribute them.

Should it be objected to importing seed on account of the expense, we reply, that large quantities of linseed oil are constantly imported, and the difference of price between our own seed and that imported, will not much exceed what is now paid for good clean seed for sowing or export, and that which is sold for crushing; but if it is fifty cents per bushel, or more, it can be no object, compared with the advantages that may be reasonably expected to result, and the farmer need not be told, that "in all his operations, parsimony is never so ill judged, as when exercised in the selection of his seed." It is not pretended, however, but that, from the great variety of soil and climate in the United States, the object in view might be obtained without importations; yet, it may be important to have a good stock to begin with, when trials could be instituted with its produce; at any rate it cannot be expected that individuals will embark in such a course of experiments, either with foreign or domestic seed, unless encouraged by agricultural societies or other public bodies.

SOILS.

The subject presents a character of such national importance, that a wider range must be taken than views of mere local interests require; we shall therefore first examine, under the present head, the different sections of our country. New soils are found most favorable to the growth of the flax plant; and it is scarcely necessary to mention the vast fertile tracts on the western waters, as capable of producing immense quantities.

The State of Maine has a soil and climate that appears highly congenial to flax culture. The extensive tracts of strong carbonaceous soils, particularly those denominated "black lands," and the almost total absence of drought will enable that state to possess a staple in the article, not inferior in value to any, except grazing, whenever the energies of her population shall be directed to it. The rest of New England, that part of New York not included in the first description, and New Jersey, large bodies of land suitable for flax, quite sufficient to be embraced in the system of agriculture best adapted to their situation. Pennsylvania probably grows more flax than all the other states in the union.* The Atlantic sections, the states, south of the Delaware to the cotton latitude, possess considerable tracts of alluvial soils, bordering on the numerous rivers, bays, and inlets, with which they are intersected; portion of them, besides swamps, may be reclaimed without great expense; they have so bodies of strong clays. Should these be too much exhausted by severe cropping, they may soon be restored by the admirable clover system adopted by Col. Taylor of Virginia, a mode to produce good flax; as it is probable from the early period the ground may be sown that the crop would be seldom injured by the droughts to which the climate is subject.

The soils which rank first in this country are the flat bottoms, that are covered by the fall and spring floods which subside early enough in the season to get in a crop; those on the flats on the second banks, that have a deep of strong alluvial soil; the reclaimed marsh and swamps with a black unctuous soil, not peaty, with as much clay in the composition will permit its being rendered soon dry; mellow, and not retain water on or near the surface; if it stands two feet below, so much the better, but must be well guarded by dikes and dykes against sudden freshets. Such is soil of the province of Zealand, where in flax is raised and of better quality, than in other part of Holland. The next in estimation are the strong black loams on clay, or hard that will retain moisture. Yellow loams, with a holding subsoil, may be rendered suitable flax by proper cultivation; and since the discovery that plaster of Paris is an excellent manure for it, a crop may be obtained with more certainty on lighter land than formerly. Perhaps the characteristic of best garden manure may be applied to a flax soil, viz. retaining sufficient moisture, and all that falls, without being saturated; but on any soils the soil should be completely pulverized, and well worked when wet.

MANURES.

No dung should be applied to the land where the flax is sown, but may be put on bountifully with the previous crop. The objection is, dung forces the growth so rapidly that the plant draws weak, have a thin harle, and are unable to lodge. Lime, marle, shells, leach ashes, &c. do not produce such effects. Dressings, soon after the plants appear, of lime, ashes, soot, &c. are highly beneficial.

* By the returns of the Marshals in 1810, there manufactured in the United States \$80,000 worth of Linseed Oil; \$500,000 of which was made in Pennsylvania, and \$200,000 in New England.—See Statement.

* Pliny's Natural History, book 19.

† Commercial Agricultural Magazine, vol. iii. 1800.

they not only encourage the growth, but are a protection against worms, which sometimes attack the young plants, and may be considered the only enemy they have, except weeds.

Salt has been mentioned by the late Dr. Eliot, of Connecticut, as an excellent manure to plough in with flax at the rate of five bushels to the acre;* probably more would be better. Plaster is now much used in Dutchess county, the best cultivated district in New York, as a manure for flax, on which its good effects are apparent as on corn.

The late chancellor Livingston viewed a piece of flax on the 20th of May, 1791, belonging to a poor tenant, very injudiciously sown in a dry sandy declivity, it looked so extremely sickly that the tenant thought of ploughing up; the chancellor gave him three bushels of Plaster, which was sown the next morning before the dew was off, and had the satisfaction of seeing his tenant gather more flax from his half acre in an uncommon dry season, than was produced from any acre in the neighborhood.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

It is not unfrequent in Ireland to obtain crops of flax from green sward, on which they put peat, shells, limestone, gravel, &c. and break it in the fall, cross ploughing and harrowing in the spring; but it most commonly succeeds a crop of potatoes which receive the manure. In Flanders, Hemp was formerly more used as a preparation for flax than since the introduction of potatoes. In Italy it commonly succeeds flax, and although the land gets no tillage, as the hemp is well manured it grows strong, and is then a powerful destroyer of weeds. In England, on some of the few soils of a cold nature, the usual course is hemp 2 or 3 years in succession, well manured, then flax without manure; a crop of turnips is often taken the same season after the flax, and hemp succeeds again. In Russia it is said that extensive crops of flax are drawn from new cleared lands after burning them over, and harrowing the seed with ashes. The best preparatory crops in this country, at present, appear to be potatoes, corn and roots; they will most generally repay the extra manure, and if well managed check the production of weeds.

The following rotations may serve as an outline, subject to be varied, and hemp or other crops introduced as circumstances require, viz:

No. I. Low, cold or reclaimed Soils.

1st year Potatoes.
2d do. FLAX with seed.
3d do. Herds grass and red top or tall meadow grass, to continue three years or more, and the course repeated.

No. II. Strong Uplands.

1st year Potatoes or Corn.
2d do. Corn or Roots.
3d do. FLAX with seed.
4th do. Clover.
5th do. Orchard grass or Herds grass, to continue three years or more.

No. III. Light Lands.

1st year Potatoes or Corn.
2d do. Corn or Roots.
3d do. FLAX with seed.
4th do. Clover, to be mown once, the after

growth to be turned in and Rye sown, thick on the furrow, which may be soiled or fed in the spring by sheep or milch cows, and ploughed in; for

5th year Corn.

6th do. Spring Wheat or Barley.

7th do. Clover, and the course to be pursued as before, when flax will occupy the land every seventh year. In all cases, except when hemp is substituted, the tillage crops should receive the dung.

If the land is ploughed into beds, or convex ridges like turnpike roads about a rod wide, especially if low and level, the crop will be much more secure from injury by heavy rains, and the grass crops will be better if it remains in that form. On any soils, fall ploughing in narrow ridges will facilitate its early working in spring, and should not be dispensed with.

CHOICE OF SEED.

That of the last year's growth should be obtained if possible. The usual marks of good seed are, that it be plump, oily and heavy, of a bright brown colour, sinking readily in water, and when thrown into the fire to crackle and blaze quick. A very simple method of trial is to sprinkle it thin between two pieces of wet paper, which plunge in a hot bed or dung-hill, and in less than twenty-four hours the proportion that will vegetate can be discerned, which should be ascertained in order to regulate the

QUANTITY TO BE SOWN.

On this head no particular directions can be given, as it depends on the various qualities of soil, goodness of seed, &c. The rule for seeding small grains is reversed; flax requiring to be sown thickest on rich soil, as not more than one stock is wanted from a plant. In England and Scotland, never less than two, or more than three bushels to the acre are sown. Two and a half is the most usual portion. In Flanders and Ireland seldom less than three bushels are sown, except when seed is an object. Thick sowing is to obtain fine flax. In this country it will be important, at present, to sow at such a rate as will insure good crops of each; and experience only can determine the exact point.

If sown very thin, too many lateral branches will be thrown out, each producing a boll or pod affording more seed, but shorter and inferior flax. If sown too thick, the plants will draw up weak, with a single holl on a plant, and, subject as our climate is to heavy showers and thunder gusts, very liable to lodge—one of the greatest dangers a flax crop has to encounter. The commissions for promoting flax culture in Scotland, considered it as practicable, and strongly recommended that the system should be so conducted, as to obtain good flax and good seed at the same time. It is so viewed in Ireland, among the more extensive cultivators, except when wanted for fine linen, cambric, lawn, &c. Dr. Deane, in the "New-England Farmer," a work of great merit, published some thirty years since, when flax culture was more attended to than at present, recommends from six to seven pecks. It is probable that six pecks is the least, and two bushels the extent that should be sown to obtain the most profitable results, till the demand for seed is considerably lessened.*

*The demand for Linseed Oil must increase with the population for some time to come, as there appear

Mahogany.—The difficulty of procuring mahogany, and other costly woods, and the consequent exorbitant prices demanded for the ordinary articles of family convenience, has occasioned the art of the chemist to be applied to a subject peculiarly calculated to promote domestic embellishment at a trifling expense. It has been contrived to render any species of wood of a close grain so nearly to resemble mahogany in the texture, density, and polish, that the most accurate judges are incapable of distinguishing between this happy imitation and the native produce. The first operation, as now practised in France, is to plane the surface, so as to render it perfectly smooth; the wood is then to be rubbed with a solution of nitrous acid, which prepares it for the materials subsequently to be applied. Afterwards, one ounce and an half of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, are to be mixed together and filtered, and the liquid in this thin state is to be rubbed, or rather laid on the wood with a soft brush.—This process is repeated with very little alteration, and, in a short interval afterwards, the wood possesses the external appearance we have described. When this application has been properly made, the surface will resemble an artificial mirror; but if the polish becomes less brilliant, by the use of a little cold-drawn linseed oil, the wood will be restored to its former brilliancy.

It is not known, perhaps, so generally as it ought to be, that apples make an excellent jelly. The process is as follows:—They are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put into a pot without water, closely covered, and placed in an oven over a fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of egg is added, and then the sugar. Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistence, and an excellent jelly will be the product.—*U. S. Gazette.*

DR. GREEN'S CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Whenever you feel an inclination to drink spiritous liquor, (Grog) drink cool—fresh water. This is an effectual cure: and, in a very short time, you will make a sober man—out of the greatest drunkard.

Drunkenness (the Doctor says,) is a disease of the stomach, and cool water is the remedy. For the goodness of Providence has placed by the side of every disease, its appropriate remedy; and by the side of every evil, its appropriate good. Let us be thankful.

In an answer of the Doctor to a letter I sent him, relative to my sickness, and drinking spiritous liquor, it contained in substance, what I now write; and thank Providence, it has perfectly cured me of that dreadful disease, called drunkenness.

I can now attend to my business, and can say, that a sober life is a good life—a saving of many things—'tis a saving of cash—'tis a saving of the constitution—'tis a saving of a man's credit.—*Massachusetts Spy.*

no indications that the people will forsake their household deities, Clapboards and Paint, 'till the soil is much more denuded of its timber; even in those districts where the roads and fields are incumbered with suitable materials for permanent, cheaper, and more elegant buildings.

See Eliot's Essays on Field Husbandry.

Transactions of Agricultural Society, New York.

From the American Farmer.
FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE CURING
OF HOPS.

Beverly, 4th July, 1823.

Gorham Parsons, Esq.

Dear Sir—I do not keep a copy of the letter I wrote you respecting the culture and curing of hops, and I do not recollect particularly the further information you requested of me, but I believe it was principally respecting the kiln.

A kiln for the purpose of drying hops should be at the side of a hill or rising ground, so that the top should be about nine feet from the bottom, twelve feet square at the top, tapering on all sides to about three and a half feet at the bottom in the clear, built up tapering, with stone laid in lime mortar, and plastered with clay from top to bottom with an aperture at the bottom about the size of the mouth of a common oven, for the convenience of putting in the coal, firing it, and regulating it afterwards.

Upon the stones at the top, is placed a sill of four pieces of timber of about eight inches square, and of course about twelve feet long, that being the size of the kiln at the top, upon which you place strips of boards, half inch thick and two inches wide, and within three and a half to four inches of each other, over which you stretch tow or coarse linen cloth, for a bed to place the hops upon, for the purpose of drying, and under which, at the bottom of the kiln, is made a charcoal fire, regulated at the discretion of the man who attends the drying. It will of course be necessary to have a board round the kiln at the top, of about one foot high, to confine the hops on the bed. I think it would be a further improvement to have a covered roof, and open at the sides, to protect the hops in case of rain, while they are drying.

It will be necessary to stir them constantly with a rake, while they are drying, and you may with convenience dry about fifty pounds each time. I believe you may calculate about one pound to a hill, or 800 lbs. to the acre, for the second and third year, after planting, if the land is in good order. It will be well to renew your fields once in three or four years, because the vine degenerates.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,
ISRAEL THORNDIKE.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1823.

Several communications were received too late for this day's paper. They will be given next week.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society cannot omit the opportunity of tendering, publicly, their thanks to Captain Jackson, of the Ship Herald, for the great care and attention bestowed by him on their fine imported bull, Admiral, presented to the Society by Sir Isaac Coffin, without which care he must probably have perished during his long and boisterous passage. This example is worthy of imitation, as upon the patriotic assiduity of Ship-masters often depends the acquisition of plants and animals, which may prove of importance to their country.

In behalf of the Trustees,
JOHN LOWELL, President.

Roxbury, August 23, 1823.

Extracts from a work lately published by WILLIAM CORBETT, entitled "*Cottage Economy*," with occasional remarks on some of the statements of the author.

[Continued from page 30.]

"If the laborer have his fair wages; if there be no false weights and measures, whether of money or of goods, by which he is defrauded; if the laws be equal in their effect on all men; if he be called upon for no more than his due share of the expenses necessary to support the government and defend the country, he has no reason to complain. If the largeness of his family demand extraordinary labor and care, these are due from him to it. He is the cause of the existence of that family; and, therefore, he is not, except in cases of accidental calamity, to throw upon others the burthen of supporting it. Besides, 'little children are as arrows in the hands of the giant, and blessed is the man that hath his quiver full of them.' That is to say children, if they bring their cares, bring also their pleasures and solid advantages. They become, very soon, so many assistants and props to the parents, who when old age comes on, are amply repaid for all the toil and all the cares that children have occasioned in their infancy. To be without sure and safe friends in the world makes life not worth having; and whom can we be so sure of as our children. Brothers and sisters are a mutual support. We see them, in almost every case, grow up into prosperity, when they act the part that the impulses of nature prescribe. When cordially united, a father and sons, or a family of brothers and sisters, may, in almost any state of life, set what is called misfortune at defiance.

"These considerations are much more than enough to sweeten the toils and cares of parents, and to make them regard every additional child as an additional blessing. But, that children may be a blessing and not a curse, care must be taken of their education. This word has, of late years, been so perverted, so corrupted, so abused, in its application, that I am almost afraid to use it here. Yet I must not suffer it to be usurped by cant and tyranny. I must use it; but, not without clearly saying what I mean.

"Education means *breeding up, bringing up, or rearing up*; and nothing more. This includes every thing with regard to the *mind* as well as the *body* of the child; but of late years, it has been so used as to have no sense applied to it but that of *book learning*, with which, nine times out of ten, it has nothing at all to do. It is, indeed, proper, and it is the duty, of every parent, to teach, or cause to be taught, their children as much as they can of books, *after*, and not before, all the measures are safely taken for enabling them to get their living by labor, or, for procuring them a living without labor, and that too, out of the means obtained and secured by the parents out of their own income. The taste of the times unhappily, is to give to children something of *book-learning* with a view of placing them to live, in some way or other, upon the labor of other people. Very seldom, comparatively speaking, has this succeeded, even during the wasteful public expenditure of the last thirty years; and, in the times that are approaching, it cannot, I thank God, succeed at all. When the project has failed, what disappointment, mortification and misery, to both parent and child! The latter is spoiled as a laborer; his book-learning has only made him conceited;

into some course of desperation he falls; and the end is but too often not only wretched but ignominious.

"Understand me clearly here, however; for it is the duty of parents to give, if they are able, book learning to their children, having first taken care to make them capable of earning their living by *bodily labor*. When that object has once been secured, the other may, if the ability remain, be attended to. But, I am wholly against children wasting their time in the idleness of what is called *education*; and particularly in schools over which the parents have no control, and where nothing is taught but the rudiments of servility, pauperism and slavery.

"The education that I have in view is, therefore, of a very different kind. You should bear constantly in mind, that nine tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of our brow. What reason have we, then, to presume, that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then one will be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and, if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it hence follow, that the descendants of laborers are *always* to be laborers. The path upwards is steep and long, to be sure, industry, care, skill, excellence in the present parent lays the foundation of a *rise*, under more favorable circumstances, for his children. The children of these take *another rise*; and, by and by, the descendants of the present laborer become gentlemen.

"This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a *single leap* that so much misery is produced in the world; and the propensity to make such attempts has been cherished and encouraged by the strange projects that we have witnessed of late years for making the laborers *virtuous and happy* by giving them what is called *education*. The education which I speak of consists in bringing children up to labor with *steadiness*, with *care*, and with *skill*; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to teach them to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness and neatness; to make all these *habits* to them, so that they never shall be liable to fall into the contrary; to let them always see a *good living* proceeding from *labor*, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent or fraudulent means, and to keep far from their minds all the inducements to hypocrisy and deceit.

"And, bear in mind, that, if the state of the laborer has its disadvantages when compared with other callings and conditions of life, it has also its advantages. It is free from the torments of ambition, and from a great part of the causes of ill-health, for which not all the riches in the world and all the circumstances of high rank are a compensation. The able and prudent laborer is always *safe*, at the least, and that is what few men are who are lifted above him. They have losses and crosses to fear, the very thought of which never enters his mind, if he act well his part towards himself, his family and his neighbor."

The foregoing sentiments are perfectly correct and happily expressed. The following,

translated from Rousseau, is to the same purpose, and may serve to corroborate Mr. Cobbett's views on a very important subject. "In the education of your children you seem to trust to the state of society's continuing the same when they are grown up, without considering that it is subject to revolutions which it is impossible for you to foresee or prevent, but which may affect your children. The great become little, the rich poor, the king a subject, and the subject a king. Agriculture is the first employment of man; it is the most honest, the most useful, and consequently the most noble. It is, instead of, or in addition to, superior mental requirements, you could, in time of necessity, employ your hands, all your difficulties would vanish, nor would you want the interest of the great, or be tempted to become servile and base for the purpose of gaining a precarious subsistence."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HORTICULTURE.

The London Horticultural Society has lately sent to this country Mr. Daniel Douglas, an eminent botanist, for the purpose of collecting specimens of rare plants, vegetables, fruits, &c. in the United States and Canada. Mr. Douglas has directions to call on Dr. Hosack, of New York, and Mr. Clinton, at Albany, for their advice and aid in the objects of his agency. These gentlemen are honorary members of the Horticultural Society of London, and have contributed to its objects. Dr. Hosack has sent to the Society all the varieties of maize which are found in the U. States, &c. It has been presented with an elegant medal. Mr. Douglas proposes to visit Philadelphia and its environs, together with New Jersey, with a view to the objects of his tour—to return to New York, explore the gardens, &c. in the vicinity of that city—to advise with Mr. Clinton with respect to his route to Niagara through the Western counties of the State of N. York, and then proceed to Upper Canada. The New York Statesman (from which paper this article is abridged,) says "the ructions of Mr. Sabine, the Secretary of the London Society, who is understood to be a gentleman eminent in his scientific attainments, breathe a spirit of liberality and good feeling towards this country, and some of its distinguished citizens, which have not on all occasions characterised the intercourse of foreigners. We are gratified to learn that measures have been taken for opening a correspondence between the Horticultural Societies of London and of New York. The institution in this city is yet in its infancy, while that in London has been long established, and has become one of the most respectable and valuable associations in England. Its transactions, the last two numbers of which have just been received by Dr. Hosack, are published in a very superior style with plates, and contain a great variety of interesting matter."

We hope that these examples will excite our New England cultivators to honorable and profitable emulation. Mr. Lowell, in the last and several of the preceding numbers of the Massachusetts Agricultural Reporter, has so well exhibited the advantages which may be anticipated from a due attention to this important branch of Husbandry, that any suggestions from us relating to the same subject might be deemed superfluous. We shall therefore merely remark that our soil and climate afford greater facilities for the pursuits of horticulture than those of Great Britain. Our winters are colder, but our summer-sun is much more powerful, and we can cultivate in New England many plants, including maize, melons, &c. in the open air by ordinary means, which in Great Britain require artificial heat and other means to counteract the moisture and coldness of an atmosphere, ungenial to some of the productions both of the field and the garden.

New England Farmer, vol. i, p. 11, 412.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at N. York on the 25th inst. has brought Cadiz papers to the 10th of July. Cadiz was, at that time, well supplied with provisions, and no fears were entertained of a scarcity should the blockade continue for several months. Provisions were likewise cheap and plentiful at Algeiras, San Fernando and St. Sebastian. The French blockading squadron are unable to prevent small vessels and boats from entering the port of Cadiz, laden with provisions.

The Cortes, it is said, are zealously and industriously engaged in measures for the defence of the country. They have authorized the commanding generals in places besieged, and those whose commanders cannot conveniently communicate with the government at Cadiz, to establish special tribunals for the trial and punishment of crimes, and likewise to banish suspicious foreigners.

An English brig, laden with provisions, attempting to go into Cadiz, was boarded from the blockading squadron, most of her cargo thrown overboard, and the residue destroyed with salt water. A brig belonging to Wm. Gray, of Boston, had been ordered off and proceeded to Malaga. A Sardinian merchantman, with 500 quintals of cod fish, bound from Gibraltar to Lisbon, was detained three leagues from Cadiz, and her cargo thrown overboard.

Cadiz articles affirm that Moillo goes on organizing his army, which he has put on a brilliant footing.—The French who had arrived near Astorga, suddenly retired to Palencia.—That several private letters received from Corunna, state that a French division of 6000 men had made a precipitate retreat across the Pyrenees. This, however, is not believed. General Zayas, commander of the third army of operations, gives favorable intelligence relative to the troops under his command.

Gen. Ballasteros sent a despatch to Cadiz, stating in detail, some occurrences connected with his late retreat from Alceira. He says that on the Royale road the French cavalry charged his infantry, but were repulsed in a contest hand to hand, and several French officers killed. He likewise asserts that Alicante and Carthage were sufficiently garrisoned, and that his army will not be destroyed while he remains at its head—but he laments the effects of a wound which he received from a cannon ball at the battle of Murviedo. It is also reported that the garrison of Santona, in a sortie, had captured 250 prisoners, and 45,000 dollars in specie.

DOMESTIC.

Retreat for the Insane.—An act of the Legislature of Connecticut was passed in May, 1822, for constituting certain persons a corporation by the name of "The President and Directors of the Retreat for the Insane," and the Governor authorized and requested to grant a Brief, annually, for five years, soliciting contributions for the benefit of this institution. A Proclamation by Gov. Wolcott has been issued accordingly, and Directors appointed, who have made a purchase of a site for the Retreat, erected a building, and there is a prospect of their proceeding with a degree of success proportioned to the utility of the object.

Globe Factory.—Messrs. Wilsons, of Albany, have established a manufactory for making globes, and the Albany Daily Advertiser says, that "these native and self-taught artisans have brought their business to such perfection that they can turn out Globes, in all respects equal, and in some points superior, to any that are manufactured abroad, and brought into this market. It is with pleasure that we learn, an eminent bookseller in Philadelphia has come to the determination not to import any more from abroad, having given a decided preference to those made by the Wilsons." This is said to be the only establishment of the kind in America, and globes can there be obtained at a cheaper rate than they can be afforded from foreign countries.

The new and elegant steam-boat, *James Kent*, plying between N. York and Albany, is of such power as to make each trip up and down the river during the day time, which gives passengers an opportunity of viewing the scenery of the Hudson, through its whole extent.

Another Hunting Party attacked by Indians.—An article published at St. Louis, informs that a party of hunters were passing a narrow defile in the mountains, when a small party of Indians attacked them in front and rear, while the rest threw down stones from the mountains. The two leaders, Messrs. Robert Jones and Imnell, were shot down first. The men, finding themselves left without a commander, took to flight, and were cut to pieces by the Indians.

Indian War.—The Cincinnati papers state, that there was a report in town, "from St. Louis, that Maj. Henry's party spoken of by Gen. Ashley, in his letter of the 4th of June, on their passage from Yellow Stone river had been attacked by a large party of Indians and totally defeated, with a loss of thirty killed. We cannot vouch for the truth of this report, but from the hostile disposition lately manifested by the Indians in that quarter, and the small military force stationed at the posts up the Missouri, we have serious apprehensions of its truth."

On Saturday last the command of the Charleston Naval Station was transferred by Com. Hull to Com. Bainbridge, in pursuance of orders from the Navy Department.

A barn in Pepperell, belonging to Mr. James Lawrence, Jr. was burnt by lightning on Thursday last.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	133 00	135 00
" " " " " " "		135 00	
BEANS, white,	bush	96	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 cwt.	bbl.	9 00	9 50
" " " " " " "		8 75	9 00
" " " " " " "		6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. . . .	lb.	11	13
" " " " " " "		9	11
" " " " " " "		13	14
CHEESE, new milk,	lb.	6	10
FLAX		4	9
FLAX SEED	bush	65	70
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine, .	bbl.	7 25	7 50
" " " " " " "		7 00	7 12
" " " " " " "		3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	63
" " " " " " "		55	58
" " " " " " "		60	70
" " " " " " "		35	37
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1822		13	17
LIME	cash	1 00	1 12
OIL, Lincsed, American	gal.	60	65
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12 00	12 50
" " " " " " "		14 50	15 00
" " " " " " "		12 00	12 50
" " " " " " "		11 00	11 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . .	bush	2 00	
" " " " " " "		7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	lb.	55	65
" " " " " " "		40	50
" " " " " " "		45	55
" " " " " " "		40	45
" " " " " " "		35	37
" " " " " " "		55	60
" " " " " " "		45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh		5	10
VEAL,		6	10
LAMP,		4	6
POULTRY,		12	14
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		13	16
" " " " " " "		20	22
EGGS,	doz.	15	14
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	80
" " " " " " "		70	75
POTATOES, new,		40	50
CIDER, liquor,	bl.	2 00	2 75
HAY, best,	ton.	15 00	18 00

INSCRIPTION IN A HERMITAGE.

Beneath this stony roof reclin'd,
I sooth to peace my pensive mind:
And while, to shade my lowly cave,
Embow'ring elms their umbrage wave;
And while the maple dish is mine,
The beechen cup, un stain'd with wine:
I scorn the gay licentious crowd,
Nor heed the toys that deck the proud.

Within my limits lone and still,
The blackbird pipes in artless trill;
Fast by my couch, congenial guest,
The wren has wove her mossy nest;
From busy scenes and brighter skies,
To lurk with innocence, she flies;
Here hopes in safe repose to dwell,
Nor aught suspects the sylvan cell.

At morn I take my custom'd round,
To mark how buds yon shrubby mound;
And ev'ry op'ning primrose count
That trimly paints my blooming mount:
Or o'er the sculptures, quaint and rude,
That grace my gloomy solitude,
I teach in winding wreaths to stray
Fantastic ivy's gadding spray.

At eve within yon studios nook,
I ope my brass embossed book,
Pourtray'd with many a holy deed
Of martyrs, crown'd with heavenly meed:
Then, as my taper waxes dim,
Chant, ere I sleep, my measur'd hymn;
And, at the close, the gleams behold
Of parting wings bedropt with gold.

While such pure joys my bliss create,
Who but would smile at guilty state?
Who but would wish his holy lot
In calm Oblivion's humble lot?
Who but would ead his pomp away,
To take my staff and amice gray;
And to the world's tumultuous stage
Prefer the blameless hermitage!

From the Providence Journal.

BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

The following account of the battle of Bennington, is extracted from Thacher's Journal. As the battle was one of the most sanguinary and decisive that was fought during our revolution, the narrative of it must be interesting to every description of readers. The account is not, however, so precise and distinct as could be wished, but it has the happy effect of introducing the reader to a knowledge of the state of our society, at that eventful period.

"It was a providential circumstance that Gen. Stark, was at or near Bennington, with about eight hundred New England militia, part of whom being from the New Hampshire grants, were called Green Mountain boys. He advanced towards the enemy to reconnoitre their position, and some skirmishing ensued, in which thirty of them, with two Indian chiefs were killed and wounded, with little loss on our side. Col. Baum, alarmed at his situation, despatched a messenger to Burgoyne for a reinforcement. The 15th being a very rainy day, there was only some skirmishing in small parties. On the 16th General Stark, assisted by Col. Warner, matured his arrangements for battle—he divided his troops into three divisions, and ordered Colonel Nichols, with two hundred and fifty

men, to gain the rear of the left wing of the enemy, and Col. Hendrick, the rear of their right wing, with three hundred men, while he attacked their front.—The Indians alarmed at the appearance of being surrounded endeavored to make their escape in a single file between the two parties, with their horrid yells and jangling of cow-bells. The flanking parties approaching each other in their rear, and Gen. Stark, making a bold and furious onset in front, a general and close conflict ensued, and continued with more or less severity for about two hours. Though Col. Baum had nearly twice their numbers, and was defended by breast works, the force opposed them proved irresistible, forcing their breast works at the muzzle of their guns, and obliging them to ground their arms and surrender at discretion, so that the victory on our part was complete. We took two pieces of brass cannon, and a number of prisoners, baggage, &c. This was no sooner accomplished than Col. Breyman, with one thousand German troops, arrived with two field pieces, to reinforce Col. Baum, who had just been defeated. Gen. Stark's troops were now scattered, some attending the wounded, some guarding the prisoners, and still more in pursuit of plunder—and all exhausted by extreme hunger and fatigue. At this critical moment Col. Warner's regiment arrived and the other troops being rallied the whole was ordered to advance.—A field piece had been taken from Baum in the forenoon and Stark ordered it to be drawn to the scene of action, but his men having never seen a cannon knew not how to load it, the General dismounted and taught them by loading it himself. An action soon commenced, and proved warm and desperate, in which both sides displayed the most daring bravery, till night approached when the enemy yielded a second time in one day to their yankee conquerors. The German troops being totally routed, availed themselves of the darkness to effect their retreat. The whole number of killed, wounded and prisoners, was nine hundred and thirty-four, including one hundred and fifty-seven Tories—of this number, six hundred and fifty-four are prisoners. Col. Baum received a mortal wound, of which he died. Besides the above, one thousand stand of arms, four brass field pieces, two hundred and fifty dragon swords, eight loads of baggage, and twenty horses fell into our hands. The loss on our side, was not more than one hundred in the whole."

ANECDOTE.—Selected from Thacher's Journal.

"General Washington seldom smiles; I never saw him laugh but once; it was after the preliminaries of peace were signed, and at a Yankee story told by Dr. Thomas. There is not, perhaps, another man who can boast of exciting laughter in general Washington."

This is a mistake. Another gentleman who was often near his person during the revolutionary war, in important public functions, and who was then and is, one of the greatest wits of the age, excited him to laughter, almost at will, and that by original pleasantry much superior to the ancient story of Dr. Thomas.

The adieu between General Washington and the principal officers of the army, who met at a tavern, to take a final leave of him after the war, exhibits him in a mood that exalts his character as much as the grave equanimity which

he displayed in battle and in the midst of the most complicated difficulties and dangers.

"Filling a glass; he turned to the officers and said—'With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable.' Having drank he added—'I cannot go to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you if each of you, will come and take me by the hand.'—General Knox being nearest, turned to him. Incapable of utterance, Washington, in tears, grasped his hand, embraced and kissed him. In the same affectionate manner, he took leave of each succeeding officer. In every eye was the tear of sensibility, and not a word was articulated to interrupt the tenderness of the scene."

PATRICK HENRY.

When Patrick Henry, who gave the first impulse to the ball of the American revolution, introduced his celebrated resolution on the stamp act into the House of Burgesses of Virginia (May 1765,) he exclaimed, when descending on the tyranny of the obnoxious act, "Cesar has his Brutus; Charles the First his Cromwell and George the III!"—"Treason!" cried the speaker; "treason, treason!" echoed from every part of the house.—It was one of those trying moments which are decisive of character. Henry faltered not for an instant; but fixing on the speaker an eye flashing with fire continued, "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Percy Anecdotes.

A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking death—a spectre that frighter every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation languishing and tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak, he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse; which, if feared, will end with his asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to his bed at night.—The ladies discover that he is an awkward boob—landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing of a tradesman, he is asked for cash before delivery.

A Repartee.—While Napoleon was yet a subaltern in the army, a Russian officer with much self-sufficiency remarked, "that his country fought for glory, and the French for gain."—"You are perfectly right," answered Napoleon, "for every one fights for that which he does not possess."

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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No. 6.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

(Concluded from page 34.)

in preparing your seed wheat the first thing attended to is to clear it perfectly from every injurious foreign substance. "One error may mar our whole system, and render it skill productive of as much evil as good. A poor and worn out land the evil of sowing a mixture of impure seed, with grain or grass, would be great—but where the ground is high order, the crop is more injured; thexious plants take firmer hold, and are more difficult to be eradicated."* Indeed, it would be better for a farmer to pick over his seed at by single handfuls, and make a riddle of fingers, than to sow cockle, darnel, tares, turnip seeds, and other vegetable nuisances, which are as intrusive as unwelcome, as noxious of life as they are unworthy of excuse. The first preparation therefore should be to screen, winnow and riddle the grain till it is perfectly freed from these and other improper ingredients. When this is thoroughly accomplished, washing and steeping, for the purpose of preventing smut, should meet attention. The next step in the processes to be instituted against smut, as recommended by Sir John Sinclair, is to run the grain *very gently* through a riddle, so as not only to clear the grain of the smut balls, but the imperfections and the seeds of weeds will float, and can be skimmed off at pleasure." The same author enumerates as modes by which smut may be prevented, 1. The use of pure clover and lime. 2 Boiling water and lime. 3. Water impregnated with salt. 4. Urine pickle. 5. A solution of wood ashes. 6. A solution of arsenic. 7. A solution of blue vitriol. It seems that almost any acid, corrosive or poisonous application will secure a clean crop, if properly used, and at purpose.

Arthur Young sowed fourteen beds with same wheat seed, which was black with smut. The first bed was sown with this wheat without washing and had 377 smutty kernels. The second bed was sown with seed washed in clean water and had 325 smutty kernels.—Washed in lime water 43 do.—Washed in a lie of wood ashes 43 do.—Washed in arsenic and salt mixture 23 do.—Steeped in lime water four hours 2 do.—Steeped in lie four hours 3 do.—Steeped in arsenic four hours 1 do. Again, that which was washed in lie, as before mentioned, twelve hours had none; and that which was steeped in the same kind of lie twenty-four hours, had none; and that also which was steeped twenty-four hours in lime water, had none; that steeped in arsenic twenty-four hours had 5.

a communication by O. Fiske, Esq. New Eng-
mer, vol. i, page 222.

We shall now speak of the liability of wheat to become winter killed. The author of *Letters of Agricola* states as an objection to the cultivation of wheat in Nova Scotia, "its liability to be thrown out in the spring, and thus subjecting the farmer to serious inconvenience and often disappointment of a crop. Grasses are not exempt from the same hazard; and the hopes of the year are thus blighted by a cause, which, in many cases, will admit of remedy, in full alleviation. I am not sure but sowing the wheat seed under furrow at least four or five inches deep in September, in order that it may extend its roots and take a firm hold of the soil before the approach of winter, and rolling it in the spring with the box heavily loaded would obviate the evils of our climate, and enable us to cultivate that grain according to the improved modes of England. It ought to be recollected that even there, about sixty years ago, winter wheat was not of general cultivation, and the heaving of the soil was accounted a powerful obstacle to its success. In Scotland, too, during the same period, spring wheat almost universally prevailed; and her northern and bleak position was thought to be incapable of any change to the better, and utterly unfriendly to autumnal sown. The zeal and industry of British farmers, combined with their skill, have baffled all these gloomy predictions, and taught us at once to copy the example of our sire, and not to despair in the race of improvement."

A method, according to the same author, made use of in Norfolk, Eng. to guard wheat against the changes and inclemency of winter and spring, is to adopt the following rotation. "After a turnip crop, they sow barley the second year with clover seeds; the third year they cut hay, and plough down the ley, and sow their winter wheat on the matted sod. The roots of the grass bind the soil, and prevent it from heaving, which is much akin to the same effect produced by the tangled and bound surface of our new and cleared lands." This fact may suggest another inducement to

* See *New England Farmer*, vol. i, page 275.

It is well known that our lands, where the soil is at all suitable, will produce good crops of wheat when first cleared from their native growth of wood; but after having been tilled for some years, they generally yield wheat with difficulty, and it is often found impossible to raise it by any of the modes commonly adopted for wheat culture. In most parts of Massachusetts, and in some parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, the farmers scarcely ever attempt to raise wheat, and still more rarely succeed when they do attempt it. Yet, we believe wheat was a common and profitable crop in those places in the early period of their settlement. In process of time, however, the land became exhausted of its wheat-bearing faculty, and our farmers were forced nearly to forego its cultivation. The same variations and appearances have likewise been observed in Europe. Wheat countries, by continued cultivation, have become almost incapable of yielding wheat. The cause and remedy of this partial barrenness, this falling off, with regard to particular plants, was alike involved in obscurity, till modern discoveries in chemistry threw light on the subject. It has been found that the texture of every soil is defective unless there is a mixture of three kinds of earth, viz. clay, sand, and lime; and that lime, in some of its combinations, exists in wheat both in the straw and kernel. In some soils, fertile in other respects, lime may either have no existence, or be found in very minute portions, and be soon exhausted. If lime be a necessary constituent of wheat, and is not in the soil where we attempt to raise wheat, it must be supplied by art, or wheat will not grow. Or if native lime exists in the soil, in small quantities, the land may bear wheat till the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant, till a fresh supply of lime, marle, pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance is added.—

Mr. Young says, (Letters of Agricola, p. 293,) "it cannot be denied, that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted, lands in Europe will produce wheat which otherwise were incapable of bearing it, and quotes several instances in proof of this assertion. Dr. Anderson likewise gives an account of a field, which had a top dressing of lime for the purpose of raising wheat, but the lime, by accident, was not applied to a small patch of the field, and in that patch there was no crop, while every part of the field to which the lime was applied produced wheat luxuriantly. It would be easy to adduce many more instances to prove that lime in Great Britain is considered not only useful but indispensable for the production of wheat. A British farmer, we believe, rarely undertakes to raise wheat *without* the use of lime, and an American farmer as rarely undertakes to raise it *with* the use of that substance for manure.

If the foregoing premises are correct it would seem not impossible, and indeed scarcely improbable, that by the judicious use of lime, or other calcarious substances, wheat may be as well raised in New England as in the Western

States. The subject is certainly of very great importance, and deserves repeated experiments.

It will be objected against the use of lime, 1st, that it is too dear to be used for manure, and 2dly, that our farmers do not know how to apply it, and as it is a powerful substance it may do more hurt than good, unless in the hands of a chemist, or one practically acquainted with its operation. With regard to the dearth of lime, we are informed that there is no want of lime-stone in almost every part of the United States; and probably, by proper search, many more lime-stone quarries might be discovered in New England than are at present known. And the price of lime would doubtless be diminished by increasing the demand, because if great quantities were wanted for agricultural purposes, a greater number of persons would find their account in making a business of manufacturing it; improvements would be introduced in the processes connected with its manufacture, and of course it would be afforded cheaper. Besides, small quantities would alone be needed for the purpose of furnishing that calcareous matter which nature inclines to incorporate into the substance of wheat, clover, &c., and probably a top dressing of two or three bushels to the acre would be of essential benefit, though doubtless more would, generally, be preferable. Mr. Young says a small quantity of quick lime scattered on the surface of land newly cleared, will prove highly beneficial during the whole length of time they remain untilled. Thirty bushels of shells [lime fresh from the kiln] to the acre, slacked into a fine powder, will produce the most surprising effects, if not on the first crop of wheat, at all events on the verdure, luxuriance, and quality of the future pasture.* A writer in the *Museum Rusticum*, an English work, says "that he sows his wheat without laying on any manure, but early in the spring gives a top dressing of twenty bushels of lime, pulverized, and mixed intimately with forty bushels of sand, and if the weather be dry, he doubles the quantity of sand." We are disposed to believe that at least lime enough for light top dressings might be easily procured by almost every cultivator in the Union. And such light dressings, if our theory is correct, would be all that is *indispensable* to the production of wheat.

With regard to the mode of applying lime, nothing can be more simple. It should be evenly spread, after being water slacked, on the surface of the soil, and not ploughed in, or if ploughed in it should be with a very shallow furrow, because its tendency is to sink below the reach of cultivation. If used in a quick or burning state it will be safest to mix it with about double its quantity of sand, loam, clay, or some other material. The additional material may be made to correspond with the wants of the soil to which it is applied. Thus, if the soil has too much clay, mix sand with your lime. If too much sand mix finely pulverized clay, &c.

It is said that British farmers apply lime in great quantities directly from the kiln in its most caustic state, even to land which is replete with putrescent or vegetable manure, and run the risk of consuming or wasting the manure by its corrosive qualities. But the soil of G. Britain is generally wetter than ours, and of

course the lime sooner becomes mild. Besides, there is a great difference in the strength of lime, and that of the United States may be, generally speaking, stronger than the English lime. In short, we should advise every farmer to use quick lime as manure, in small quantities at first, mixed with a large proportion of earth, or some other substance to *dilute it*, and thus take care not to burn his seed, his fingers, or his growing vegetables. And with these precautions we would make use of it for wheat as a *top dressing in spring*. We would likewise try it mixed with wood ashes, together with earth, for we have been told by a practical farmer that ashes and lime form a union much more valuable than either separate.

We will now close our remarks with but one further observation. The only use of burning lime at all for manure is to make it easier to reduce it to a very fine powder. It supplies no food for vegetables while in its quick or caustic state. Pounded lime-stones, the plaster of old walls, &c. if made fine enough, are quite as efficacious as fresh lime, in proportion to the carbonate of lime, or lumpy substance they contain.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BLIGHT ON PEAR TREES,

With a notice of an article on the same subject in the Northampton Gazette.

For twenty years past pear trees throughout the United States have been subject, in mid-summer, to a disease of a very extraordinary nature. Sometimes one limb, sometimes nearly the whole tree, has appeared, with all its fruit standing, to perish in forty-eight hours without any apparent cause. Gardeners called it "fire blight," and attributed it to lightning, but as no violence appeared upon the tree, as none of these terrific effects were perceived, which always accompany that powerful and destructive, though probably highly useful instrument of nature, I was led to doubt whether electricity had any share in the mischief. I was pleased to see that some gentleman in Northampton had adopted Professor Peck's solution, because it proved, that scientific researches, though not immediately noticed, are ultimately useful.

As the pear tree is very valuable, and in all its varieties furnishes most delicious fruit from July to May, I think it a duty to state the history of the discovery made by Professor Peck, and the certainty of success which must follow the adoption of his; I will not call it theory, but discovery. My neighbors had long been afflicted by this scourge. I had been fortunately exempt from it. At last one of my most healthy and valuable trees was attacked—nearly half the tree perished in a night. I could perceive no violence, no symptom of electric force. I was convinced that it was the effect of some internal enemy. I instantly sawed off all the limbs affected, and proceeded to examine them. I found at last the enemy, not at the point where death ensued, but some inches below it. The insect was very small, apparently incapable of such extensive mischief, but the effect was certain, and the manner of producing that effect was obvious. It had eaten a complete circle of the alburnum or sap-wood not exceeding the size of a knitting needle, so as completely to intercept the passage of the sap. I found the

insect in three different limbs, and not in the larva but the perfect state. It was not however prepared in point of strength to issue forth and by its eggs to deposit the means of new depredations. I carried it over to Professor Peck, and hence arose his account of the insect which proved to be of the race of wood eaters though a new and undescribed one. The most important fact however is, and it is by *fact* alone that gardeners and farmers must be governed, that by steadily pursuing the system of cutting off the limb many inches below the apparent injury and burning it, I have extirpated it from my estate. A FARMER.

Rosbury, Sept. 1823.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—Within a few years I have devoted some time and attention to the cultivation of an orchard. If I am correct in my view of the subject, a good orchard is the most valuable part of a farm, and the farmer who neglects to cultivate one may with propriety be said to neglect an important branch of good husbandry.

Five years ago I selected a piece of land to be devoted exclusively to an orchard. It had naturally a good soil, and descends a little to the east. It was somewhat rocky; many of the rocks being so large and heavy as to render necessary to blow them in order to remove them. I cleared the rocks all off so that no one was to be seen on the piece above the surface of the ground. I enclosed this piece of ground with a substantial stone wall, and then ploughed and planted it with potatoes. After digging the potatoes, I again ploughed and harrowed it, then marked out the rows for the trees, being very careful to have them exact straight each way. I then dug the holes for the trees, making them four feet in diameter and 12 or 15 inches in depth, taking care to lay the top and bottom of what I took out each by itself. About the first of November I set out my trees, being careful in taking them to injure the roots as little as possible. In each hole, after placing the roots of the tree, I put three pecks of compost manure next to the earth taken from the top of the holes, leaving that which was taken from the bottom to be placed on the top. On this piece of ground I set one hundred and thirty trees, having the exactly twenty feet distant from each other. The spring after setting the trees I planted the ground with corn, and the next spring sowed with wheat, seeded it down to grass, and grazed the trees. The grafts grew rapidly the first years after they were put in. I then put half a bushel of manure around each tree, and they still continue to flourish, the largest of them being six inches in circumference. I have lately ploughed the ground, and intend next spring to plant it with potatoes in order to better their growth.

The probability now is that in the course of five years more, my orchard will be quite productive, should it continue to flourish. The farmer who has not a young orchard coming would do well immediately to choose a piece of ground, and after thoroughly preparing it, to plant it out with apple trees.

No one ought to be afraid of devoting too much time or attention to an orchard, for if rightly managed it will, after a few years, and

* Letters of Agricola.

repay all the trouble and expense. An orchard set in ground that has once been ploughed will not flourish unless it be ploughed every year or three years. Perhaps it is the better way to keep it in tillage the whole time, as the trees will certainly grow much faster, and produce more and better fruit. Beauty and order are desirable in an orchard as well as in other things. How much more pleasing it is to see them stand in regular order, the trees being set in rows perfectly straight each way, than to see them stand here and there in a promiscuous manner like the trees of a forest.

Much care should be taken during the first year of an orchard to give the trees a regular proper shape. This must be done principally by pruning. Branches should not be permitted to come out from the body of the tree at a less distance than five or six feet from the trunk. Cattle, sheep nor hogs should never be turned into a young orchard, as they will easily injure the trees by rubbing against and gnawing them. A FARMER.

Worcester, August, 1823.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—It is well known that Intemperance has become a great and growing evil in our country, and it highly concerns every friend of humanity and social happiness to make every exertion in his power to arrest its progress. Many of our citizens have ruined themselves and their families and become a burden to society by a constant and too free use of ardent spirit. Many others are pursuing the same course, and will meet the same fate. The drunkard does not become such all at once; he is first a temperate man, then drinks pretty freely, and before he is aware becomes a toper. It is very easy to get into the way of using strong drink, and every person ought to be cautious how he indulges in habits of this kind, lest he eventually be carried down with the current. It has become a practice with most of our farmers to make a constant use of ardent spirit, particularly during the season of getting hay and grain. Many seem to imagine that it is as necessary, at this time, as their daily food. I have formerly pursued this course, and considered it necessary to drink rum three times a day, as to take food at the stated seasons. But I have learned from actual experience that this practice is not only unnecessary, but altogether more than useless. For four years I have entirely dispensed with this habit. I feel much stronger, and can endure the heat and labor of the day better than formerly. When I used to take my morning dram and go out to mowing, I was enlivened for a little while, but soon my strength began to fail, and before breakfast I became quite exhausted. The same course produced the same effect at other times in the day. Now my practice is to drink a glass of milk and water in the morning before I go to mowing, and I stand it well an hour and a half or two hours, then I can eat my breakfast with a good appetite, and work till noon without being much fatigued. After dinner I work till five o'clock, then I take supper instead of a glass of toddy, and can work the remainder of the day, and sleep well during the night.

Two of my neighbors, who occupy large farms, have adopted the same course, and are

fully convinced of the utility of it. They too, have demonstrated, by fair experiment, that more work can be performed without rum than with it. If our farmers generally would adopt this method, there can be but very little doubt that they would be convinced that it is far preferable to the prevailing custom of the time. W.

TO THE FARMERS OF ESSEX.

The Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society offer the following Premiums, to be paid in the autumn of 1824:

For the management of a farm in its tillage, mowing, orcharding and pasturage; the quantity of land appropriated to each—the means and the manner of making, increasing, preserving and applying manures—their quantities—the respective crops and products—the quantity and management of the live stock—and the quantity of labor employed, to be detailed.

For the best,	thirty dollars.
For the 2d best,	twenty five dollars.
For the 3d best,	twenty dollars.
For the 4th best,	fifteen dollars.

In addition to the above, the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have offered a premium of thirty dollars, to be paid to the successful claimant of the first premium for the best management of a farm offered by any County Society: so that the first premium offered for the best management of a farm in this county, is now sixty dollars.

Persons intending to claim these premiums, will take notice that all claims for them must be entered with the Secretary of the Society on or before the seventh day of May, 1824.

The Committee of examination will view each of the farms that may be entered for premium, in the fourth week in June, and the first week in September; commencing this service on Monday each week. They will require each claimant to furnish them with a statement of the produce of his farm in 1823, as particular as may be practicable; and also an accurate statement of the produce of his farm in 1824. These written statements of produce, mode of cultivation, &c. together with satisfactory evidence of their correctness, must be handed to the Secretary of the Society, on or before the 20th of November, 1824, at which time they will be examined and the premiums will be awarded.

For further information respecting premiums offered and subjects for premiums, the Trustees refer to their pamphlet published in January, 1823; and they would remark generally, that all the premiums there offered, for which no particular time of payment is mentioned, will be paid in 1824, if claims sufficiently meritorious shall be presented.

Published by order of the Trustees.

J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

September 2d, 1823.

The following information (says the N. Haven Herald) may not be uninteresting to the farmer.

It is customary, in many places, to use a thin piece of board with a short handle—the blade covered with sand, or some other substance, for the purpose of sharpening scythes in the field. It is commonly called a *rifle*. Take your rifle, if you have one, and scrape off the sand—grease it well, and then rub on it a small quantity of

the white Oxide of Tin, commonly called Flour of Putty. An ounce of it may be had at the druggist's for a small sum; and it is believed to be the best substance for scythes that has yet been discovered.

It is frequently made from the dross of a mixture of block tin and lead, and may generally be had of the pewterers. It has been used in some parts of the country, 10 or 50 years, for similar purposes; but the fact is not generally known.

BLEACHING LINEN.

We understand that a very great improvement in the method of bleaching linen and yarn has lately been made by Mr. Crookshank, of Dublin. As far as we have been able to ascertain its chief merit consists in the disengaging the chlorine from the oxy-muriate of lime—by which ingenious process it is enabled to act with its full force on the cloth and yarn. Independently of a considerable saving in the quantity of the bleaching liquor, by which the possibility of injuring the linen is prevented, this process combines some other very important advantages. It has already been tried on a considerable scale, and has met with the fullest approbation of a gentleman of chemical celebrity. We are informed that Mr. Crookshank has submitted his discovery to the Linen Board, and proposed to exhibit its advantages by a course of experiments.—*Dublin paper.*

From the Maine Intelligencer.

METEORIC STONE.

Mr. Dorr—As some account of a *Meteoric Stone* which lately fell in Nobleboro', may be interesting to many of your readers, I send you the following, as related by Mr. Asa Dinmore, a very intelligent farmer by whom it was found.

As he was at work in his field, between 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the 7th of August, his attention was arrested by an unusual noise in the sky directly over his head, like the firing of many guns in repeated succession, and as loud as the report of a musket at the distance of 20 rods. This noise continued four or five minutes, the succession of the reports growing more rapid until the whole sounded like the roll of a drum. About five minutes after this sound had ceased, he heard something like the noise produced by the wind among the trees, and looking up to discover the cause, saw what he thought a cloud in quick motion, and at that instant heard something strike the ground near him. He proceeded to the spot, and found that about six rods from where he had been standing a stone had entered the earth to the depth of six inches, when striking another stone it broke in pieces. He thinks the stone would have weighed as much as four pounds. The stone is of an *ashy gray* color, covered with a coat of black resembling *oxide of iron*. Its granular texture resembles coarse sand-stone.

Receipts to cure Warts.—Take the inner rind of a lemon, steep it four-and-twenty hours in distilled vinegar, and apply it to the warts. It must not be left on the part above three hours at a time, and is to be applied afresh every day. Or divide a red onion, and rub the warts well with it, or anoint them with the milky juice of the herb mercury several times, and they will gradually waste away.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

ESSAYS ON FLAX HUSBANDRY.

BY S. W. POMEROY, ESQ.

First Vice President of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

No. III.

SOWING.

The seed should be got in as early as it is possible to prepare the ground. Dr. Deane observes that a slight frost after the plants are up will not injure them. For no crop is it more important that the seed should be equally distributed. Fortunately what has long been a desideratum is now attained. A machine for sowing small seeds broad cast, with perfect regularity, great expedition, and in any desired quantity, has lately been invented, and performs to great satisfaction.*

WEEDING.

Weeding is considered in Europe, and by good husbandmen in this country, as necessary to secure a good crop of flax, which is a very tender plant when young, and more easily checked in its progress by weeds than any other. It is not supposed to be injured by the clover and grass sown with it: on the contrary the Flemish farmers think them beneficial, by protecting the tender roots from drought, and keeping the weeds under. It should be carefully weeded when the plants are three or four inches high: they are not then injured by the laborer going barefooted over them.

PULLING.

This should be performed as soon as the leaves begin to fall, and the stalks shew a bright yellow color, and when the bolls are turned a little brown. The seed will continue to ripen afterwards. When the flax is lodged it should be pulled immediately, in any stage of its growth, or it will be entirely lost; great care is requisite in sorting the different lengths, and keeping them separate till after the flax is backed, or much waste will ensue in that process.

SAVING SEED.

As soon as the flax is dry enough to put under cover, the bolls should be ripped, as it is termed. A comb resembling the head of a rake, but with teeth longer and nearer together, made of hickory or oak, is fastened upon a block, and the flax, taken in parcels no larger than the hands can firmly grasp, is drawn through, and the bolls ripped off; attention to sorting at the same time should be continued. The bolls are to be riddled and winnowed immediately; spread thin on a clean floor, or on sheets, in the sun, and when sufficiently dry, and beginning to open, threshed. By this method the foul seeds are completely separated with little trouble, and good, clean seed is ready for an early market, often the best, without the use of expensive machinery to make it so. Here the operations of the farmer ought to end! The process or preparation being foreign to, and unconnected with his other pursuits; and which has been the greatest objection to extensive flax culture.—

* Bennett's machine for sowing broad cast, a description and drawing of which are given in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, vol. 4, with ample testimony of its usefulness. It is pushed forward by a man, like a wheelbarrow, and will sow more than one acre in an hour, unimpeded by wind or light rain.

Can there be any reason why the farmer is to prepare his flax more than the hides of his cattle which he sends to the tanner? They are both chemical processes; and to dissolve the glutinous or resinous substances by which the fibres are attached to the stem, without impairing their strength, is perhaps as critical, and requires as much care and judgment, as to extract the animal juices from the hides, and fill the pores with tannin! In short, the flax grower and flax preparer and dresser, should be distinct professions. They are said to be so in Flanders and Holland, and were extensively so in Scotland, where the farmer sold his flax on the ground, or in sheaves at his barn or rick.

The preparation of flax by steeping is very general in the great flax growing countries in Europe, but it is not quite finished in the water. It remains spread some days on the grass, which is necessary to render it soft and give that silvery appearance so desirable. The destructive process of dew rotting, is most commonly practised in this country, and when water is resorted to, it is at an improper season, and the process imperfect; which is the cause of its being so harsh and brittle. Perhaps no part of the system requires such an allowance for difference of climate. In the humid atmosphere of Ireland, it is not very material when it is spread; but in this climate, when exposed to a July or August sun, every drop after a shower, becomes a burning-glass, and literally scorches the fibres; besides, such a highly putrid fermentation as will then take place in the water, though it separates the harle more speedily, not only injures it, but communicates a stain that renders the process of bleaching much more tedious and expensive.

The flax should not be put into the water till about the first of October, and remain from ten to fourteen days, according to the temperature of the weather, and should be taken out before the fibres will separate freely, spread on the grass, when the frost will very much assist the operation, and the flax exhibits a gloss and softness that it is impossible to give it otherwise.

The following method of preparing hemp, will apply with great force to the point under discussion. During the late war, an experienced ship-master in Connecticut, and who was also a good farmer, raised a crop of Hemp. As soon as it was dry enough to be stowed away, it was put under cover, and remained till October; was then put into clear, soft water, till the fibres would separate with some difficulty, when it was spread on the grass; the frost completed the operation, and when dry it was immediately secured. There was no putrid fermentation to deteriorate the harle, nor was it mellowed by being exposed to the weather, and when dressed, exhibited that fine silver green hue by which the best Russian hemp is distinguished; and when worked up, was pronounced by the rope-makers to be equal to any hemp ever imported! Here is a lesson for our western brethren that is worth more to them than real mines of silver. Clear, soft, stagnant water is preferred in Europe. A canal, forty feet long, six broad, and four deep, is said to

* The best *Riga Hemp*, supplied for the British Navy, is prepared by steeping, during which it is shifted three times.

be sufficient for the purpose of an acre of flax at one time. It should be formed on a clay, or some holding soil, where the water from a spring or brook can be conducted in with convenience; the expense would not be great, and on most farms suitable sites may be had. May not boiling or steaming be found the most advantageous process of preparing flax? The very superior sample of thread exhibited at Brighton, in 1817, for which Mrs. Crowninshield, of Danvers, received a premium, was spun from flax prepared by boiling! It appears by the "transactions of the Swedish Academy," that a method was practised in Sweden of preparing flax to resemble cotton, by boiling it ten hours in salt water, spreading on the grass, and frequently watering, by which it becomes soft and bleached. Boiling or steaming will not appear very formidable or expensive when we examine the subject. A box twenty feet long, six feet wide, and four deep, well constructed with stout plank, a boiler, from which a large tube extends into and communicates with the water in the box, will boil the produce of a quarter of an acre in a day, that is, if we allow double the room to boil in that is required for steeping. A steam pipe, instead of the tube, and having the top of the box well secured, would permit the process of steaming to go on. It is probable that by either method, grassing will be necessary to obtain soft flax. The yarns of which the sail cloth is made at Puterson, are all steamed.—The navy board expressly forbid their being boiled in alkaline lye, as is usual in most manufactures of linen. It is from this precaution that their canvass has the pliable, oily feeling which so much recommends it. It should not be lost sight of, that by boiling or steaming much time and expense will be saved in bleaching.

We arrive at the final process, Dressing, and in this our climate gives a decided advantage over Ireland, Flanders, or the north of Europe, where the flax is dried on hurdles, over a peat fire, in ovens, or kilns, requiring great care in regulating the heat, to prevent injury. All this trouble and hazard is obviated by our dry atmosphere and keen north-west winds.—Dr. Deane estimated the expense of dressing flax by hand at one third the product. I believe the present price does not much vary from his estimate. A respectable gentleman from Dutchess county, New York, informed me, that mills or machines, impelled by water, have been erected there, that break and completely dress the flax for a toll of one tenth! It is said that one or more of them are in operation in the western part of this state. These mills were invented in Scotland, and are now said to be brought to great perfection. They are erected in all directions in the principal flax districts in Ireland, and notwithstanding the low price and limited demand for labor, are resorted to by the poorer classes of people, the dressing by hand being mostly abandoned. There are machines in England that dress the flax immediately from the field, without any preparation whatever. An account of them may be found in the 5th vol. of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal. It appears, by the report of a committee of the House of Commons, that in 1817 they were in successful operation. A man and three children impelled the machines and dressed sixty pounds a day. We have no information of any further improvements.—

ould they be susceptible of the application of water or steam power, in any degree proportionate, the advantages may be incalculable. In the present inquiry, we place these matters, however desirable, entirely out of the question.

PRODUCT.

is not uncommon in Great Britain and Ireland to obtain eight hundred pounds of flax from an acre! Six hundred pounds is estimated, in some districts, as an average; but it should be observed, that little, if any, seed is obtained. The average crop in New England, as far as our information extends, cannot be estimated at more than two hundred pounds, and six or eight bushels of seed. (We do not include the rich portions on the Connecticut, and some other rivers.) Dr. Deane was of opinion that four hundred pounds might be calculated on with proper management.

One might think that four hundred pounds of good flax, from flax, and eight or ten bushels of seed, is fairly assumed as a medium crop on favorable soils, where the culture becomes such an object as to make other farming operations convenient to it, and due attention is paid to the change of seed.

Those who grow flax to any extent are of opinion, that the seed, at the price it has been some years past, pays for all the labor before and on the crop to the time the flax is ready to be prepared or rotted.

As we are correctly informed, flax of a fair quality cannot be imported from Ireland for less than fourteen cents per pound. And the seed of the best of Russia flax delivered on board at St. Petersburg, is ten and a half cents per pound. The quality called "twelve deniers" costs nine and an half cents on board. The quality of flax raised in this country varies more than any other product; and of course the price, which is from six to eighteen cents; the medium about ten cents per pound.

It must be acknowledged, that no great exertion can be expected in the pursuits of any people, unless the prospect of reward sweetens their labors.

And I anticipate the question that some are disposed to ask, before they have finished perusal of these essays, "where is the market to find a market, if flax is extensively raised?" We will ask where could the planter have found a market for his cotton if machinery had not been invented for spinning it? How could he have supplied it, if the labor of thousands of hands had been required to spin the seeds, that is now performed by the Cotton Gin invented by Whitney? We have heard that the expense of dressing flax has been reduced from one third to one tenth of its value.

It is a fact well established, that there are in the country, machines for spinning flax, to perform as well, and more expeditiously, than for the finer threads, than those for spinning cotton! The Paterson sail cloth is fabricated from yarns spun and twisted by machinery, assisted by as little manual labor as cotton machines. In those manufactories are six hundred spindles. In the state of New York, Pennsylvania about three hundred more employed for sewing thread, sheeting, bed-cloth, twine, &c. The expense of retting the flax is halcked, in attending a

usual toll for ginning Cotton in Alabama, we are told, is one twelfth.

machine of twenty-four spindles for spinning common shoe thread, is thirty-three cents per day, spinning on an average twenty-four pounds a day, or one pound a day for each spindle! equal, as it is said, to the production of a cotton spindle for five or six days!

Can any thing be wanting but the application of power looms for weaving linen, to place the manufacture nearly upon an equality with cotton? And is there any doubt but they can be so applied?

The perfection of cotton spinning machinery, and the invention of power looms, with such improvements as are exhibited at Waltham, it is well known are about to produce an entire revolution in the India trade! If they can stop the spindle and the shuttle of the Hindoo, who is supported upon a handful of rice a day in a climate where little is required for clothing or shelter, what must be the effect of corresponding machines in the linen manufacture, upon the Russian and the German? There is probably at this moment, a million tons of American shipping clothed with Russian canvass! What, but the raw material of good quality, is required to elicit Capital, to manufacture in a few years even to compete with European nations in the linen market?

The exportation of linen from Germany to North and South America has been and is at present, of vast amount! The single province of Silesia has sent in one year to Hamburg and other ports, linens to the value of nearly five millions of dollars to be shipped by the circuitous route of Cadiz, to the Spanish colonies. These customers are at our doors. The United States possess the "Golden Gates of this Commerce," and with exertions well directed to her agriculture, Europe will be obliged to surrender the keys.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

No branch of science, perhaps, more deeply interests the practical farmer and frugal, than Entomology. It is an object of the first importance to investigate the natural history of those insects which are peculiarly injurious to us in any way; and perhaps no country on the earth more abounds with such insects than our own; yet their history has hitherto excited but little attention. The last year was remarkable in this place, (and more or less thro' the county) for the devastation made by the grub-worm on almost every green thing. The fact was noticed in your paper at the time, and the patriotism of the Roxbury Farmer, "ever tremblingly alive" to the interests of our agriculture, impelled him to invite information of the kind of insect capable of making such extensive devastation." A description of the grub worm was given, so far as facts could then support it, with a pledge to observe its progress, its habits of life, and if practicable its metamorphosis, which was then assumed as a matter of course.

With these views, on the approach of cold weather, viz. on the 13th of October, I put six of them into a box with earth, and had them placed in the cellar secure from frost. On the 30th October, on examining those in the fields, I found they had buried themselves deeper in the earth, say four or five inches. On the 12th November, and again the 21st December, in ploughing those fields which had before been

eaten by them, many were turned up by the plough, at five or six inches deep; and in other places they are said to be found in all depths, from six inches to three feet. The greatest depth at which I have at any time found any, was about 13 inches, in digging a hole to set a post; from these, and many other inspections, I could never find any that had assumed the chrysalis state, but were found at all sizes, from half an inch, to one and half inch long in the grub.

Those I put into the cellar, I occasionally watered to keep them from perishing, and in April had them brought into the open air, and on examination could observe no visible change. They were then placed in the garden, and the box covered with a sod to afford them food, and were inspected weekly, without perceiving any alteration, except wasting, until the 15th of July, when finding two of the number dead, I gave liberty to the others. Thus my anticipation of observing their metamorphosis was disappointed.

In connexion with the subject I will state another observation made in July. Having occasion to move some manure from the barn to prepare a piece of ground for raising the round or English turnip, I found an unusual number of the large white worm, (such as are generally found in similar situations, and are considered harmless.) I was induced to subject several of them to an examination through the microscope, and found them perfectly similar to this grub, in all points, the number of the *incisors* and *spracles* the same, the position and number of the legs and antennae corresponding, and no perceptible difference except they might possibly be a little larger, or certainly of the largest size, and were also infested with a *parasitical animalcula*, in appearance through the microscope resembling the turnip fly, but invisible to the naked eye. Now these from their situations must be a progeny of annual growth, for the manure, in which they were recumbent, was the collection of the preceding winter and spring.

The larva of the cock-chaffer, so analogous to the grub-worm under consideration, is ascertained to continue in its larva state four years, before it assumes the chrysalis; and on the fifth it becomes metamorphosed into the *imago* or parent. This is the fifth year since the ravages by this insect where noticed here, and its resemblance to the larva of the cock-chaffer being so striking, its habits and ravages so correspondent, it was assumed to be the same; hence the anticipation, that on selecting some of those that where full grown, and preserving them through the winter, of witnessing their transformation into the *imago*, the beetle probably, from their crustaceous head.

Perhaps it may not be irrelevant to the subject, to conjecture, that the devastation of the three or four last years may be intimately connected with the character of the seasons, which being peculiarly arid, may have driven them to the necessity of seeking moisture from the vegetable creation, to preserve their own existence. The present is a wet season, and although the worms are found to be as numerous in the ground as heretofore, they are perfectly innocuous; no vegetable appearing to be injured from their presence, altho' 13 or 20 are taken in digging one hill of potatoes.

Altho' these facts can throw little or no light on the natural history; the habitudes of life; the character, the change, the metamorphosis, of this insect, I can't but hope they will draw the attention of some one better qualified to pursue the research than

PLYMOUTH.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1833.

Extracts from a work lately published by WILLIAM COBBETT, entitled "*College Economy*," with occasional remarks on some of the statements of the author.

[Continued from page 39.]

"The man, who is doing well," says Mr. C. "who is in good health, who has a blooming and dutiful and cheerful and happy family about him, and who passes his day of rest among them, is not to be made to believe that he was born to be miserable, and that poverty, the certain reward of laziness, is to secure him a crown of glory. Far be it from me to recommend a disregard of even the outward observances of the ceremonies of religion; but can it be religion to believe that God has made us to be wretched and dejected, and to regard as marks of his grace the poverty and misery that invariably attend our neglect to use the means of obtaining a competence in worldly things? Can it be religion to regard as blessings those things, those very things, which God expressly numbers amongst his curses? Poverty never finds a place amongst the *blessings* promised by God. His blessings are of a directly opposite description; flocks, herds, corn, wine and oil; a smiling land; a rejoicing people; abundance for the body, and gladness of the heart; these are blessings which God promises to the industrious, the sober, the careful, and the upright. Let no man, then, believe, that to be poor and wretched is a mark of God's favor; and let no man remain in that state, if he, by any honest means can rescue himself from it.

"Poverty leads to all sorts of evil consequences. *Want*, horrid want, is the great parent of crime. To have a dutiful family, the father's principle of rule must be *love* and not *fear*. His sway must be gentle, or he will have an unwilling and short-lived obedience. But it is given to few men to be gentle and good humored amidst the various torments attendant on pinching poverty. A competence is, therefore, the first thing to be thought of; it is the foundation of all good in the laborer's dwelling; without it little but misery can be expected. "*Health, peace and competence*," one of the wisest of men regards as the only things needful to men; but the two former are scarcely to be had without the latter. *Competence* is the foundation of happiness and of exertion. Beset with wants, having a mind continually harassed with fears of starvation, who can act with energy, who can calmly think? To provide a *good being* therefore, for himself and family, is the *very first duty* of every man. "Two things," says Agur, "have I asked; deny me them not before I die: remove far from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me: lest I be full and deny thee; or lest I be poor and steal."

This is an excellent discourse, and worthy the attention of the statesman as well as the

moralist. Poverty causes a people not only to be wretched, but to be wicked. Extreme poverty is not only the mother of misery but the nurse of crime. A man in very straitened circumstances must be almost more than human if he does not become a misanthrope, a man-hater, "fit for treason, stratagem and spoils." He vents his spleen on every sensible object around him, and every living thing that is so unfortunate as to be dependent on him, or within reach of his annoyance, is sure to feel the effect of his savage disposition. Like the arch enemy of mankind he seeks for some alleviation of his own sufferings in causing others to suffer. Poverty is no doubt the chief fomentor of the rebellions and atrocities of the lower orders of the Irish. They feel misery, and wish to inflict what they feel; according to the vulgar but correct adage "misery loves company."—If you see a man beating his horse unreasonably and unmercifully, you may generally conclude that his poverty has at least a share in causing his cruelty. Poverty too is an enemy to economy and a friend to extravagance. The poor man buys dear and sells cheap. He generally buys on trust, and must pay well for the risque the seller runs in trusting him. The poor man sells cheap, because he must raise money to supply his immediate and urgent necessities. He is often extravagant because he is desperate. He sees no prospect of obtaining a comfortable livelihood and maintaining a respectable standing in society, and therefore if he obtains a little money, he throws it away on transient, and perhaps criminal gratifications.—"A dollar or two," he says, "will make no material change for the better in my situation or prospects, and therefore I may as well spend it and take the comfort of it." Such is the suggestion of poverty, not always expressed in words, but often present in the minds of many who are poor, because they are extravagant, and extravagant because they are poor. Judicious precepts and suggestions on rural economy may save persons of this description from the gulf which awaits them if they proceed in their present courses, and may prove highly useful to the rich as well as the poor, by promoting comfort and accommodation, as well as lessening expense.

Mr. Cobbett commences the body of his work with an essay on "Brewing Beer." It seems that family-brewing is not so much practised in Great Britain as formerly, and he tells us that "the drink, which has come to supply the place of beer has, in general, been *tea*. It is notorious," says Mr. C. "that tea has no useful strength in it; that it contains nothing nutritious; that it, besides being good for nothing, has badness in it, because it is well known to produce want of sleep in many cases, and, in all cases, to shake and weaken the nerves. It is, in fact, a weaker kind of laudanum, which enlivens for the moment and deadens afterwards. At any rate it

communicates no strength to the body; it does not, in any degree, assist in affording what labor demands. It is, then, of no use."

Mr. Cobbett's precepts are frequently better than his practical applications of them; as much that he says against tea we think quite erroneous, and much more not applicable to any class of people above the condition of struggling beggars, and paupers supported by the charity of the public. Tea, being a favorite beverage of ours, we shall take arms in its behalf, even against so formidable a champion Mr. Cobbett. We are sure to have the ladies on our side, as well as the more sedate, judicious and temperate part of our own sex.

An English work of high authority says "We have heard much of the bad effects of tea, but we have never felt nor observed them. If it were so pernicious as it has been represented by some, its effects must certainly be evident in China, where it is drunk by all ranks; yet far from being thought hurtful in that country it is held in high estimation. We are told that those who have written the history of China that inflammatory diseases are less frequent there than in many other countries, which are ascribed solely to the liberal use of tea." Let us hear Mr. Cobbett further on this subject.

"It must be evident to every one that the practice of tea-drinking must render the frame feeble, and unfit to encounter hard labor or severe weather, while, as I have shown, it deduces from the means of replenishing the belly the covering of the back. Hence succeeds softness, an effeminacy, a seeking after the fire side, lurking in the bed, and, in short, all the characteristics of idleness, for which, in this case, I want of strength furnishes an apology. Tea drinking fills the public house, makes the frequent of it habitual, corrupts boys as soon as they are able to move from home, and does little less than the girls to whom the gossip of the tea table is no bad preparatory school for the brothel. The very least, it teaches them idleness. The everlasting dawdling about with the slops of tea tackle gives them a relish for nothing that requires strength and activity. When they come from home, they know how to do nothing that is useful. To brew, to bake, to make butter, milk, to rear poultry; to do any earthly thing of any use they are wholly unqualified."

We do not perceive how a girl's knowledge how to make tea must prevent her from learning how "to brew, to bake, to make butter &c. But we will now introduce some other antagonists of Mr. Cobbett.

An able writer in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* observes that "it must be observed by that tea is an antidote against intemperance, that he who relishes the one will seldom run to the other. Raynal says that tea has contributed more to the sobriety of this nation than the sermons, the most eloquent harangues of Christian preachers, or the best treatises of morality. We do not doubt but it may be hurtful to some particular constitutions in particular circumstances

we suspect that the nervous disorders, so often attributed to tea, are rather owing to sedentary diseases, to want of exercise, and to irregularity in food or sleep, than to tea."

Dr. Leake, an English physician of celebrity, writes that "weak tea, drunk too hot will enervate, and if too strong may prove equally injurious by affecting the head and stomach. When it is drunk in moderation, and not too warm, with a large addition of milk, I believe it will seldom prove hurtful, but on the contrary salutary. After study or fatigue it is a most refreshing and grateful repast; it quenches thirst and cheers the spirits, without heating blood; and the pleasing society in which we often partake of it is no inconsiderable addition to its value; for whatever affords rational pleasure to the mind will always contribute to bodily health."

In addition to the foregoing testimonies in favor of tea, we can, and perhaps may hereafter, cite the opinions of other eminent men, including Drs. Rush and Cooper. We have time and space at present only to say that if tea, as the Royal observance, has any effect to counteract a propensity to the inordinate use of intoxicating liquors, it is very patriotic to encourage its consumption in the United States, especially if it be true, (as we believe it is) that the tea plant may be successfully cultivated in our territories.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PRODIGIOUS OX!

A London paper of July 19, advertises that there is in that city the "LINCOLNSHIRE OX, fed Right Hon. Lord Yarborough," &c. The live of this animal is no less than 464 stone, which, as a stone is 3712 pounds!! This ox was a descendant from the famous Bull Comet, and the Cow Countess, of the improved Short Horns. He is the same breed with the Bull *Admiral*, belonging to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and of *Den-Clebs*, the former owned by Stephen Williams, of Northborough, and the latter by Col. Jaques, of Westown, Mass. The London paper says that the Lincolnshire Ox was allowed by the best judges to weigh 40 stone heavier than the famous Durham Ox, and is considered the largest, and to have the greatest proportion of meat upon the least bone, of any animal submitted to the public."

FOREIGN.

"We are apprehensive that Spanish Freedom is nobbling "on its last legs," as the phrase is. The part we can only say that we wish it may rather have nearly given it over. We expect no more of its funeral, but feel inclined to drop a tear in memory of what it might have been. Ignorance, superstition, the plagues of nations as well as of individuals, have, we fear, smothered in its cradle this noble Promise, the Desire of Nations, and the Darling of every man, who is not a brute. But there is consolation left to the friends of humanity, to wit, that Spaniards do not acquire freedom, it must be bestowed on them; they are not worthy of it. They have the power, they had the will, to secure its blessings to themselves and their posterity. We are tired of and disgusted with details of the treachery of Spanish lead-

ers, and the marches of French invaders, over a prostrate and passive population, who appear to have taken a share of the primitive curse denounced against the serpent "upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." If they should ever raise their heads as high as a black snake in pursuit of its prey, we will take further notice of them; till then—let them go.

Portugal has settled down under her resuscitated despotism as quietly as a settling-barn, and dares not even exercise the privilege of a goose to hiss at those who annoy her. A Lisbon article of July 20th, says "the monarchy is settled on the most lasting basis. The heroic queen is adored, and Gen. Amarante and his division idolized," &c. The court has no doubt become a very Pantheon of goddesses, gods, &c. Divinities will swarm, and prove as profitable to those over whom they preside as were the frogs on a certain memorable occasion to the inhabitants of Egypt. So be it—we shall not waste our paragraphs on trumpery of that description.

Bad news from Africa.—A brig lately arrived at this port brings information that the American colonists at Monrobia, in Africa, were nearly all sick of fever. Dr. Ayres, who went out to assume the government, was taken sick a few days after his arrival, and left very ill when the *Osceola* sailed. The Rev. Mr. Ashmun had partially recovered from his late illness. A fort erected by Capt. Spence had disappeared in a tornado.

DOMESTIC.

We have very little domestic intelligence this week worth relating, a circumstance we do not regret, for we have as little room as news.

The annual *Cattle Show* for Worcester County is announced in the Worcester papers for the 3th of October next. The Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the Trustees of the Agricultural Society, consists of the following gentlemen: Levi Lincoln, Theophilus Wheeler, Thomas Chamberlain, Jonathan Davis, Nathan Howe, John W. Lincoln, and Edward D. Bangs.

Longevity.—There are now living in the vicinity of Matanzas, Cuba, a couple of natives of that place, who have lived in wedlock more than one hundred years. The husband is one hundred and twenty-eight, and the wife one hundred and twenty-six years. They both enjoy good bodily health, but their mental faculties are impaired.

Mr. George B. English, of Boston, who was several years in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, has returned to Europe, with a view of taking part in the Peninsula war.

It is estimated in the Arkansas paper, that the damage sustained by the planters on the Mississippi in consequence of the late inundation, is not less than three millions of dollars.

Counterfeits.—Four Dollar Bills of New Hampshire Union Bank, are in circulation pretty well executed, except that the paper is rather darker, and the impression brighter than the genuine. A close inspection will readily detect them.

One of our late English papers mentions as a fact, that a poor woman, with an infant at her breast, employed in the grounds of Mr. Bailey, of Swanscombe, Kent, in podding peas, previous to her daily labors, suckled the child, and left it in a hedge near where she was at work. On her return some time after to look for her child, she was struck with horror at finding it dead. With the wretched mother's consent, the child was opened by a surgeon, and a snake found in its stomach. It is supposed that soon after the mother had suckled the infant, the snake, attracted by the milk remaining on the child's lips, had entered the mouth and suffocated it.—*Gazette.*

The following numbers of the first volume of the *N. E. Farmer* are wanted at this Office, for which a generous price will be given, viz.—No. 14, 5 copies—No. 33, 2 do.—No. 43, 2 do.

To Correspondents.—We have received a communication on the cultivating and curing of Hops, which we believe to be valuable, and will with pleasure give it a place in our next.

The note signed "A Subscriber," is also received, and we will give all the information in our power to afford, relative to the subjects of his inquiry, probably in our next number.

Subscribers who have not paid for the first vol. of the *Farmer*, are requested to forward us the amount due immediately; and those who wish to save 50 cents must pay for the second vol. by the 1st of October.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers who about making different arrangements in their business, feel under the necessity of calling on those indebted to them to make payment. All those indebted by Notes previous to the first of July, 1823, are respectfully requested to pay them; and all indebted by Book Account are desired to settle and close their accounts by notes or otherwise without delay.

Those whose debts have been of some time standing must consider this as all the notice necessary previous to collection in the course of law.

STEARNS & CREHORE.

Waltham, Sept. 3, 1823.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	135 00	140 00
" " " " " " " "		135 00	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs.	bbl.	9 00	9 50
" " " " " " " "		8 75	9 00
" " " " " " " "		6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual.	lb.	11	13
" " " " " " " "		9	11
" " " " " " " "		12	14
CHEESE, new milk		3	10
FLAX		4	9
FLAX SEED	bush	65	70
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	7 50
" " " " " " " "		7 00	7 12
" " " " " " " "		3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	63
" " " " " " " "		55	60
" " " " " " " "		65	70
" " " " " " " "		35	37
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	12	15
HOSES, No 1, Inspection of 1822		1 00	1 12
LIME	cask	60	65
OIL, Lined, American	gal.	2 75	3 00
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	12 00	12 50
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	14 50	15 00
" " " " " " " "		12 00	12 50
" " " " " " " "		11 00	11 50
SEEDS, Hoof's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 00	
" " " " " " " "		7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	lb.	55	65
" " " " " " " "		40	50
" " " " " " " "		45	55
" " " " " " " "		40	45
" " " " " " " "		35	37
" " " " " " " "		55	60
" " " " " " " "		45	50
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEFF, best pieces	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh		5	10
VEAL		0	10
LAMB		4	6
"GOUTLY"		12	14
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		15	16
" " " " " " " "		20	
EGGS	doz.	75	80
MEAL, Rye	bush	11	14
" " " " " " " "		70	75
POTATOES, new		27	42
PRIMER, liquor, new	bbl.	1 50	2 00
HAY, best,	ton.	15 00	18 00

PROVIDENCE.

ALMIGHTY CAUSE! 'tis thy preserving care
That keeps thy works forever fresh and fair;
The sun, from thy superior radiance bright,
Eternal sheds his delegated light;
Lends to his sister orb inferior day,
And paints the silver moon's alternate ray;
Thy hand the waste of hoary time renews;
Thou shedd'st the tepid morning's balmy dews;
When raging winds the blacken'd deep deform,
Thy spirit rides commission'd in the storm;
Bids at thy will the slackning tempest cease,
And hush the angry elements to peace.
When lightning streams tremendous from the skies,
And pestilence the healing art defies,
Thy hand directs, thy word the flow suspends,
In strict accordance to omniscient ends.

See how associate round their central sun
Thy faithful rounds the circling planets run;
Still equidistant, constantly career,
Exactly tracing their appointed sphere.
Mark how the moon her flying orb pursues,
While from the sun her monthly light renews;
Breathes her wide influence o'er the world below,
And bids the tides alternate ebb and flow.
See how in course the shifting seasons rise,
And shed their potency o'er earth and skies;
Each takes its progress and its change from THEE,
All mark the presence of the Deity!

From THEE all human actions take their springs,
The rise of empires, and the fall of kings!
See the vast theatre of time display'd,
What has existed by Almighty aid,
With pomp the shining images succeed,
What leaders triumph! and what thousands bleed!
Perform their parts by Providence assign'd,
Their pride, their passions, to thy ends inclin'd:
Awhile they glitter in the face of day,
Then at thy nod the phantoms pass away;
No traces left of all the busy scene,
But that Remembrance says—the things have been!

From the Poultney (Vermont) Gazette.

Messrs. Editors—I observed in your paper an inquiry relative to the proper method of treating the disease occasioned by the poison of ground ivy. The subject is important from the great number of persons attacked annually by this infection, which usually occasions a protracted confinement and disability; and in some instances incurable ulcers and even mortification of the lower extremities.

It is a curious fact that something like one-half of the persons who are exposed to the cause of this disease are unsusceptible of its influence. I take the liberty to call the attention of your readers to the subject, chiefly with a view to state a single fact which I have on the authority of a very intelligent gentleman in this vicinity. He informs me, that for thirty years, he has known that this disease may be prevented, or rather cured, in an early stage, simply by the application of heat. His method is when he or any of his laborers have been employed in hay-making where the ivy abounds; and when in a day or two after their feet and ankles begin to exhibit marks of the disease, such as swelling, redness, heat and pain; to place them before the fire in a situation as hot as can possibly be borne without burning. This is to be done several times successively, and he assures me, that every vestige of the disease uniformly dis-

appears in a few hours. This treatment, however, is exclusively adapted to the forming stage of the disease; and to have its full effect, should be applied during the first 24 hours.—It should be stated, that although the authority for the above facts is unquestionable, yet they receive additional support from the analogy familiar to most surgeons that specific inflammations are generally cured in the incipient stages by the application of stimulants. In the second stage of poisoned legs, when small ulcers of the skin and subjacent parts begin to appear, and when the inflammation and swelling are considerable, I have seen the most decided benefit from the application of soft soap and cold water. The limb should be placed in a position as high or higher than the body, and covered with soft soap every two or three hours. Cold water should then be applied in a constant stream, or cloths dipped in cold water and changed every few minutes for 18 or 20 hours. This treatment, occasionally aided by bleeding and purging in cases where feverish symptoms make their appearance, rarely fails to remove the disease.

Poultney, Aug. 25, 1823.

☞ A correspondent of the New England Farmer, vol. ii, page 6, asserts that *lime water* is the best remedy for poison by ground ivy.

Extract from a Sermon on "Domestic Happiness," by the Rev. William Jay.

Oh! what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the peaceful joys of home!

See the traveller—does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance: it quickens him to diligence: it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned towards home: it communes with him as he journeys, and he hears the promise which causes him to hope. "Thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace; and thou shalt visit thy tabernacle and not sin." O the joyful reunion of a divided family—the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence!

Behold the man of science—He drops the labor and painfulness of research—closes his volume—smooths his wrinkled brows—leaves his study—and unbending himself stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children.

"He will not blush that has a father's heart,
To take in childish play a childish part;
But bends his sturdy neck to play the toy
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy."

Take the man of trade—What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers?—What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? Eye-and-bye the season of intercourse will arrive; he will behold the desire of his eyes and the children of his love for whom he resigns his ease; and on their welfare and smiles he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer—He has borne the burden and heat of the day: the descending sun has released him from his toil: and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him. One he carries

and one he bears. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain past. See—his toil-worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness! his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats, and is satisfied. The evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden—enters again, and retires rest; and "the rest of a laboring man is sweet whether he eat little or much." Inhabitant this lowly dwelling! who can be indifferent thy comfort? Peace be to this house!

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Thir homely joys and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor."

"They marry and are given in marriage."

In looking over our budget of newspaper some hundreds of marriage notices come into our eye, evidencing that the fabled blind boy not less busy in our regions than he was in old antediluvian climes. What a world of pleasant thoughts the notices bring to mind—sunny days of hope, and evening courtships; love ditties, and songs, and stolen kisses, and whole train of bright attendants on the yearning days of but half enjoyed affect with the little shades of jealousy and disappointment which come to mellow the scene and ripen the harvest. Then the trembling—the cautious concealment, and careful and gradual disclosure—the scores of invitations—the smoking table, loaded with cakes and ducks and pound cake—the round for parson—and the half blushing half smiling bride.

Who thinks herself *vera well off*,
To be would an married and a'.

The printer has but poor picking out of flesh, it is true, unless, like ourselves, he has most sensitive fancy, and can feast on the ideal dainties till his stomach is satisfied. I have sometimes thought that the printer ought to be invited to the wedding supper, but it as it might involve the matter of politics, I haps it is best as it is.—*Emporium*.

A pleasant climate.—The following is the calendar of a Siberian or Lapland year:—June snow melts; July 1, snow gone; July 9, quite green; July 17, plants full growth; July 25, plants in flower; August 18, snow, coming from August 18 to June 23, following.

The lord of the village being at dinner, allowed one of its tenants to stand, while he conversed with him. "What news, my friend," said the squire—"None that I know of," replied the farmer, "except that a sow of mine has had a litter of thirteen pigs, and she only twelve teats." "What will the thirteen do?" asked the lord. "Do as I do," returned Hodge, "it will stand and look on while the others eat."

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at discretion of the Publisher) until arrearages are paid.

☞ Agents who procure seven subscribers, and come responsible for the payment, will be entitled to copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a larger number.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS W. SHEPARD, ROGERS' BUILDING, CORNER OF STATE STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1823.

No. 7.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

ON REARING AND FATTENING SWINE.

Notwithstanding their evil propensities, filthy and insatiable voracity, swine are very profitable animals to a farmer. In every family, in which there is any thing done, should keep at least one hog, confined in a proper pen, in order to save the washing of pots, dishes, refuse &c.

much depends on the breed of swine as of domestic animal, as relates to the profit of rearing. The old fashioned, thin, long-legged, snout-nosed, gaunt-bodied hogs are now, we believe, hardly tolerated in New England, and becoming as scarce as they are ugly and unprofitable. We are but little acquainted with different breeds of their successors, and shall therefore assume the responsibility of recommending any particular race. O. Fiske, of Worcester, an able, enlightened, and judicious cultivator, says, "my hogs are of the old breed, so called in England; and experience has proved, to my satisfaction, that this is far the best that has been introduced into our country. They are quiet in their nature, easy and with little expense or trouble, they had some weight, at twelve months old, 310 pounds, and a considerable number of them months old, 400 pounds."*

"The marks of a good hog are a moderate size, in proportion to the size of the body; a short neck; the cheek plump and full; neck short and short; quarters full; carcass thick and full; hair fine and thin; with a symmetry suited to the breed to which it belongs. Above all it is essential that it be of a kindly disposition to fatten early."†

A sow should be selected with great care, and straight-backed; wide hips; a great number of teats; short legs, and fine bone. It is essential that the sow will produce the stronger and earlier litter, if not allowed to breed till a year and the boar should not be younger than three years when put to sows. Sows may be allowed to breed till they are six years old, and till five; and both be made good porkers in their period, by methods which do not require description. One male, according to the *late Graciere*, should not be permitted to have access to more than ten females in a year. He will, usually, have pigs twice a year, and may be put to the males at such times as will produce one litter in April, and another early in June.

Those sows are accounted the best breed—says the Farmers' Assistant, "which have ten or twelve pups. They should be kept clean and well littered; but should not have too much litter at the time of pigging, lest they overeat their pigs in it. At the end of a week or ten days, they should be let out of their sties into the yard, for three or four hours each day. In several sows are farrowing about the

same time, they must be kept in separate apartments in the sty lest they devour the pigs of each other. Young sows will sometimes eat their own off-spring, which may be prevented by washing the backs of the pigs in an infusion of aloes; and, for this purpose, the sows must be watched. It is said that supplying them with plenty of water, at this time, will prevent any mischief taking place of this kind."

Mr. Featherstonhaugh says, "Farmers differ much in their plans of raising holding stock for pork; some permitting their shoats to run at large eighteen months, till they are penned up to fatten; this is the most troublesome and least profitable way; others give them a range in clover pastures, and begin to fatten them earlier. I apprehend there is a much more profitable way, and attended with less trouble for those who have the right breed. According to the quantity of pork wanted should be the number of breeding sows kept over, and there should be no other hogs on the farm [that is kept over winter] but the breeding sows. These, when they pig the latter end of March, should be fed in the most attentive manner, with swill and shorts. The pigs from a full grown sow, will generally be twelve in number; these should be thinned down to eight, and as soon as they begin to feed freely out of the trough should be weaned, and afterwards fed regularly with green turneps, clover, boiled potatoes, ground peas, unmerchantable corn, or any other nourishing food; turning them out every day into a small yard, where there is a shallow pond for them to lie in. A remarkable breed of pigs, which had been treated pretty much in this manner, were exhibited at Duanesburgh Fair; when eight months old, one of them was slaughtered, and weighed exactly three hundred and eleven pounds; they all attracted universal attention, and I never saw such animals before. This method, as it is attended with little trouble, and leaves so small a quantity of stock on hand to winter over, appears to me to be more economical in every point of view, than any other which is practised."* In the county of Rensselaer, N. Y. some farmers assert that "March pigs, killed about Christmas, are the most profitable for pork." Others say, "Pigs ought never to come until June; for the cost of earlier pigs exceeds the profit." And further we learn that "the methods proposed for fattening hogs by the different farmers in that county are very various. Gen. H. Moffit, H. Platt, Esq. Col. Worthington, Messrs. J. Phillips, A. Bush, and some others, recommend keeping hogs in pastures with some slops from the dairy, &c. till near the last of August—some say a little later. All agree that near this time they manifest a disinclination for grass. Small patches of peas, or even of corn, will then be convenient to turn them into for a few weeks. About the first of September begin with boiled potatoes and pumpkins, mashed together with a little Indian meal, ground oats and peas, or other grain, stirred into the mixture after it cools.—

From two to four weeks before killing time, the food should be dry Indian corn, and clean cold water. Mr. Vaughan fattens his hogs in a large yard or field, with a shelter in it to which they may retire to sleep. But Elder Turner says—hogs should never know what liberty is; but should be kept close all their lives, and as inactive as possible. That with this method double the quantity of pork can be produced with the same expense of feed."‡

The practice in Scotland is to rear swine chiefly on raw potatoes, and to fatten them on these roots boiled or prepared by steam, with a mixture of oats, barley, or bean and pease meal. Their troughs should be often replenished with a small quantity of food at a time, and kept always clean and seasoned occasionally with salt. The Farmers' Magazine says, "The outside leaves of cabbages suited and let stand a month, and then mixed with butter-milk, will fatten a hog in three weeks." Mr. Marshall says (*Midland Counties v. p. 453*) "young pigs require warm meat to make them grow. Corn and cold water will make them healthy; but warm beverage is considered as requisite to a quick growth." The same writer mentions another practice, which perhaps it may be thought proper to imitate in this country, because it saves labor and care. Some English farmers, he says, keep two or three little store pigs in the fattening sty. While the fattening hogs are taking their repast, the little ones wait behind them; and as soon as their betters are served, lie out the troughs.

Beside the advantage of having by this expedient no waste, nor foul troughs, there is another. The large pigs rise alertly to their food, lest the small ones should forestall them; and fill themselves the fuller, knowing that they have it not again to go to.

"The disadvantage of this practice is, I understand, the large ones are apt to lord it too much over the little ones; especially in a confined sty. If, however, they had a separate apartment assigned them, with an entrance too small for the fattening swine to follow them, this disadvantage would be in a great measure remedied."

If one wishes to fatten hogs, and either from indolence or too much occupation does not expect to give them a constant and regular attention, perhaps he may adopt to advantage the following mode pointed out by an English writer. Mr. John Adams, of Cherrington, near Newport, Shropshire, has fattened eight pigs in the following cheap and easy manner:—he places two troughs in the sty, one he fills with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gives no water; when the pigs are dry they eat the potatoes. The eight pigs were fattened so as to weigh from 16 to 20 score each, and ate no more than 50 bushels of peas, and about 200 bushels of potatoes. No doubt dry Indian corn and potatoes might be fed out in this way with as good an effect as peas and potatoes.

* Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii, pp. 39, 40.

† Report of Agriculture in Scotland.

New England Farmer, vol. i, p. 107.
Farmers' Assistant.

* Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. i, p. 222.

Robbing and currying the hides of fattening hogs, is of great advantage to them. It is not only very grateful to them, but conducive to their health. It will be well, likewise, in every sty to place a strong post for the animals to rub against. During the time of their fattening they should have plenty of litter, which will be a double advantage, providing for the comfort of the animal, and increasing the quantity of manure.

Boiled or steamed clover hay will, it is said, keep store hogs in the winter, but the addition of boiled or steamed potatoes or carrots will much increase the value of the wash. Mr. Young directs to soil or feed swine in a yard on clover, cut up with a scythe, in preference to pasturing them in the field. But Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, says, "in summer my hogs chiefly run on clover. Swine feeding on clover in the fields will thrive wonderfully; when those (confined or not) fed on cut clover will fall away." In Indian harvest, the unripe ears of corn should be picked out and given to the hogs as fast as they can eat them. Soft corn (as it is called) will do them much more good in a green than in a dried state, and it is very difficult to dry it without its turning mouldy.

There is a great advantage in boiling, steaming or baking almost all sorts of food given to swine. The last American edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia, informs that Mr. Timothy Kirk, of Yorktown, Penn. fed one pig with boiled potatoes and Indian corn, and another with the same articles unboiled. The two animals were weighed every week, and the difference between them was 6 to 9. The experiment was continued several weeks, and the animals alternately fed upon boiled and unboiled food, with a uniformity of result, which sufficiently showed the very great profit arising from boiled food.* Steaming will answer as good a purpose as boiling, and with a proper apparatus, may be more easily and cheaply effected.* Potatoes, meal, and a little linseed boiled together, make a rich and excellent wash. Boiled linseed, it is said, has a tendency to make pork soft and oily, and should therefore be but little if at all used towards the close of the time in which hogs are fattening. Grains of distilleries, and the refuse of starch-factories are excellent for fattening swine. Sweet apples are very good food for them, and a change of diet pretty often promotes their health and quickens the process of fattening. Their meals should frequently be seasoned with a little salt. The Complete Farmer says that "moist sedgy grounds are good for swine, the roots which grow in such soils they will eat; likewise brakes, ground nuts, acorns, chestnuts," &c. Dr. Anderson said that the hogs that are fed upon the acorns that they gather in the woods of Germany and Poland are reckoned to yield the finest bacon of any in Europe; and it is to this that most people ascribe the superior excellence of Westphalia hams. It might be well to try acorns steamed or boiled, in order to correct their crudeness and bitterness; and it has been recommended to moisten them, and keep them on hand till they begin to sprout, when they will be more sweet and nutritious than in their original state. The Complete Farmer asserts that "when hogs are fattened entirely on acorns, chestnuts, and other

productions of the forest, the flesh will eat much better and sweeter than if fattened in a sty. Some indeed say their fat will not be so solid, nor so profitable, and therefore they commonly shut them up a week or ten days, and feed them with dry peas; but this is a mistake, experience having shown that hogs, fattened with acorns only, have their fat as solid as those fattened with peas." If this be correct, the value of acorns as food for swine is not generally known in those parts of the United States with which we have been acquainted. We have seen places in the neighborhood of farmers' dwellings, where bushels might be had for stooping, but were as much neglected as if they had been pebble stones. The acorns recommended are, we believe, those of the white oak; and whether the acorns of the numerous other kinds of oak are of any value as food for swine we cannot say. It might be well to try them not only raw, but boiled or steamed, and likewise ground into meal and given with, as well as without other mixtures. We suspect that acorns alone would prove astringent, and if so, they might be qualified with a trough full of raw potatoes.

Carrots, according to Mr. Young, are better than potatoes, and some other writers assure us that parsnips are better than either for feeding hogs. An English writer says "they fatten all their pork in the island of Jersey with parsnips. They are much more saccharine than carrots, and it is well known that nothing fattens a hog faster, or makes finer pork than the sugar cane;" and we are told that parsnips suffered to remain in the ground where they grew through the winter, and drawn in the spring and boiled tops and bottoms made most excellent food for swine, when other food was scarce.

Acid or fermented food for swine has been highly recommended. Mr. Arthur Young, whose authority amongst husbandmen is almost equal to that of the Pope with Roman Catholics, says "that the most profitable method of converting corn of any kind into food for hogs is to grind it into meal, and mix this with water in cisterns in the proportion of five bushels of meal to one hundred gallons of water, stirring it well several times a day for three weeks in cold weather, or a fortnight in a warmer season, by which it will have fermented well and become acid, till which it is not ready to give. The mixture should always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns should be kept fermenting in succession, that no necessity may occur of giving it not duly prepared." Judge Peters, of Penn. whose authority is, in our opinion, not inferior to that of any man who ever wrote on agricultural topics, says, in substance, that "sour food is most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash goes farther than two of sweet." But

An English work entitled "Farmers' Calendar," (author's name not given) declares that "much has been said, and little understood, about purposely souring food for hogs. It is not that acidity can possibly tend to pinguification [making fat] but it is found that pigs will readily fatten upon acid, or rather acedent food, a sweetish taste and glutinous quality succeeding fermentation; and that they will do so still more readily upon such as have never reached the acid state I know, and have seen in hundreds of instances. Is a proof wanted? How much more rea-

dily do the country hogs feed upon sweet than unfermented food than those of the starch-ho upon the fermented and sub-acid wash, however rich? I say sub-acid, for did not starch-making run off a great part of that which is really acid, they would kill instead of fatten their hogs." In order to reconcile these writers it will be necessary to advert to the different stages of ordinary fermentation, and the products of each stage. The first stage of fermentation produces sugar, and is called the saccharine fermentation. The second stage develops alcohol, or spirit of wine, and is called the vinous fermentation. The third do. produces vinegar, and is called the acid fermentation; and the fourth and last stage converts the matter fermenting into a substance which is not only offensive but poisonous, and is called the putrid fermentation. Thus if you soak wheat or other farinaceous substance in water of a proper temperature will first become sweet, and begin to sprout and vegetate; it will next afford spirit or alcohol, continue the process the wash turns sour, first slightly, and then more strongly acid; at last the whole becomes putrid. It probably contains most nourishment when it is sweet, but is valuable till very sour, when it is worthless or nothing; and when the putrid fermentation has commenced it is worse than nothing as food for any animal. The farmer then should give his wash to his pigs while it is yet sweet or but beginning to turn sour.

The following will corroborate what has before been published in the pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Dangers and Duties of Sepulture," (viewed in our paper, vol. i. p. 394.) relative to the very virulent nature of the poison which is produced by dead bodies in some stages of putrefaction, and serve as a caution against unnecessarily tampering with substances which are as injurious to our health as they are offensive to our senses.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Saint Pierre, in his *Studies of Nature*, vol. p. 211, first American Edition, in combats some of the infidel philosophers on the subject of equivocal generation, says: "It is not on certain that corruption produces no one living body, but is fatal to all, especially to the which have blood, and chiefly to man."

"No air is unwholesome, but where there is corruption, which, so far from conferring life, generates tubercles, inflames the eyes, dissolves the blood, and produces an infinite number of diseases in most animals, which respire its emanations."

"Of all corruptions, that of the human flesh is most noxious. Of this a very singular instance is related by Garcilaso de la Vega, in his history of the civil wars of the Spaniards in the India Vol. I, part 2, Chap. 43. He observes, first that the Indians of the Islands of Barlovento poison their arrows, by plunging the points of them into dead bodies; and then adds, 'I shall relate what I myself saw happen in the case of one of the quarters of the dead body of Carnajal, which was exposed on the great road to Collosigu, to the south of Cusco. We set out walking one Tuesday, ten or twelve school-boys of us, all mongrels, that is, the progeny of Spaniards by Indian women, the oldest not above twelve years of age. Having observed as we went along in the open country, one of

quarters of Carvajal's body, we took a fancy to and look at it, and having come up, we found it was one of his thighs, the fat of which had dropped to the ground. The flesh was black, and entirely corrupted. While we were examining this mournful spectacle, a foreign boy chanced to say, I could wager no one dares to touch it; another replied, he would. At last the stoutest of all, whose name Bartholomew Monedero, imagining he was going to perform an act of courage, plunged his thumb of his right hand into this putrid mass, which it easily penetrated. This boldness astonished every one to such a degree, that we all ran away from him, for fear of infection, calling out, Oh! abominable! Carvajal make you pay dear for this rashness. He, however, instantly to the brook, which ran close by the spot, washed his hand several times, rubbing it over with clay, and so returned home. Next day he returned to school, where he shewed us his thumb, which was swollen prodigiously; but towards evening the hand had become inflamed up to the elbow; and next day, which was Thursday, the hand swelled up to the elbow, so that he was reduced to the necessity of disclosing the wound to his father. Professional men were immediately called in, who had the arm tightly bandaged above the swelling, and applied every remedy which art and experience could suggest as a counter-poison. After all, notwithstanding, it nearly cost the patient his life; and he died covered not without suffering intolerable pain after having been for four months so ended as to be incapable of holding the pen." This anecdote it may be concluded how enormous the putrid emanations from our churches must be to the inhabitants of cities. Parishes, churches, in which so many corpses are interred, become impregnated with an air so corrupted, especially in spring, when the ground begins to grow warm, that I consider this as one of the chief sources of the small pox, and of the putrid fevers which are prevalent at that season. An unsavory smell then issues from it, which makes the stomach rise. I have felt this insufferable degree in some of the principal churches of Paris. This smell is extremely different from that produced by a crowd of living people, for we are affected with no such infection in the churches of convents, where the dead only are interred."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EDITOR—I have been always disgusted with the huge heaps of pomage (or pomace, as it is commonly called) which are found adjacent to the cider house, and as they contain much vegetable matter mixed with the malic and acetic acids, I thought that if those acids could be neutralized at a small expense, a new article might be added to our manures, and a disgusting object removed out of sight. Accordingly spread on the pomage a quantity of leached ashes, to the depth of one quarter the bulk; this was heaped and lay all summer to give the alkali a chance to work on the acid. In the fall I hauled out on to my grass land and in April spread it very thick, say 14 or 15 ox cart loads to the acre. The effect exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and the grass was doubled. It has been suggested to me that the effect was

probably produced by the leached ashes, I took as great, or greater quantity, of leached ashes and spread on the ground adjoining. The effect was trivial in comparison to the other, but some allowance must be made for its being applied a month later. This is barely one experiment—it might not succeed on a different soil or under different circumstances. The land on which I spread it had been exhausted by frequent mowing. *Unleached* ashes would undoubtedly answer better than leached, and perhaps line the best of all. The experiment is easily made. I wish others would try it and publish the result. Yours, &c. N. AGRICOLA.

Minot, Maine, Sept. 1823.

An Example worthy of Imitation.

A Committee has been appointed by the S. Carolina Agricultural Society, to consider what beneficial effects would result to the agricultural interests of the State, by importing Foreign Seeds, Plants, and Implements of Husbandry. This Committee have submitted to the Society by which they were chosen, several resolutions from which we have made the following extracts:

"1. That the sum of two hundred dollars be annually appropriated to the purchase and importation of foreign seeds and plants.

"2. That a Committee to consist of three members, be appointed; to be denominated the *Importing Committee*; whose business it shall be to import such seeds and plants as may be designated by the Society, or, for want of such designation, as they may deem calculated to improve the Agricultural interests of the State; and that, for this purpose, they shall correspond with the Consuls of the United States, and such other persons as they may think proper, in countries not differing in a considerable degree in climate and situation from our own, where valuable articles are the product of the soil. And, as your Committee have observed, with pleasure and with pride, that the officers of our Navy, not confining their patriotic exertions, to elevating the glory of our country and protecting its commerce and its coasts, have, with intelligent zeal added to its Agricultural prosperity, by the introduction of various valuable animals and plants; it is recommended, that the importing Committee, should, through the proper channel, communicate to the Naval Department, the views of the Society; respectfully soliciting their aid in carrying them into effect. It is likewise recommended that the Committee shall select from the publications containing them, or obtain elsewhere, the best mode of packing and preserving the Seed, a copy whereof shall accompany the orders for their importation; directing, in general, that they shall be forwarded so as to arrive in this country, and be sown, within a twelvemonth from the time when they were gathered; but where this cannot be effected, advising the most efficient mode to be adopted for their preservation, particularly in guarding them against the influence of the atmosphere.

"It is also important, that, with the Seeds or Plants which they may obtain, the Committee should endeavor to procure accounts of the mode of culture and soil best adapted to them, and information of the time they occupy in com-

ing to maturity. And, as we cannot rely on an exemption of more than eight months from frost, it is deemed advisable that no annuals liable to be injured thereby, should be imported, provided it requires more than that period to arrive at maturity.

"3. That the seed, when imported, shall be distributed *gratis* to the members of the Society, and portions of it presented to our sister Societies in the State, and to any other individual to whose skill and intelligence the Society may wish to intrust them; requesting, in all cases, that the result of their trial shall be communicated to the Society."

The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Thomas Pinckney, John D. Legarde, Elias Horry, Nathaniel Heyward, and Charles E. Rowand.

From the American Farmer.

Domestic Economy.—Every housewife ought to be informed, that a very useful and economical utensil has been lately introduced here from Philadelphia, which may be called a *conserving furnace*; by means of which great saving is attained in the cost of fuel, and the person using it, instead of stooping frequently before a large wood fire, places it on a table in her kitchen or breakfast room, and with a cent's worth of charcoal prepares a large dish of fruit. These furnaces are of different sizes and of the shape of the common copper skillet. To have an idea of its construction, the fair reader may imagine a stone milk pan, were with we suppose them to be familiar—with sides nearly straight, and with two bottoms. so to say, with an hollow space between them, of about two inches—the upper bottom on which the charcoal is placed, is perforated with several holes, the size of a piston; or rather the holes are left in the clay, when the furnace is baked to the consistence of rough stone. There is then a little aperture, or door, left through the outside of the furnace, to admit the air between the two bottoms, by means of which the charcoal is made to burn; should the fire become too brisk, and the stewing of the fruit proceed too rapidly, this aperture below is closed, which immediately checks it. We are told by ladies who have used them, that the idea of this furnace must have been conceived, like the Frenchman's new fashioned shoe, in "a moment of enthusiasm," and that it is in short regarded, in their department, as one of the grandest inventions of modern days. It is easy to see that it saves the person from distressing exposure to heat, and is far more cleanly and economical, than the old way of conserving fruits.

The Durham Chronicle states the complete success of an ingenious plan of constructing boilers for melting fat, kitchen stuff, &c. so as wholly to remove that offensive effluvia so much complained of by those in the neighborhood of tallow-chandlers' melting-houses. The tube or chimney is constructed in such a way as to make the foul vapour of the boiler pass through the fire, where it is wholly consumed. The fire, which is equally applied to the boiler all round the exterior, is supplied with atmospheric air from above, the ashpit being completely closed. There is also a considerable saving of fuel and of time in the process.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq.

SIR—The cultivation of Hops is becoming an important branch of Agriculture with our farmers, both as an article for exportation and domestic consumption. The quantity now raised in this country, annually, does not vary much from a million of pounds. Great improvements have been made, within a few years, in the cultivation and management of this article; and with such success, that we have had several lots which would compare (without prejudice to their reputation) with the best English hops. In consequence of which, our Hops are gaining a fair reputation abroad; and our home consumption is rapidly increasing;—a prospect highly gratifying to every friend to society, to see the wholesome liquor made from this article introduced, and supplying the place of ancient spirits.

If, Sir, you deem the following observations on the culture and management of Hops, worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to publish them.

Yours respectfully, &c.

WILLIAM BLANCHARD, JR.

Wilmington, August 26, 1823.

The Hop is a native plant. It is found growing spontaneously on the banks and intervals of many of our large rivers. There are several distinct species, all bearing a near affinity to each other; (I have noticed five.) At present they are cultivated together, promiscuously; no preference having been given to any particular one of them by the brewer. But I am of the opinion that there is an essential difference in their qualities—that one may be the best for pale ale; another for strong beer; and a third for porter; and I presume, ere long, particular attention will be paid to ascertain their different qualities.

The soil best calculated for the production of Hops, I consider to be a sandy loam, rather low and moist. I am led to this conclusion, partly from my own observation, and further, (considering Nature an infallible instructor,) from finding the lands which produce them naturally (intervals and the banks of large rivers) to be of this kind. Yet, I must observe, I have seen very fine crops raised on very different soils.

I should recommend the following mode of preparing the land and managing the crop. In the fall (October) plough the land deep—nine or ten inches. In the spring following, pass a heavy, sharp iron toothed harrow over the land in the same direction it was ploughed; after which, spread your manure evenly over the same, sixteen cords per acre, and more if the land be much reduced; then cross-plough the land nearly the same depth, and furrow it as for planting corn—the furrows to be at least four feet apart.

It is customary to plant corn or potatoes with the Hops, (I should prefer potatoes.) Plant every other hill in every other row with hops, thus placing the hop hills at least eight feet apart. Put four cuttings, from the running roots, about eight inches in length, into each hill, and cover them the common depth of potatoes.

Many yards have been much injured by being planted too closely. It is of great importance to have the hills so far distant from each other as to admit a free current of air to pass through the yard.

All the attention requisite the first season, after the Hops are planted, is to keep them clean from weeds, which is easily done when hoeing the crop planted amongst them. In the fall, (October) to prevent their being injured by the hard frosts of winter, carry on, and lay out of your cart, one shovel full of compost manure on the top of each hill;—manure from the hog-stye I should prefer.

In each following spring, before the hops are opened, as it is termed, spread evenly over the yard about eight cords of manure per acre,—(coarse, strawy manure, I should prefer, as it will have a tendency to keep the land loose;) and plough the field both ways at the first hoeing. They require but three hoeings in a season, unless necessary to subdue the weeds; the last of which should be performed when the hops are in full blossom, (about the beginning of August.)

After the first crop, it is necessary to open the hops, every spring, by the middle of May; which is performed by making four furrows between the rows, turning the furrows from the hills, and running the plough as near to the same as possible without injuring the main roots. Then the earth is removed from the roots with a hoe—all the running roots cut in, with a sharp knife, within two inches of the main roots—the tops of the main roots must also be cut in—and then the hills covered with earth about two inches deep.

The next thing, necessary to be done, is to set the poles. This should be done as soon as the hop-vines begin to make their appearance. By so doing, much time and labor will be saved in tying up the vines to the poles, as many of the vines will naturally take to the poles.—There should not be to exceed two vines to one pole, nor to exceed two poles to one hill, nor any pole to exceed sixteen feet in height. Many yards have been very much injured by letting a greater number of vines grow on one pole; and almost destroyed by over-poling.

Very much depends on paying due attention, in the spring, to select the most thrifty vines, and training them to the poles, which is done by fastening them to the poles with a piece of yarn, slightly twisted together with the thumb and finger.

It will be necessary to inspect your hop yard frequently, until the hops begin to blossom, and "to tie up the vines," as it is termed, as they are subject to be blown off the poles by every high wind.

As soon as the hops are ripe, which is about the beginning of September, they must be immediately gathered, or the crop is lost. The quality of the hops depends considerably on their being picked clean from leaves and stems. The labor of picking or gathering the hops, may be well performed by women and children, having one man to a bin to handle the poles, and to inspect the pickers. The bin is a wooden box, about nine feet long, three feet wide, and two and a half feet high, made of thin pine boards, that it may be easily moved over the yard, across which the poles are laid, and into which the hops are picked by hand. Care should be taken, when gathering the hops, to cut the vines two feet from the ground, that the roots may not be injured by bleeding.

The most important part in the management of hops, is the curing or drying of them. Here

I would note, that hops always grow first sort and that all second sort and refuse hops, are made so by unfortunate or unskilful management.

Much depends on having a well constructed kiln. For the convenience of putting the hops on the kiln, the side of an hill is generally chosen for its situation. Care should be taken that it be a dry situation. The kiln should be about the same bigness at the bottom as at the top; the side walls laid up perpendicular and filled in solid with stone to give it a tumb form. Twelve feet square at the top, two feet square at the bottom, and at least eight feet deep, is deemed a convenient size. On the top of the walls sills are laid, having joists let in them in like manner as for laying a door—which joists, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, are nailed leaving open spaces between them $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch over which a thin linen cloth is spread, a nailed at the edges to the sills. A board about 12 inches wide is set up on each side of a kiln, on the inner edge of the sill, to form a bin to receive the hops. The larger the stone made use of in the construction of the kiln, the better; as it will give a more steady and dens heat. The inside of the kiln should be well plastered with mortar, to make it complete air tight. Charcoal (that made from yellow birch or maple I should prefer,) is the only fuel proper to be used in drying hops. The kiln should be well heated before any hops are put on, and carefully attended to keep a steady a regular heat.

Fifty pounds of hops, when dried, is the largest quantity that should be dried, at one time on a kiln of this size; and unless absolute necessary to put on that quantity, a less would dry better. The green hops should be spread as evenly and as light as possible over the kiln. The fire at first should be moderate, but it may be increased as the hops dry and the steam evaporated.

Hops should not remain long in the bin bag after they are picked, as they will very soon heat and become insipid. The hops should not be stirred on the kiln until they are completely and fully dried. Then they should be removed from the kiln into a dry room and laid in a heap, and there remain, unmoved and undisturbed, until bagged, which is done with a screw, having a box made of plank the size of the bag is wished, into which the cloth is laid, and the hops screwed into the box, which is so constructed that the sides may be removed, and the bag sewed together while in the press.

The hops, after laying a few days, will gather a partial moisture, called a sweat. This sweat will probably begin to subside in about eight days, at which time, and before the sweat is off, they ought to be bagged in clear dry weather. As the exact time when the hops will begin to sweat, and when the sweat will begin to subside or dry off, (the proper time to bag them) will vary with the state of the atmosphere, it will be necessary to examine the hops from day to day, which is easily done by taking some of them from the centre of the heap with your hand. If on examination you find the hops to be very damp, and their color altering,—which will be the case if they were not completely dried on the kiln, and not otherwise—your next overhale them and dry them in the air.

The most convenient size for a bag of hops handle and transport, is about five feet in length, and to contain about 250 pounds. The st bagging is coarse strong tow cloth of our domestic manufacturing; next to that, Russia tow bagging. The East India sugar, and gurney bags, so called, ought never to be used. The sugar bags are of an unreasonable weight, and both they and the gurney bags are of no use to the brewer; whereas the other bags are worth prime cost.

It is now common for those who have entered considerably into the cultivation of hops, to add houses over their kilns, which, in wet weather, are very convenient; otherwise, a kiln in the open air, would, in my opinion, be preferable. It is necessary to have these buildings well ventilated with doors and windows; and to have them kept open night and day, except in wet weather, and then shut those only which are necessary to keep out the rain. If an ventilator was put in the roof of the building, directly over the centre of the kiln, about six feet square, built like those in breweries and distilleries, I am of the opinion they would be of very advantageous. I have seen many kilns of hops much injured, both in color and flavor, by being dried in close buildings.

Where the houses over the kilns are built large, for the purpose of storing the hops as they are dried,—which is a great saving of labor,—a close partition should be made between the kilns and the room in which the hops are stored, to prevent the damp steam from the kilns coming to them, as it will color them and impair their flavor and quality very much.

I expect that many of our farmers will object to the mode of manuring hops which I have recommended, their common practice being to manure in the hills when they plant the hops, and afterwards to apply the manure to the hills at the first and second hoeings. In the hop-roots are very liable to be injured by worms, and to decay. My opinion is, that manure in the hill has a tendency to produce the worms, and its fermentation at their roots to cause their decay; and that the crop is not more, if as abundant, as when manured in the manner I have recommended. And further, that a hop yard manured in this manner, will continue in a healthy state for many years.

I also expect the quantity of manure I have recommended, will be objected to by many, on the common received opinion that hops should have little or no manure. I find it a general complaint amongst the farmers where hops have been cultivated many years, that the quantity raised per acre does not exceed the half raised by their ancestors, on the same soil; inferring that the "hops are running out," as is termed, and cannot now be cultivated to advantage. Hops, I believe, in common with sorts of grain and vegetables, flourish best on the finest crops, when cultivated on lands which require little or no manure—such were the lands which their ancestors cultivated. The same complaint I presume would be made against all sorts of grain and vegetables, if raised with little or no manure, and that have long been cultivated.

From my own observation, I am confident that no crop can be more improved and increased in high cultivation than hops.

From the Hallowell Gazette.

WINTER WHEAT.

Messes. Peabodys—Having been for several years successfully engaged in the cultivation of winter wheat, I think it may be interesting to some of your readers to know the result of my experiments.

I was led to its cultivation, by observing it to be one of the staple commodities of the middle States, where the winter is unequal and variable, and where the ground is occasionally frozen to as great a depth, as in Maine, without any covering of snow to protect it; and where severe cold and sudden thaws sometimes alternate through the winter. I was also informed by a gentleman residing on the St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, that winter wheat was successfully cultivated in his neighborhood, in a climate similar to that of Maine, although a prejudice had existed there, as it does here, that it would not bear the severity of our winters.

My first experiment was made five years since, with seed brought from New Orleans. Having been informed in the middle States that wheat sown late was not so liable to be injured by the Hessian Fly, as when sown early, I did not sow mine till October. It was sown on light soil, and in the spring looked well. It was however struck with rust before it was ripe; and the crop was very much injured. As the winter had not injured my wheat, I was not discouraged, but have every year since sown wheat at different periods, between the last of August and tenth of October. All that I have sown on light soil, has looked well in the spring; but what was sown late, that is, after the middle of September, has been invariably struck with rust before it was ripe; while what was sown early has as invariably given a good crop. Most of my experiments have been made on green-sward. After haying, I have selected a piece of ground, which required ploughing, and generally of a light loam. I have ploughed it once, and harrowed it twice or thrice, putting on between the harrowings from 15 to 20 loads of manure to the acre, and sowing the seed before the last harrowing. I have always fed it in the autumn, believing that it would be less likely during the winter to mould or die, if eaten close, than if left long on the ground. I have found that the lighter the soil, the less liable was the wheat to be destroyed by the winter; but this is of less importance than at first might be supposed; for each remaining root, sending up from 10 to 20 heads in the spring, will supply the places of a great many killed in the winter. One piece that I raised this season, on rather heavier soil than I had been accustomed to cultivate with wheat, appeared in May to be two thirds dead, but when I reaped it in July the ground was nearly covered with grain; and it has yielded probably 20 bushels to the acre. I have never accurately measured my ground and crop but once: which was last year, when I raised 40 bushels of excellent wheat upon one acre 125 rods of land, being 21 bushels 29 quarts to the acre. This wheat weighed last autumn from 65 to 66 lbs. the bushel; one bushel last week weighed 63 lbs. having probably become lighter by drying. A bushel of the same wheat gave 50 lbs. 10 ounces of flour, the toll having previously been taken out.

The cultivation of winter wheat is preferable

to that of summer wheat on a great variety of accounts. It is sown, and the ground prepared, at a season of much greater leisure. One of the greatest disadvantages of our northern climate is the extreme shortness of our spring, so that it is difficult for our farmers to complete the work, which is absolutely necessary to be done, after the frost is out of the ground, and before the season of planting is over. If therefore any work, as the sowing of wheat, can be advantageously postponed till the autumn, it is of great importance. The winter wheat is less liable to injury from insects than the summer; mine has never suffered from them. It affords good fall feed, and the larger quantity of roots and stubble to be ploughed in make the land in a better state for the next crop. The grain is heavier, and the same number of pounds will yield a larger quantity of flour, and of a much superior quality. For these reasons, it cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of our farmers. From my experience I should recommend that winter wheat should not be sown later than the middle of September, that the soil, on which it is sowed, should be a light loam, and that about five pecks of seed be sown to the acre. I have also found the use of plaster on wheat advantageous, as also rolling the wheat after it was well up. Winter wheat might probably do better after peas and beans than on green-sward. I intend trying it after both and also after a summer fallow, but have not hitherto done it.

R. H. GARDINER.

OAKLANDS, Gardiner, July 30, 1823.

From the Glasgow Journal, (Scotland.)

MANGEL WURZEL.

Mr. John Hall, of Little Marshall, Ide, near Exeter, recommends the cultivation of Mangel Wurzel. The land is dressed, drilled, and manured in the same way as turnips are cultivated in Scotland. The seed is covered not more than an inch deep; when up, and having six leaves, let the plants be hoed out to one foot distance in the rows, which, (the rows,) if two feet apart, will give upwards of 20,000 plants an acre; and should these average 10 lbs. each, (I had many last season upwards of 18 lbs. although an unfavorable time prevailed,) the produce would be between 80 and 100 tons of food.

Keep the intervals horse-hoed as often as convenient, and as long as the luxuriant growth of the leaves will permit. The seed-time for this plant is best between the 20th of April, and the 1st of May, by which last named period those who are desirous of a superior crop will do well to have their sowing finished.

The same care that is bestowed on potatoes for their goodly preservation is requisite for well keeping mangel wurzel; and it is of particular consequence that the roots be housed in dry weather, and before frost sets in, as, if housed wet, they are apt to get woolly and bad tasted, (not, therefore, so suitable for milch kine for whom they are, when good, peculiarly desirable;) and, if frosted, they become slimy and rotten, or what is provincially termed here, "they slope away." When taken care of, by caving or housing in a dry situation, they will remain good till May or June. If these roots are given carelessly to cattle when first taken up, or, to speak generally, any time before Christmas, they, containing as they then do so much moisture, are apt to blast and scour them.

and I have seen intoxication produced by them, given fresh-gathered, and in too great quantity; and had not bleeding been had recourse to, death would have ensued. All that is necessary to be observed in the early season, is, that the supply of roots be moderate at a time, and hay, straw, or chaff, given between the servings with mangel wurzel; as the season advances, the quantity of roots may be increased, and the dry food diminished. Milk and butter from mangel wurzel are peculiarly sweet and fine; and beef, produced from feeding with this root, is excessively juicy and rich flavored.

The root will not require such excessive deep land as many have imagined, its chief growth being out of the ground; and though much benefited by frequent hoeing, it is by no means right to earth it up, as by that plan the growth is retarded till fresh fibrous roots are thrown out in search of nourishment near the new made surface of the surrounding earth.

Nor let the grower of mangel wurzel shrink from giving his field an ample supply of good rich manure, as his well fattened land will return him five-fold profit if he gives it with an unsparing hand.

And now, though last, not least, for the cultivator's consideration, mangel wurzel is not subject to the depredations of the turnip beetle.—Neither will that farmer be troubled with smut in his corn who steeps his seed wheat in a solution of sulphate of copper.

On setting Cutting Instruments.—The thanks of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, were voted to George Peverley, Esq. of Queen-Square, London, for a communication on the use of soap instead of oil in setting cutting instruments on a bone. It sets quicker, gives a good edge, removes notches with great facility, and is a much more cleanly material than oil. The operation is performed as follows:

Having first cleaned your bone with a sponge, soap and water, wipe it dry; then dip the soap in clean soft water, and wetting also the bone, rub the soap lightly over it, until the surface is lightly covered all over; then proceed to set in the usual way, keeping the soap sufficiently moist, and adding from time to time a little more soap and water, if it should be found necessary. Observe that the soap is clean and free from dust before you rub it on the bone; if it is not so it is easily washed clean. Strap the razor after setting, and also again when you put it by, and sponge the bone when you have done with it.—*Tillock's Philosophical Magazine.*

New Green Color.—Mr. Charles M. Willich, of London, in a letter to Dr. Tillock, says "I formed a strong decoction of tobacco by boiling it for some time in pure water; then added solution of sulphate of copper, [copperas] and precipitated with sub-carbonate of potash [potash of commerce.] The precipitate, when dry, is of a light green color. Mixed with linseed oil it became darker and brighter, and very like a rich green grass. Dissolved in nitric acid it forms a green solution. It also tinges sulphuric acid of a green color. I do not find that it is acted upon either by water, alcohol or ether. Mr. Tillock adds that he had been favored with specimens of this new green, both dry and

mixed up with linseed oil—that it is a most beautiful color, and will probably prove highly useful in the arts.

Preservation from Lightning.—Sir Humphrey Davy, in his fourth lecture at the Royal Institution, recommends the following means of escaping the electric fluid during a thunder storm. He observed that in countries where thunder storms are frequent and violent, a walking-cane might be fitted with a steel or iron rod to draw out at each end, one of which might be stuck in the ground, and the other end elevated eight or nine feet above the surface. The person, who apprehends danger, should fix the cane and lie down a few yards from it. By this simple apparatus, the lightning descends down the cane into the earth, and secures him from injury.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1823.

Subscribers who have not paid for the first vol. of the Farmer, are requested to forward us the amount due immediately; and those who wish to save 50 cents must pay for the second vol. by the 1st of October.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR.—Much has been said in your valuable paper in regard to the use of Lime as a manure. You will greatly oblige me by stating in your next paper whether Lime mixed with common sea ooze, or mud, will make a manure for top dressing, and if so, in what manner it should be done?

Is Lime alone a good top dressing for grass seed? and if so, in what quantities and at what seasons of the year should it be applied?

Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.

Sir John Sinclair informs us in his Code of Agriculture, page 24, of the Appendix, that "Sea Sleech [sea ooze] is of a most enriching nature, and adds to the staple of the soil. It is used as a top-dressing in spring, for crops both of grain and grass, more especially for the latter. It is an excellent material for composts, particularly for thin soils." Sea sand is likewise recommended by the same and other writers as a good ingredient in composts, and quick lime is always considered as the most important ingredient in composts, especially when any kind of earth composes another of its ingredients. If the compost is intended for a sandy soil, sea ooze would be best; if for a clay soil or stiff loam, sea sand should be preferred. We believe that sea ooze would make a good top-dressing without lime, but would generally be better with lime. Try it both ways. Quick lime applied as a top-dressing to grass, without any mixture, would scorch it, and so would lime water, according to Sir H. Davy. Therefore quick lime alone should not be spread on grass land with a view to an immediate increase of the crop of grass. Mr. Arthur Young, in his prize essay on manures, says, "lime should be spread on a layer [of grass] one full year before ploughing, that it may have time to fix itself firmly on the sward. If ploughed too soon it falls to the bottom of the furrow, and will be the sooner lost; for it continually sinks. The same observation has been made in Perthshire; they do not plough till it has taken a firm grip of the ground.—The same was the result in Lancashire. Three years before breaking up a ley [a piece of grass ground] part was limed with three hundred bushels an acre; and another part only one year before; the former produced ten for one of the seed; the latter six for one."

Indeed it is obvious to common sense as well as to sound philosophy, that you should not apply quick-dressing lime to any green and growing plants unless you wish to destroy them. Quick lime made into compost with several times its bulk of earth, well mixed, and suffered to remain a few days that its acrimony may be blunted, will be a safe and beneficial application to wheat; and no doubt would be of service to grass. Before using quick lime as manure let the cultivator ask himself this question: Would red hot cinders be injurious if used in the way I am about to employ hot lime? If so, let him cool his hot lime by mixing it with some substance proper for that purpose, or exposing it to air, or water, or both. He may scath hot cinders on a naked fallow, and so he may hot lim, but he should recollect that it will take longer to cool the latter than the former. And he may spread hot cinders over moss, peat, brakes, or other useless or pernicious vegetation; or he may use hot lime for the same purpose, but the hot lime will be the most efficacious as a burning substance, because it will give off a more lasting heat.

We would wish those who use lime as a manure to be aware of its efficacy because it produces no immediate beneficial effect. It must become perfectly mixed before it will be serviceable as a manure. Quick lime by a long exposure to the atmosphere, imbibes an excess of carbonic acid (fixed air) and becomes what chemists call a hyper-carbonate. "It unites with carbonic acid floating in the air, and when there is scarcity of aliment in the soil, it seizes and secures it from the atmosphere, and afterwards dispenses it according to the calls and necessities of vegetation."

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. ii, p. 42.

An Enemy to the Agricultural Interest.—A friend the Editor informs that many of his potatoes have, this season, been devoured by a LARGE WHITE WORM, with a red head, that eats into potatoes, particularly in land, and leaves many of them completely hollow with scarcely any integument except the pellicle remaining. The worm, he says, is commonly called *wick worm*, and is often found in door yards on half rotted chips, &c. If any of our friends or correspondents would give us further information relative to this insect, and point out some means of destroying or guarding against its ravages, they might benefit public, as well as oblige the Editor.

FOREIGN.

Spain.—The last accounts from Spain would lead to believe that the Spaniards do not mean to yield the right of self-government to foreign intermeddlers without at least achieving something worthy of the cause in which they are engaged. On the 16th of June they made a rally from Cadiz, which the Spanish Czar has thus officially described: "The entrenchments and parapets of the first line of the besiegers were captured by main force by our soldiers, and the resistance of the enemy, which was fruitless, cost him 4000 men. Our troops drove the French before them, and compelled to advance, trampling on the French dead, on the object of our rally being accomplished, I caused the return to be sounded. It was not expedient to give the enemy time to bring up his cavalry, a kind of force which we want. Our gun-boats rendered the most important assistance by the skilful fire which they kept up. All the troops maintained the best order and discipline, and displayed the greatest bravery. Cassano, who was severely wounded and taken by the enemy, was treated with a ferocious barbarity, which gives the lie to the pretensions to generosity and nobleness of conduct, which the French advance in the mountains bullfights."

An extra gazette, published by the Spaniards, states that "the French acknowledge their loss in the engagement to be 500 men, while, however, they re-

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh		6	10
VEAL		6	10
LAMB		4	6
POLTRY		12	14
BUTTER, keg & tub, family, lump, best		14	16
EGGS		14	20
MEAL, Rye	doz.	1	14
" Indian	bush	75	00
POTATOES, new		37	42
CHIEF, liquor, new	tbl.	1 5	2 00
WAX, best	con.	16 00	17 60

DRAMATIC ANECDOTE.—From the *Itinerant*.
MRS. JORDON.

The late Mrs. Jordan possessed a heart susceptible of the most tender and humane emotions, and these were called into instant action by the least approach of misery and distress. During her short stay at Chester, where she had been performing, her washer woman, with three small children, was, by a merciless creditor, thrown into prison. A small debt of forty shillings had been worked up, in a short time, by law expenses, into a bill of eight pounds. As soon as Mrs. Jordan heard of the circumstance, she sent for the attorney, paid his demand, and with as much severity as her good natured countenance could assume, said, "you lawyers are certainly infernal spirits sent on earth to make poor mortals miserable." The attorney, however, pocketed the affront, and with a low bow, made his exit.

On the afternoon of the same day the poor woman was liberated. As Mrs. Jordan, with her servant was taking her usual walk on the Chester walks, the widow with her children followed her; and just as she had taken her shelter from a shower of rain in a kind of porch, dropped on her knees, and, with much grateful emotion, exclaimed, "God forever bless you, madam! you have saved me and my family from ruin." The children beholding their mother's tears, added, by their cries, to the affecting scene; which a sensible mind could not behold without strong feelings of sympathy. The natural liveliness of Mrs. Jordan's disposition was not easily damped by sorrowful scenes; however, though she strove to hide it, the tears of feeling stole down her cheek, and stooping to kiss the children, she slipped a pound note into the mother's hand, and in her usual playful manner, replied, "There, there, now it's all over; go, good woman. God bless you—don't say another word." The grateful creature would have replied, but this good female Samaritan insisted on her silence and departure.

It so happened that another person had taken shelter under the porch, and witnessed the whole of this interesting scene, who as soon as Mrs. Jordan observed him, came forward, and holding out his hand, he exclaimed with a deep sigh, "Lady, pardon the freedom of a stranger, but would to the Lord the world were all like thee!" The figure of this man bespoke his calling; his countenance was pale, and a suit of sable black rather the worse for wear, covered his tall and spare person. The penetrating eye of Thalia's favorite votary soon developed his character and profession, and with her wonted good humor, retreating a few paces, she replied, "No, I won't shake hands with you!" "Why?" "Because you are a Methodist preacher, and when you know who I am, you'll send me to the devil?" "The Lord forbid! I am, as you say, a preacher of the gospel, which bids us to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and relieve the distressed; and do you think I can behold a sister cheerfully obeying the commands of my great Master, without feeling that spiritual attachment that leads me to break through worldly customs, and offer you the hand of friendship and brotherly love?" "Well, well, you are a good old soul I dare say, but—I don't like fanatics; and you'll not like me when I tell you who I am." "I hope I shall." "Well then, I

tell you I am a player;" the preacher sighed; "yes—I am a player; you must have heard of me—Mrs. Jordan, is my name." After a short pause, he again extended his hand, and with a complacent countenance, he replied, "The Lord bless thee, whoever thou art; he has bestowed upon thee a large portion of his spirit; and as to thy calling, if thy soul upbraid thee not, the Lord forbid that I should."

Thus reconciled, and the rain having abated, they left the porch together; the offer of his arm was accepted, and the female Roscius of comedy, and the melancholy disciple of John Wesley, proceeded arm in arm, to the door of Mrs. Jordan's dwelling. At parting, the preacher shook hands with her, saying, "Fare thee well sister; I know not what the principles of thy calling may be, thou art the first I ever conversed with; but if their benevolent practice equals thine, I hope and trust, at the great day, the Lord will say to each:—*Thy sins are forgiven thee.*"

Vocal Music.—Considering myself as having a tolerable voice, and in my style, something of a knack at singing, you must not be surprised that I should most religiously believe that I can spend my Sundays to no better advantage than attending meeting, and assisting in the psalmody. But I would be glad to drop a word to you on my troubles. The young blades of our society have grown so much wiser and more learned than their fathers, that they clean out-run me. They have learned what they call their new city mode of soloing, trilling, judging, and quavering, that when I attempt to sing I am quite at odds with them.

This they call the new fashions—and our minister says he cannot preach against it for fear of giving offence. They must be indulged because they have learned it from their new city masters. After all, I really think, that when my wife and I, and Deacon Snigger's daughter Patience do not help them, especially on rainy days, their singing, as aunt Lucy says, "is sadly out at elbows."

I must tell you how we got served the other Sunday. Our good minister chanced to read one of our favorite psalms, beginning

With reverence let the saints appear,
And bow before the Lord;

When instead of singing the good old tune of *Mear*, and giving it the truly sonorous twang of New England, with which we used to sing at *Tun-ton*, our young blades galloped off in a new city tune, slurring away in a most delectable quaver;

With reverence let the sa—a—aints appear,
And bow—wow—wow—before the Lord!

This was unlucky slurring; for our minister's little whiffet pug happening to catch the note, sang out his trouble pipes, started the squire's old towzer's full bass, and in an instant the whole posse of dogs set up such a chorus, that our meeting would have been deafened by the general yell, had not our worthy sexton by his cane changed their notes to another key, and sent their quavering out of the door. Deacon Goodspeed, who happened at that time to be comfortably dozing in his seat, rolled up the pooled eniums of his eyes, and our good minister was obliged to hide his head and smother a smile.—*Oxford Gazette.*

from a London paper.

Jasmine.—We are told that a Duke of Tuscany was the first possessor of this pretty shrub in Europe, and he was so jealously fearful lest others should enjoy what he alone wished to possess, that strict injunctions were given to his gardener not to give a slip—not so much as a single flower, to any person. To this command the gardener would have been faithful had not love wounded him by the sparkling eye of a fair but portionless peasant, whose want of a little dowry and his poverty alone kept her from the hymeneal altar. On the birth day of his mistress, he presented her with a nosegay, and to render the banquet more acceptable, ornamented it with a branch of *jasmine*. The *Povera Figlia*, wishing to preserve the bloom of this new flower, put it into fresh earth, and the branch remained green all the year. In the following spring it grew, and was covered with flowers: it flourished and multiplied so much under the fair nymph's cultivation, that she was able to amass a little fortune from the sale of the precious gift which love had made her when with a sprig of *jasmine* in her breast she bestowed her hand and wealth on the happy gardener of her heart. And the Tuscan girls this day preserve the remembrance of this adventure by invariably wearing a nosegay of *jasmine* on their wedding day; and they have proverbs, which says, a young girl worthy wearing a nosegay is rich enough to make the fortune of a good husband.

The Duchess of Devonshire.—As the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire was one day stepping out of her carriage, a dustman, who was accidental standing by, and was about to regale himself with his accustomed whiff of tobacco, caught glance of her countenance, and instantly exclaimed, "Lord love you my lady, let me light a pipe in your eyes!" The Duchess was so delighted with the compliment, that she frequently afterwards checked the strains of adulation which were so constantly offered to her charm by saying, "Oh! after the dustman's comment, all others are insipid."

The manner in which the eagle will sometimes attack oxen in Heligoland, is very singular. It plunges itself into the waves, and after being completely drenched, rolls itself on shore, till its wings are quite covered with sand; it then rises into the air and hovers over its victim. When close to it, it shakes its wings and throws stones and sand into the eyes of the ox while it completes the terror of the animal with blows with its powerful wings. The blinded ox runs about quite raving, and at length falls down wholly exhausted, or dashes himself to death falling from some cliff. The eagle then makes glides undisturbed the fruits of his victory.

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1823.

No. 3.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S REMEMBRANCE.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON FOOD FOR SWINE. In our last paper (pp. 19, 50,) we went somewhat at large into the consideration of the different kinds of food for swine, and the different modes of preparing such food, without attention of continuing or soon resuming the subject. But some further information, concerning these topics, having since occurred to which may lead to practical results of some utility, we proceed to place it before our readers.

An English farmer, whose observations are well approved in Monk's Agricultural Dictionary, says "from an accurate experiment the last year, I dare venture to recommend baked potatoes as an excellent food for hogs, pork, produced by this food, was equal to that of barley and beans; but at present I cannot exactly ascertain the comparative experiment with regard to expense; however, I am of opinion that roasted or baked potatoes, containing the improvement of the hogs, is as good a food, if not cheaper than can be given. I roast my potatoes on a kiln similar to that used by oat-meal shellers for drying oats. The action of the fire, by dissipating the crude juices that are contained in raw ones, reduces them to a state highly whole and nutritious. Boiling does this in part, but so effectually. A potatoe roasted in the manner thus described partakes much of the quality of a chestnut, and perhaps is not greatly inferior to it."

In the 4th Vol. of Communications to the Editor of Agriculture, p. 296, contains a long article on "Baking Potatoes" together with a list of an oven for that purpose, by Mr. W. Pierpont. Mr. P. says "Potatoes cured by fire are not so apt to turn sour, or scum the more they are dry, so that the animal feed them drinks a deal more, and they become hard when cold, so as to be flung to the waste with more convenience than when steamed. They were used chiefly, in fattening neat and sheep. But pigs were likewise fattened with baked potatoes, and the pigs were fattened, particularly the fat. The pigs towards the latter end a few whole peas each meal." The oven for baking the potatoes, used by Mr. Pierpont, was of cast iron, a brick furnace in such a manner as to be heated by the flame at the bottom and three sides. The potatoes were placed in vessels digested: which digesters "must be in contact with the fire, and even when on cast iron must have legs so that they do not touch the cast iron. These vessels must have lids, steam tight, with valves, and the potatoes are done in reason the

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writer in the Bath papers, vol. iii, p. 296,

the volume from which this is extracted (as referred to) may be found in the Library of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and may be profitably read by any person who contemplates feeding other animals with potatoes on a large scale.

says "Potatoes should be dressed in an iron pot over a slow fire, without any water than what the fire will gradually extract from the root itself. By this mode they are far more dry, mellow and rich than when any other water is added to them." We should suppose that this mode of cooking potatoes would be about equivalent to baking or roasting. Indeed we do not perceive why potatoes placed in an iron pot over a tolerable brisk fire without water, should not be baked instead of boiled; but, perhaps if the top of the pot is covered so as to confine the steam rising from the potatoes, and the fire is quite moderate, they might be boiled in their own liquor. Experiments on this subject may be very easily made, and there can be no doubt but the driest modes by which potatoes can be cooked, will be the best, provided the expense of cooking them is not enhanced by such modes, and we can avoid the risk of scorching or burning the potatoes.

If your object is merely profit in fattening your hogs you must take time for the process, and thus make them thoroughly fat. A farmer stating the result of some experiments in the Bath Society papers, vol. vi, p. 332, says, "I invariably found that the quantities of food consumed [by fattening hogs] increased every week, till the animal became three parts fat; after this period they ate but little; and almost all they ate turned to fat. It is, therefore, good policy to make them completely fat; and that can only be done by giving time." Very fat meat, however, is less palatable, and less wholesome for common family consumption than that which is less fat; but it will, we believe, commonly command a higher price in market, and is to be preferred for many uses.

We have alluded (p. 50) to some apparent differences of opinion amongst agricultural writers on the subject of making food *sour* for fattening swine; and expressed our apprehension that the wash might be injured by making it too sour. We have, since that was written, perused a communication addressed to the Hon. Richard Peters, President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, written by J. P. De Gruchy, who appears to have been well acquainted both with the theory and practice of this branch of rural economy. This gentleman says "I differ with you, with respect to *sour* wash being the most grateful and alimentary to swine. In England I know such an opinion prevails; but in this climate I am certain, mine *est mos*, and *thrice best* while it is *sweet*." To this Judge Peters replies, "My experience has uniformly been favorable to the *sour* wash both for health and economy; much less grain or meal will suffice; and its fermentation with water fixes the saccharine quality so essential to nutrition." The first or saccharine state of fermentation in grain or meal substances, *generates* sugar, or converts the starch in the fermenting substance into sugar; but if the process of fermentation proceeds rapidly, it is probable that all the sugar will not be developed before the wash begins to turn acid, and therefore there will be most sugar (which is the substance wanted) in the wash, at the time the acetous fermentation

commences. This period will, therefore be the proper time to use the wash for feeding hogs or other animals. This position may be illustrated by what some writers call the *puante fermentation*, or that process of nature, by which dough is fermented so as to become most suitable for making bread. The precise time when bread should be put in the oven is when it has undergone such a degree of fermentation as to correct the heaviness and insipidity of the flour, or has arrived at the first degree of acidification. And if the dough was intended to feed swine, it should be given them in that state of its fermentation when it would make the best bread. If it becomes decidedly acid it has lost a part of its nutriment, and has begun to be dissolved into its original elements. An analogous period in the fermentation of a wash should, we think, be chosen for feeding swine with it. And this period will be while it is yet full of fixed air, sweet, palatable, but slightly acid, or beginning to be sour.

But the question whether *sweet* or *sour* wash is most grateful to swine would be more correctly decided by pigs than by philosophers.—Place before your swine several washes in different vessels, but the mashes made of the same materials, say Indian meal with mashed potatoes and water. Let wash No. 1 be perfectly fresh; No. 2 in the saccharine stage of fermentation; No. 3 slightly acid; and No. 4 completely soured, and leave it to the hogs to settle the dispute so far as respects what kind of wash is most grateful to the taste of those animals; and we believe the kind which they prefer will prove most "alimentary;" or nourishing and wholesome, as well as most wholesome. It is said to be foolish to dispute about the tastes of human beings (*de gustibus non est disputandum*) and it is surely much greater folly to dispute about the taste of a hog, when the animal is ready to decide for himself. Perhaps, however, a change of diet, as regards sweet or sour food, may prove useful, and if hogs are found to prefer the former, yet now and then an acid mess may give an edge to their appetites; or if food a little sour is best for their general consumption, now and then a sweet mess may be given for the sake of variety.

There is a species of fermentation of grain highly recommended by some foreign agriculturists, as useful in preparing food for swine, which may perhaps in some instances be adopted by the American farmer. We allude to *melting* grain, which is often done in England, to feed pigs and poultry. We do not believe that farmers in general, (even if we should recommend it) will be at the trouble and expense of sending their grain to a maltster for the purpose above mentioned, but perhaps some persons may be induced to adopt that part of the process of malting which increases the nutriment of the grain. They may soak their peas, Indian corn, &c. till it begins to sprout, by which means saccharine matter will be developed, and either give it to their hogs while moist, dry it in a kiln, or spread it thin and expose it to the sun till perfectly dry, when it may be kept in the granary, and used when wanted.

It is said that hogs thrive best when there are but three or four in the same apartment of a pen. They are fond of society, but are apt to degenerate into a "swinish multitude," and become exceedingly riotous if congregated in a large assembly. As they know no law, and acknowledge no right but the right of the strongest, they sometimes condemn a weaker brother in a popular assembly, as the Athenians did Socrates, and proceed to execute him without judge or jury. The sty, therefore, should have a number of apartments separated by close partitions, and there may be a general feeding trough, to which each division of animals may have separate access.

The experienced farmer need not be told that fitting hogs should have now and then a dose of brimstone and antimony given with their food, in order to preserve their health and increase their appetite. But there may be some who never knew, or do not remember, that rotten wood thrown to them occasionally will be devoured with avidity, and serve as an absorbent of acrid juices, which might otherwise occasion a disorder which, in human subjects, is called dyspepsia, or indigestion. It is likewise said that to throw them now and then a few pieces of charcoal will answer the same purpose. At any rate, those substances can do no harm, and if the swine have an appetite for them they will doubtless prove beneficial.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—A writer in your paper, vol. 2, p. 6, states that he has heard of a cure for poison on the skin, but does not know it to be effectual. I will state to you one which I discovered by accident, and which I have practised for myself and work people, for years, when poisoned, and with the best success. It is to wash the parts affected with weak lye; if this is not at hand I have sometimes dissolved a little saltpetre in cold water, and had it produce the same beneficial effects. I always make the application as soon as the poison makes its appearance. How this treatment would do in an advanced stage of the disease, I am unable to say, having never had occasion to try it.

LOVETT PETERS.

Westborough, Sept. 1, 1823.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—Having, within a few years, seen stated in the public prints, several opinions respecting the salivation or slavers of horses and none of them being satisfactory to me, I will submit to you some particulars that have fallen under my observation. For some years past I have been convinced that the slavers of horses is caused by their eating a kind of grass of second growth, making its appearance in the fore part of July, much resembling oats, which come up in fall after the crop has been taken off the ground, but has rather more of a brownish cast, and retains its green very late in the fall. When chewed it causes a flow of water in the mouth more than any other vegetable that I have ever seen. If it has such an effect on man, why should it not have on horses?

There is another kind of grass that can scarcely be distinguished from it otherwise than by tasting.

It is, I think, but about 20 or 25 years since there was any such disorder among the horses

in this part of the country. Many escaped for some years after it had become common in the vicinity. The first I saw in my own horses, was in a horse that was turned into a small pasture, where one had seldom been before. In another pasture, on the same hill, about 10 rods distant, separated by a natural English mowing, there was no such effect produced. From this circumstance I was led to seek for the cause of the slavers. Some had supposed it to be Lobelia or Indian Tobacco; on examination, it appeared, that in the small pasture there was no Lobelia, in the other there was much of it; and in no instance have I been able to find a plant of Lobelia that appears to have been bitten off by cattle of any kind. This satisfied me that it was not the Lobelia.

After a few years it was the same with all my pastures that had never been ploughed, and at night when my cows were brought to the yard for milking, streams of water ran almost continually from their mouths. Some few years since, being short of English hay, but having plenty of rowen, instead of hay I had my horses fed with rowen. In a short time they had the slavers as bad as they had ever had them in the summer. Remembering where this rowen was grown, the next season, upon examination, I found there was a great quantity of the grass above described. This summer my horses were not afflicted with this disorder so early as formerly. Previous to their being affected with the disease, I could find none of this grass; since that time I have discovered some, though the quantity is small compared with former years.

From the above mentioned circumstances and facts, I am led to conclude, that the grass which I have described is the true cause of slavers in horses. I leave it for the examination of others, and to those more acquainted with diseases than I am, to prescribe a remedy.

LOVETT PETERS.

Westborough, Sept. 15, 1823.

From Letters of Agricola.

In the year 1306, I was one afternoon leaning over the grave of Burns, and reading the plain inscription on his tomb-stone erected in the church-yard of Dumfries. This town was the concluding scene of the Scottish Bard; and here terminated his follies and his crimes, the last breathings of his muse and of his life. I was indulging in one of those moods, in which pain and pleasure are so equally blended, that the mind is thrown into a sort of delightful melancholy: for while I retraced many gay and lively recollections, I was forced by present objects to check the rising emotions, and embitter them with grief. His enchanting and splendid verses were contrasted, in the eye of fancy, with the dark shades of his character; the strength and manly independence of his intellect with the silly and inconsistent waverings of his moral perceptions; the bright and promising morning of his life with the ominous and black cloud, which settled on the evening of his days. I was riveted to the spot; tears filled my eyes; my whole soul was absorbed in contemplation; it was a moment of rich enjoyment. A slow and faltering step struck my ear, and turning round I discovered an emaciated, but venerable figure approaching, in the last decrepitude of old age.

"Stranger, said he, you are paying the tribute of respect to the memory of our poet and I must beg pardon for this abrupt intrusion. There was such an air of good nature in that old man, heightened by the sense of his belatedness, that I addressed him frankly in reply and showed no reluctance to engage in conversation. He sketched to me, with all the loquacity characteristic of his years, the habits, the faults, the drunken broils of the man, who at the same time he appeared an ardent admirer of the faithful coloring, the playful wit, the winning sprightliness of the writer.

"Come, said he, along with me to the hills where Burns alternately brutified his senses, exalted them by the varied inspirations of 'lyre.' I accompanied him, and we ascended together the mound of earth, on the top of which is the seat—once the favorite haunt of this immortal and extraordinary genius; a like remarkable for witnessing his fits of intoxication, and in favored intervals, his effusions of poetic rapture. It is still shown to the curious lies within the precincts of the town, and commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country. We seated ourselves on the grassy tuft and grown familiar by an interchange of sentiment, we conversed on the most intimate footing. From Burns we soon passed to other topics, possessing novelty or interest.

"The country, said I, in every direction around, and wherever I have travelled, is mostly arable, and highly cultivated. The red and white wheats prevail universally, and are so seemingly by the farmers in equal quantities."

"Yes; replied the old man, there is a wonderful change in this district, since I was of your age; for I can recollect the time, when there were neither enclosures nor wheat in all that country."

"Is it possible, I answered, that all these improvements are of so recent a date, as to be within the reach of your remembrance? I should like, if you would relate to me the ancient state of the country, the condition of the tenants, and the progress of agriculture."

That I shall do with all my heart, rejoined my acquaintance, his eyes brightening as he spoke; for like myself he seemed fond of the subject.

I was born, continued he, in 1719, in Lochmaben, and am now 37 years of age. The old thing I recollect, is the great riot which took place, throughout the whole of this shire, in 1721, in consequence of the landed proprietors beginning to enclose their estates on purpose stock them with black cattle. The small tenants were turned out, to make way for this improvement; and the ground was fenced by sunk ditch and wall, called then park-ditch. Great distress was felt in the country on account of this alteration; and the tenantry rose in mob, and with pitchforks, spades, and mattocks proceeded to level all these enclosures, from one end of the country to the other. My father was unfortunately concerned in that turbulence; and after it was quelled by the help of two troops of dragoons brought from Edinburgh, he was banished to the American plantations for his crime. I lived afterwards, as was brought up with my uncle in Nightdale, about 20 miles hence, who rented there a small farm of about 100 acres, and assisted him in working it. The general produce of all the

country was grey oats; although the gentlemen their croft or best land raised also a little bar or bigg, and some white oats; yet the soil was by all men believed incapable of raising wheat; and accordingly it was never tried. Our common food consisted of these grey oats parched, or burnt out of the ear and ground in a hollow stone by the hand; of milk; of *kail; of oats; with never more than one ewe killed Martinmas for the family. The houses were generally built of mud and covered with thatch; the clothing was of flaxing—a coarse knitted stuff manufactured at home, from the black and white wool mixed together. Hats and shoes were only worn by the gentry; and when they often appeared at court with a coat and their wives' making. Potatoes were not introduced till 1725, and at first were cultivated with much care, and in small patches. They were carried to the great towns on horses backs, and retailed at an high price by pounds and ounces. It was about the year 1735, when they came into common use, and before that period, there was often great scarcity of food, sometimes bordering on famine in this fine country, which was then accounted incapable of raising bread for its scanty population. Dumfries at present contains more inhabitants than were in the whole county; and 20 acres are now more productive than 200 in those days, which was the low state of husbandry, that the principal supply came from Cumberland, on the other side of the Esk; and I myself have witnessed on the Wednesdays, which from time immemorial have been our market days, scenes of real distress occasioned by the swelling of the river, which prevented the carriers in bringing forward the meal; as the want of bridges often interrupted all communication. I have seen, proceeded the old man with greater animation, and pointing with the staff in his hand, all that country before us covered and overgrown with twines and broom, and not a single vestige of these hedges and stone walls which cross and intersect the whole landscape. Few sheep and black cattle picked the scanty herbage; and they were prevented from eating; growing corn, either by a herd-boy who tended them, or by a temporary fence erected every year. The common people very often collected nettles in the field, of which they made kind of coarse soup thickened with oatmeal, and enriched, on great days, by a piece of butter as a luxury. The state of Scotland from my youth up to 175 was miserable in the extreme; the lower classes were ill fed, ill clothed, and languid; and there was no revival in their circumstances till the introduction of potatoes and lime.

Of potatoes and lime, repeated I; I can perceive some reason, why the first should improve their condition, but what connexion had the last with it?

Lime, continued my instructor, operated with much more success on the prosperity of the country than potatoes; and I look upon it as the friend we ever saw.

Explain yourself, said I; for all this seems mysterious, and I cannot conceive, how lime could have wrought such enchantment.

To your satisfaction, then, I shall account for

it; and my present views have not been altered for the last 20 years of my life. Seventy years ago, in 1738, there was no lime used for building in Dumfries, except a little made of cockle shells, burnt at Colvend, and brought on horses backs a distance of twenty two miles. All the houses were either composed of mud walls, strengthened by upright posts and these bound and connected together by wattled twigs; or they were built of stone laid, not in mortar, but in clay or moist loam. The whole town was a collection of dirty, mean, and frail hovels, never exceeding one story; because the materials had not strength or firmness to bear more. These buildings were so perishable, and stood in need of such constant propping, that people never thought of expending time, labor, and money on the comforts of a habitation, which was to fall into ruins during the course of their lifetime. Old Provost Bell's house, which was founded in 1740, is the only one now remaining of the ancient town; and although the under-story was built with clay, the two upper were laid in lime which is the cause of its long-standing. Between the years of 1750 and 1760, the old mud walls gave place to those of stone laid in mortar; and from that period, there has been a visible and rapid improvement. Houses acquired permanence, descended from father to son, and the labors of one generation were enjoyed by the next. To lime, then, we owe these stately edifices, with all the comforts and conveniences they confer: and it hence contributed, in a remarkable degree, to the refinement and polish of private life.

If to this fossil, continued the old man, we are indebted for the stability of our towns, we are under greater obligations for its unprecedented effects on the powers of the earth. Wheat and clover would not thrive in the county of Dumfries, or in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, till lime was plentifully incorporated with the soil; and after its introduction, the farmers became rich, land advanced in value, the produce was multiplied tenfold, population increased, and these counties quickly rose to their present unexampled prosperity. In my younger days, it cost much toil to raise on my uncle's farm 2 or 2½ bolls of grey oats per acre, and after taking one or two crops, the ground lay for four or five years in natural grass, which was coarse and unpalatable to the cattle. The rent—only 2s. 6d. per acre—we found great difficulty in scraping together, and we fell on a thousand shifts to accomplish it. Now, the same farm is rented at £3 10 per acre, is kept under constant cropping, rears excellent wheat, is wholly drained and enclosed, supports a genteel family in all the comforts of life, and one year's rent of it is double the sum, which could have purchased it altogether 65 years ago.—It is lime, that has warmed and meliorated the soil, that has endowed it with productive powers, and that supports all the plenty and prosperity you have been admiring, as you travelled through the district. He paused; I looked in his face, and a glow of animation had overspread the paleness of age. His right hand was extended in an impressive posture, and his left rested on his staff. The pencil of Titian could not have done him half justice. I rose and bowed; we came down together, and I retired to my apartment in the inn, to note down the particulars of this interesting conversation.

From the Claremont (N. H.) Spectator.

New Threshing Mill.—On Friday last a number of gentlemen of this town, and Windsor, Vt. witnessed the operations of a Threshing Mill, invented by Messrs. Tylers and Andrews of this town; and the result of several experiments satisfied all present that it would thresh and clean fifteen bushels of wheat in an hour. The labor of threshing and cleaning is performed in the most perfect manner—not a kernel of wheat could be found in the heads, after passing through the Mill. Every particle of dust and chaff is separated from the grain and blown away, and the straw is cut into pieces about four inches in length. This Mill has been used with equal success, in threshing Clover-seed, Rice, and Coffee. The machine is kept in motion by two horses, and requires a driver and four men to tend it. Messrs. Tylers have been engaged for three or four years past, in perfecting their design; and while we congratulate them on their success, we hope their ingenuity and perseverance will be liberally rewarded, for having made so valuable an acquisition to the useful inventions of our country.

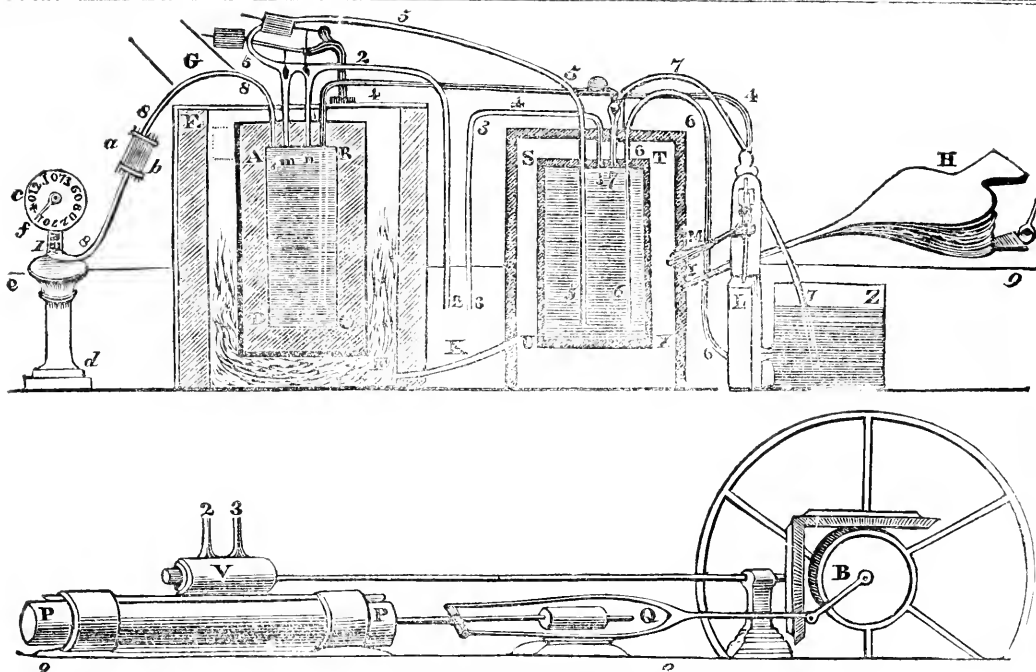
Since the above was in type, we have learnt that Messrs. Tylers and Andrews made another trial of their Threshing Mill, on Monday last; when they threshed and cleaned four bushels of wheat in nine minutes; which is at the rate of twenty-six bushels and two thirds in an hour. The cause of this difference in the two experiments, we understand arose from a difference in the horses; one of those employed in the first instance, being a bad one. Water or steam power may be applied with increased advantage.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The crops.—In Virginia and Maryland, the recent crops have been unusually abundant—and thanks to a beneficent Providence, the growing one promises to be peculiarly so. At Richmond on the 26th ultimo, corn, which a fortnight previous was selling at three dollars a barrel, had fallen to 1.90 a 2—meal was 75 cents a bushel, and a strong probability of its being still lower. The rains of the present month have had the happiest effect, and brightened the prospects of the planter. To the south, finer crops of corn have seldom been seen. In the two Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, the earth is loaded with her productions.—Corn sells at 25 and 30 cents a bushel, in Georgia.—In Maryland the crops have been unusually prolific. Rye, Oats, Flax, Hay, Wheat and Corn bid fair to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the farmers in many parts of our state. While contemplating these cheering agricultural prospects, our hearts dilate with gratitude, to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift."

Mrs. G.'s Famous Buns.—One pound and a half of flour, (a quarter pound left to sift in last) and a half pound of butter cut up fine together; then add four eggs beat to a high froth, four tea cups of milk, half a wine glass of brandy, wine, and rose water each, and one wine glass of yeast; stir it all together with a knife, and add half a pound of sugar, then sift in the quarter of a pound of flour, and when the lumps are all beaten fine, set them to rise in the pans (they are to be baked in). This quantity will make four square pans full.

* A species of greens used in Scotland for broth, and called Colwort.
† Furze.



DESCRIPTION

OF MR. PERKINS' STEAM ENGINE, AND
From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

We have already communicated to our readers in the two last numbers of this Journal, all the authentic information which we could obtain respecting Mr. Perkins' new Steam Engine; and we have used the utmost diligence to obtain such further information as may, in some measure, gratify that curiosity which these imperfect notices have excited. There has never been in our day an invention which has created such a sensation in the scientific and in the manufacturing world. The steam engine of Mr. Watt had been so long considered as the greatest triumph of art and science, that it was deemed a sort of heresy to regard it as capable of improvement; and notwithstanding all that has been done by Mr. Woolfe, and other eminent engineers, the undoubted merit of their engines has scarcely yet been admitted by the public. Under such circumstances, Mr. Perkins' claims were likely to meet with various kinds of opposition. Instead of bailing it as an invention which was to do honor to the age in which we live, and to add a new and powerful arm to British industry, imperfect experiments and confined views were urged against the principle of its construction, the jealousies of rival traders were arrayed against it, imaginary apprehensions of danger were excited, and short-sighted politicians sounded the alarm, that such an invention would precipitate our country from its lofty pre-eminence among the manufacturing nations of the world.

Most of these grounds of opposition have been now removed by direct experiment. Mr.

PERKINS' engine is actually at work. Its operations have been witnessed, and minutely examined by engineers and philosophers of all kinds; and the most unreasonable sceptics have been compelled to acknowledge the justness of its principles, as well as the energy of its operations. The active and inventive mind of Mr. Perkins, however, did not remain satisfied with this experiment. He has discovered a method, which we consider equal in value to his new engine, by which he can convey the benefit of his original principle to steam engines of the old construction; and this has been recently succeeded, we are told, by a most extraordinary discovery, that the same heat may be made to perform its part more than once, in the active operations of the engine.

In order to convey to our readers some idea of these great inventions, we have obtained a drawing, made by M. Montgolfier, Jr. which though it does not represent the actual machine, yet contains such a view of its parts as is necessary for understanding its principle.

The generator, which supplies the place of the boiler in ordinary steam engines, is a cylinder A B C D, made of gun metal, which is more tenacious, and less liable to oxidation, than any other. The metal is about three inches thick; and the vessel, containing eight gallons of water, is closed at both ends, with the exception of the five openings for tubes, shown in the figure. The generator is placed vertically in a cylindrical furnace E F, whose chimney is G, the heat being sustained by a pair of bellows H, wrought by the engine, and conveying its blast

in the direction I K to F. A heat from 400 to 450 degrees of Fahrenheit is thus applied to the generator which is entirely filled with water. The valves in the tubes m, n, which are steel cylinders working in hollow steel pipes are loaded, the one with 37, and the other with 35 atmospheres; so that none of them can rise till the heat creates a force greater than the least of these weights.

Let us now suppose, that, by means of the compressing pump L, whose handle M is wrought by the engine, water is forced into the generator; this opens the valve above n, loaded with 35 atmospheres, and instantly a portion of the heated and compressed water flashes out in the form of steam of high elasticity, and of a temperature of 420 deg. and communicating by the steam pipe 2, 2, 2, with the valve box V, it enters the cylinder P P, lying horizontally, and gives motion to its piston P Q which performs 200 strokes in a minute, and drives a crank R, which gives a rotary motion to a fly-wheel, as seen in the figure.* When the eduction valve is opened, the steam, after having produced its stroke, is carried by the eduction pipe 3, 3, 3, into the condenser S T X U, where it is condensed into water at a temperature of about 320 deg. and under a pressure of five atmospheres, from thence, by the pipe 6, 6, 6, it is drawn into the pump L, whence it is forced along the

* The parallel motion represented at P Q, is not the correct one used by Mr. Perkins. The piston-rod is connected by a flexible joint, with a sort of carriage with four wheels at each end, and working in a strong horizontal box of steel.

4, 1, 4, to the generator, thus performing complete circuit.

The forcing pump acts with a pressure exceeding 35 atmospheres; consequently, when the steam received in it from the condenser is urged to the generator, it must expel a portion equal to itself in volume: this portion, as above described, flashes instantly into highly elastic steam. The forcing pump, too, is so contrived to act with a steady force, and, consequently, the expelled water must be driven from the generator in a steady current, and thus steam of constant elasticity is supplied to produce the power.

Some philosophers are of opinion that the weight of the portion of water which escapes is itself sufficient to maintain the steam at that degree of heat and elasticity with which it leaves the piston; and consequently that this is nothing more than a High Pressure engine. Other persons, however, have supposed, and we confess we are among that number, that the portion of water which escapes must necessarily carry off a quantity of heat from the boiling stratum (the temperature of which may be thus reduced below the freezing point.) It is more likely, that, in virtue of some law of the transmission of heat under combined conditions of elevated temperature and high pressure, while the water, also, is allowed to remain in contact with the red hot generator; the whole water in the boiler may indeed under requisition to furnish the discharge of fluid with its necessary supply of caloric heat.]

It is almost unnecessary to state, that the motion of the engine is produced by the difference of elasticity between the steam pressing on the inside of the piston and that pressing on the outside. In the first case, the steam recently produced, acts with a force, say of 500 pounds, on the square inch, while that on the weak side, or communicating with the condenser, acts with only 70; the difference, or 430 pounds, is the true power gained.

When there is a surplus of water in the generator, occasioned either by working the forcing pump too violently, or by too vehement a fire, the water will escape by the tube *m* with the valve above, loaded with 37 atmospheres, and will pass by the pipe 5, 5, 5, into the condenser S T X U.

In order to explain the ingenious manner in which the pipe 4, 1, 4, supplies the generator with water, we must observe that this pipe communicates with the pump *L*, which is actuated by the engine.

This pump draws the water by the pipe 6, 6, from the condenser S T X U, and returns it by the pipe 4, 4, 4; that is to say, when the valve *M* is drawn up, the water rushes into the cylinder of the forcing pump, through a valve in the pipe 6, 6, opening into that cylinder. This valve, of course, instantly closes on the downward stroke of the pump is made, and the water now escapes through a valve opening outwards along 4, 1, 4; thus effectually cutting off all direct or uninterrupted communication between the generator and condenser. In order to keep the water in the condenser at a pressure of five atmospheres, the blast of the steam goes round the condenser S T X U; when it is not sufficient for this purpose, the water is introduced from the reservoir *L*,

by means of the pipe 7, 7, 7, loaded with live steam.

From the high elasticity of the steam employed in this engine, it has been supposed to be very liable to explosion. This however is a vulgar error. Since there is no reservoir of steam exposing a large surface to its expansive force, as in the common high pressure engines, the steam being generated only in sufficient quantity to produce each succeeding stroke of the piston, the ordinary source of danger is entirely removed. But, in order to take away all apprehensions on that subject, the induction pipe 2, 2, 2, in which the steam is actually generated, is made so strong as to sustain an internal force of 4000 pounds on the square inch, which is eight times more powerful than the actual pressure, viz. 500 pounds on the square inch, with which the engine works. This enormous superabundance of strength is still further secured by means of the safety pipe, 3, 3, 3, provided with a thin copper "safety bulb," *a*, *b*, which is made so as to burst at a pressure of 1000 pounds on the square inch. In order to satisfy his friends on this very important point, Mr. Perkins has repeatedly urged the power of the steam to such a degree as to burst the copper bulb in their presence. This tube merely rends, or is torn asunder like a piece of paper, and occasions no injury either to the spectators, or to the apparatus; so that we have no hesitation in considering this engine, notwithstanding its tremendous energies, as much more safe in its operations than even the common low pressure engine.

The safety tube, 3, 3, 3, communicates also with the indication *c d*, having a dial-plate *c e*, and an index *e f*, which by means of a suitable contrivance at *v v*, indicates the pressure or number of atmospheres with which the engine is working.

The cylinder and piston P P Q, have been separated from the rest of the engine, for the sake of distinctness. Their proper position, however, will be understood by supposing the two lines 99; 99 to coincide, as well as the tubes 2, 3; 2, 3.

This engine which we have now described, is at present performing actual work in Mr. Perkins's manufactory. It is calculated as equal to a ten horse power, though the cylinder is no more than 2 inches in diameter, and 18 inches long, with a stroke of only 12 inches. Although the space occupied by the engine is not more than 6 feet by 3, yet Mr. Perkins considers that the apparatus, (with the exception of working cylinder P P, and piston P Q) is perfectly sufficient for a thirty horse engine. When the engine performs full work, it consumes only two bushels of coal in one day.

On the application of Mr. Perkins' principle to Steam Engines of the old construction.

Great as the invention is which we have now described, yet we are disposed to think that the application of the principle to old steam engines is not less important. The old engines, with their boilers, are retained unaltered. The furnaces alone are removed. Mr. Perkins constructs a generator consisting of three horizontal tubes of gun metal, connected together, filled with water, and supplied with water from a forcing pump, as in his own engine. This generator is exposed to heat in an analogous man-

ner, so that by means of a loaded valve, which opens and shuts, the red hot fluid may be constrained till forced out of the generator into the water in the boilers of Hadton & Watt. By this means, as much low pressure steam of four pounds on the square inch may be generated by one bushel of coals, as could be produced in the old engine by nine bushels. This most important result was obtained by actual experiment.

Since these great improvements have been effected, Mr. Perkins has made a discovery that seems, in its practical importance, to surpass them all. He now entirely dispenses with the use of the condenser, and works the engine against the atmosphere alone; and, by methods with which we are not acquainted, and which indeed it would not be prudent for him to disclose at present, he is enabled to arrest the heat after it has performed its mechanical functions, and actually pump it back to the generator, to unite with a fresh portion of water, and renew its useful labors. In an operation like this, a considerable portion of the heat must still be lost; but the wonder is that any should be saved; and we venture to say, that the most sanguine speculator on the omnipotence of the steam engine, never dared even to imagine the possibility of such an invention.

We are well aware, that, in announcing this discovery, we are exposing ourselves to the criticisms of those whose belief is naturally enough limited by their own experience; but it is satisfactory to know that Capt. Basil Hall, (whose account of Mr. Perkins' discoveries and inventions, as delivered before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, gave such universal satisfaction) has been entrusted with Mr. Perkins' discovery, and that he speaks confidently of the soundness of its principles, as well as the practicability of its application.

We cannot quit this subject without congratulating the country on the brilliant prospects with which these inventions promise to invest all our national concerns. At any period of the history of British industry, they must have existed in the highest reputation; but originating as they have done, when our commerce, our manufactures, and our agriculture, the three stars of our national prosperity, have just passed the lowest point of their orbit, and quitted, we trust, for long, the scene of their disturbing forces, we cannot but hail them with the liveliest enthusiasm, and regard them as contributing to ensure the preeminence of our industry, to augment the wealth and resources of the nation, and, by giving employment to idle hands, and direction to idle minds, to secure the integrity and permanency of our national institutions.

The London Journal of Arts, for July 1823, has been received. It contains several articles on the subject of Perkins' Steam Engine. It appears that our countryman had made application for three patents on the subject of his improvements and discoveries. The first passed the seal in Dec. 1822, the second was to be specified in November, and the specification of the third patent to be enrolled in December, 1823. The Journal adds,

"An engine (of which we believe eighty horse power) upon these improved principles, is in considerable forwardness, intended for the purpose of navigation; and there is great reason to believe

that before the close of the present summer, it will be in operation between London and Margate.

"The mode of generating steam is now fairly before the public, and from the unreserved frankness with which Mr. PERKINS has received many hundreds of visitors, there can be no wish on his part to shrink from philosophical investigation; the advantages proposed are no longer a speculative hypothesis, but a subject, the merits of which can be ascertained by experiment beyond all doubt."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1833.

[Subscribers who have not paid for the first vol. of the Farmer, are requested to forward us the amount due immediately; and those who wish to save 50 cents must pay for the second vol. by the 1st of October.]

Extracts from a work lately published by WILLIAM COBBETT, entitled "*Collage Economy*," with occasional remarks on some of the statements of the author.

[Continued from page 47.]

Mr. Cobbett diverges from the main branch of his subject, in his chapter on "Brewing," to prove the superiority of *Beer*, as a beverage, to *Tea*. He says, in substance, that fifteen bushels of malt will go as far, cost much less, and supply much more nourishment than eighteen pounds of tea. He asserts that "the tea-drinking has done a great deal in bringing the British nation into the state of misery in which it now is," &c. and closes his anathema against the "wretched tea-kettle" and its abominable appurtenances, with the following appeal to an arbitrator, who would, no doubt, give the cause to Mr. C. provided he had legal jurisdiction. "It is impossible," says Mr. Cobbett, "for any one to deny the truth of this statement. Put it to the test with a *lean hog*; give him the fifteen bushels of malt, and he will repay you in ten score of bacon, or thereabouts. But give him the 750 tea messes, or rather begin to give them to him, and give him nothing else, and he is dead with hunger, and bequeaths you his skeleton at the end of about seven days." Mr. Cobbett is a sprightly as well as intelligent writer, and has a fund of humor, by which he gives an interest to subjects, which, treated in an ordinary manner, would be as dry as a Hebrew Grammar. We are therefore, in reading his works, most commonly inclined to laugh *with him*, but in this case we found it impossible not to laugh *at him*. His conclusions have nothing to do with his premises. Because fifteen bushels of malt would furnish more nourishment to a "lean hog" than eighteen pounds of tea it does not follow that tea is to be excluded from a place among those articles which minister to the *comforts and enjoyments*, though they might be struck out of a list of the *necessities* of mankind. Besides, Mr. Cobbett has not fairly submitted his case to his swinish umpire. The case is *Beer vs. Tea*, in *decoction*, and not *Malt vs. the Tea-plant*. If a hog would die in seven days if he had nothing to live on but "*Tea messes*," we believe he could not well be fattened upon *nothing but beer*. The beer does not contain *all* the nourishment which the malt contained, for a great part of the nutritious matter goes with the brewer's grains. Moreover, the beer loses part of its nutrient by fermentation, which converts some of its sugar into alcohol. If Mr. C.'s reasoning were correct, *potatoes whiskey* would be a very *nourishing* kind of liquor, because it is made of potatoes, which contain much nourishment. The value of any substance, as an article of

human diet, is not always in direct proportion to the nutriment which a given quantity of such substance contains. If it were so, a pint of *train oil* would be of more value for food than all the condiments of an Alderman's feast, because a Laplander would support his existence longer on train oil than upon spices, &c. But enough of this. We thought a few words might not be amiss to show that men of strong minds and undoubted talents will sometimes "miss the matter," when zealously engaged in the support of a favorite hypothesis.

We mentioned in a former number of our paper, p. 47, that we could cite the opinions of some eminent scientific characters, among our countrymen, in addition to the testimony of celebrated Europeans, in favor of tea. We now proceed to give the sentiments of Dr. Rush and Dr. Cooper; and we take it Mr. Cobbett himself will acknowledge that we have some weight of authority, if not of argument, on our side of the question.

Dr. Rush says in his lectures, "Coffee and tea excite the understanding in a most agreeable manner. The former was the mental stimulus of Voltaire." The latter was used so constantly for the same purpose by the celebrated Dr. Johnson, that the water in his tea kettle, it is said, was seldom cold. Happily for the interests of science and literature, those two pleasant intusions have been the cordial of studious men, and thereby rescued them from the baneful effects of intoxicating liquors."

Dr. Cooper, in the American edition of Willich's Domestic Cyclopaedia, observes that "much has been said and written on the medicinal properties of tea. *Good tea*, drunk in moderate quantities, with sufficient milk and sugar, invigorates the system, and produces a temporary exhilaration, and clearness of ideas. But when taken too strong and copiously, it is apt to occasion slight tremor and symptoms similar in a degree to those arising from narcotic plants; but as it contains gallic acid and tannin in moderate proportions, I regard it on the whole as a most wholesome, grateful, and economical beverage, affording the safest and pleasantest refreshment after great bodily fatigue, or mental exertion; at the same time tending to support and promote that perspiration, which must otherwise be impeded."

Although we are friendly to *tea*, we are by no means hostile to *beer*, as we hope to show hereafter. But as Mr. Cobbett's authority is considered paramount on subjects of rural economy by many who are interested in the correctness of his statements, we think it highly proper to point out what appears to us to be erroneous in his writings, which, though able, are not infallible.

Mr. Perkins' Steam Engine.—We are happy to have it in our power to give our readers a drawing and description of this wonderful invention. It was well said by a writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica, that the steam engine as it came from the hands of Mr. Watt was the most valuable present that the arts of life have ever received from the philosopher, and the most glorious object, which human ingenuity has yet offered to his contemplation. Every improvement which it has achieved has been the effect of philosophical study. It has now become almost as necessary to the very existence of many important manufactures, as air to animal life. The steam engine presents us a most indelicate drudge, whose strength knows no bounds, and to the utility of whose labors no limits can be assigned. If such was the steam engine, what shall be said of it if it is in the hands of Mr. Perkins, with its powers tenfolded, and its utility increased in as great a proportion? It presents a subject above the reach of reason-

mentation, and a simple description of the machine its most appropriate eulogy. We are glad to perceive that our brethren, on the other side of the Atlantic, disposed to acknowledge the source from whence it derives this "valuable present," and that the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal informs us that "the age of jealousy against America has happily gone by," &c. speaks of the "scientific renown of our great descendants."

From the Central of Wednesday.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

At a meeting of the board of visitors of the *Massachusetts Professorship of Natural History*, September 13, 1832—

The Curator of the Botanic Garden stated, that George Brown, Esq. of Beverly, had presented to the Garden, a very interesting and extensive collection of seeds, and three large boxes of living plants, obtained by him from the royal garden at Rio Janeiro—among which, were the *Artocarpus*, or bread fruit; the *Cinnamon*; the *Campor Tree*, (*Laurus Camphora*); the *Clove*, the black *Ypper*, (*pipier nigrum*); *Criminum*, new yam from Angola; two new varieties of Orange from China; a seedless variety of the Orange, large and well flavored; the *Time Tree*; several species of *Epidendrum*, and *Tillandsia*; together with several bulbs, not yet known. The whole of them very desirable, and most of them not before in the garden. Mr. Brown also offered to obtain for the garden, any Brazilian plants which were requested.

Vote, That the thanks of this board be given George Brown, Esq. of Beverly, for his valuable present of a fine collection of plants, collected and purchased by him at Rio Janeiro, which plants are very rare and arrived in fine order at the Botanic Garden; Cambridge; and that the Corresponding Secretary be pleased to express to Mr. Brown their further thanks for his offer to add to his past benefits, such plants as he may hereafter have an opportunity of procuring.

Copy from the Record.

BENJAMIN GUILD, Secretary.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

Horticultural Society.—It will be seen by the following extract from minutes of the proceedings at a meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society, that Mr. Douglas, the eminent botanist, of whom we spoke a few days since as having been sent to this country by the London Horticultural Society, has returned from Philadelphia, and is prepared to commence his examinations and collections in this vicinity, aided by the counsel and assistance of a committee of the New York Society, selected from among its most scientific and efficient members.

At the monthly meeting of the New York Horticultural Society, held at the Broadway-house on Tuesday evening, Aug. 26th, letters and other communication from the London Horticultural Society were received with offers "to establish a reciprocal communication on the science to which both societies are devoted."

The same being taken into consideration, on motion of Dr. Hosack, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with Mr. Douglas, the representative of the Horticultural Society of London, now in this city, and afford him every aid in effecting the objects of his mission. Whereupon, the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Dr. Hosack and Thomas Hogg, were appointed to compose said committee.

A committee of three was appointed to inspect some Spanish tobacco raised from Havana seed by Dr. Barton.

Fine melons were exhibited by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Codie; a number of the peaches and grapes by Mr. Shaw; two very large peppers of a new sort from Cuba, were presented by Mr. White, one of which measured seven inches round; a very large leaf of tobacco, so called from seed obtained from the South Sea, was presented; also specimens of *Coclea Scandens*, a beautiful running plant from Mexico, by Mr. Codie.

Extract from the minutes.

MICHAEL FLOY, Secretary.

William Almy, Esq. has presented the editor of the *Residence Journal* with two apples, not fully grown, one of which is 12, the other 13 inches in girth.

FOREIGN.

Spain.—We have, within this week past, received from Spain of all kinds and qualities, some re-calculated to invigorate hope, and others to cre-spondence in the friends to freedom and to Spain. balance, however, is at present greatly against ish independence. The Constitutionalists fight-ly, but the mass of the population are not hearty cates of their own cause. They seem to court chains, and have a kind of affection for thie-les, which has been generated by habits of sub-on to despotic authority.

ie last accounts from the seat of French and Span-olities were received by the ships Topaz and-ica, which arrived at this port on the 15th inst. ce it appears that the Duke d'Angoulême had lalrid, and was on his way to Seville. The sieg-rouna is continued. Gen. Quiroga, at the last, was in London, about to embark for Cadiz. Bal-os has been defeated by Molitor. Gen. Wilson at Vigo, and had opened a correspondence with Morillo, which had for its object a termination of ties, but terminated in nothing. The siege of-ia was pressed with vigor, and the place as vigor-defended. Gen. Morillo was overrunning Gal-ithout meeting much opposition. A new corp-sch soldiers, under Gen. Lauriston, had enter-ed, with a large train of battering artillery, and had ended the siege of St. Sebastian.

ia, Morillo, Count of Carthagena, by a decree of-ish Cortes, has been declared a traitor, and ed of his rank, title and dignities.

Spain Successful.—Papers received since the- was written, give a more favorable aspect to-ish affairs. The state that in the battle between-terbs and Molitor both sides claimed the victo-rie battle had been terrible, both parties kept the- and the action would be renewed under cir-umstances highly unfavorable to the French. Ballo- however, had taken the French artillery. Moril-o neither recognize the Cortes nor the regency; his- have denounced him and he has fled. Quiroga- assumed the command of the troops, who are in- spirits, 3000 strong. The garrisons of St. Sebas- and Pampeluna have made successful sorties, and- ed the French to abandon their camps. Provi-ers cheap in Cadiz, the prices falling, and there- prospect of the speedy surrender of that place. Galonia "there is no end to fighting, and the- rds always successful."

DOMESTIC.

Harford Cattle Show.—The Cattle Show and Fair- Harford County Agricultural Society will take- n that city on the 8th of October.

Orchard Trees.—Mr. Denniston, of Albany, has cul-ti-planted trees in his fine gardens near that city, to- perfection. He has twenty-five different kinds- produce such an abundance beyond the supply- family and friends, as to enable him to dispose- worth in the public market in one season.

Fruit.—A New York paper says, "We under-stand that Mr. Shaw presented to the Horticultur- at, at their last meeting, some elegant specimens- among which were two new species of the- the Marie Antoinette, imported from France. Unique which originated in Mr. Shaw's ground, ed the pleasure of viewing the fruit; it is of sin- eauty, and exquisite flavor, and is a desirable- tion to our present stock."

Molasses.—We are informed that molasses of- quality has been made the present season, in- Carolina, from the juice of water melons boiled

Sport.—On Friday last, as Mr. James Jackson, (L. L.) who had been out with a party of gen- hunting Deer, was returning home, he fell in- den of Rattle Snakes, and actually shot and- fourteen, which he exhibited in the evening to- ther sportsmen. How many got away. (says- skson in his letter to us) I cannot say, as it was- icket of wood where there was a great deal of- rush."—N. Y. Evening Post.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Congress, dated Gibraltar, July 27, 1823.—We have been off Cadiz for the purpose of landing Mr. Nelson, our Minister to the court of Spain, but we were not permitted to pass the French squadron which is blockading the place. The King is closely put up there, by land and sea. The French are overrunning all Spain, and meet with no manly resistance from the garrisons. Indeed, the latter seem rather inclined to sell their country for gold, than to defend it with arms.

Thieves.—This section of the state has recently been visited by a horde of wretches, who have plundered property to a considerable amount. Four or five horses, fifteen hundred dollars in cash, and several articles of less value, have been stolen in this and the adjoining towns within a few days. It behoves every inhabitant to guard against similar depredations, and to be on the alert to detect these villains. The societies in Milton, Ballston, Galway and Greenfield, for the detection of horse thieves, have proved very beneficial. Since their formation, scarcely a horse thief, who has dared to infest those towns, has escaped; and we are glad to perceive that a similar society is about being formed in this town.—*Saratoga Sentinel.*

The Belfast (Maine) paper of the 10th inst. says, The weather has been for a long time past and continues to be extremely dry. The woods all around us are on fire, and this village literally enveloped in smoke. Several alarms have been given, when buildings were supposed to be in danger, and the engine-men and other inhabitants turned out with promptness and alacrity. We have heard of no buildings being burnt in this town or its immediate vicinity.

Fire in Maine.—The fire in and near Wiscasset was very distressing. One aged female was burnt to death in attempting to escape from the flames. Another saved herself by descending a well, into which she had previously thrown a chest and bed. "It was indeed," says one of the papers, "an appeal to the most obdurate heart to see the frantic mother with her affrighted children, running to and fro, through a burning forest, without a prospect of retreat or a hope of refuge. Such was this fire, which in the short space of two hours, levelled with the ground, buildings, trees and fences to the extent of seven miles in length and three in breadth. It might well be termed a flaming whirlwind, spreading dismay and despair, and leaving nothing but the last consolation of the wretched, the safety of their lives."

An end of blue cloth, 11 1-2 yards, being part of a piece manufactured by Mr. William Hirst, of Yorkshire, Eng. was sold yesterday, at auction, by Messrs. Boggs, Thompson, & Co. for \$17 75 per yard. It is understood that the Emperor of Russia, the King of England, and the President of the U. States have each had a coat from the same piece.—N. Y. paper.

Pyroligneous acid.—The Statesman informs us, that the body of Mr. Senator Boardman, who died in Ohio, has been brought from that state in a perfect and unaltered condition, by being preserved in pyroligneous acid, a chemical preparation now in general use for preserving animal substance. We have for some time been of opinion, that pyroligneous acid far exceeds the Egyptian gums and spices used by the ancients for embalming the dead; and bodies thus preserved will last for ages unaltered in their features, and but slightly in complexion.—N. Y. Advocate.

Industry is the fountain of Independence.—We are informed by a gentleman of veracity, that there is a boy living in Newton township, in this county, who, during the last winter, spun from tow, and with five needles knit himself a pair of pantaloons with suspenders and stockings complete. The whole was done in nights by firelight, for he is obliged (though but thirteen years of age) to work in the day time for the support of his aged parents. His name is William Pickle. He has it in contemplation to construct another pair out of wool. The independence of his mind, for one of his age, is truly astonishing. On being offered a present of sufficient wool to make his intended garment, he refused, saying he could earn it himself.

Zanesville (Ohio) Messenger.



PATENT CAST STEEL HOES, &c.

RECEIVED by the Emerald from Liverpool, and for sale at the AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a further supply of English Cast Steel Hoes, of a superior quality.

On hand, a large supply of
Steel spring-tempered Potatoe Hoes,
Best warranted Bush Scythes,
Patent Scythes Smiths fitted to the same,
A few very superior ivory handled Bulldog Knives,
Steel and Iron Bull Rings,
Copper Funigators,

with a large and general assortment of
AGRICULTURAL & GARDENING IMPLEMENTS.
September 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C. D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	135 00	137 50
" " " " " " "		135 00	
BEANS, white,	bush	96	1 00
BEEP, mess, 200 lbs.	bbl.	9 00	9 50
" " " " " " "		7 75	8 00
" " " " " " "		6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual. . .	lb.	11	12
" " " " " " "		9	11
" " " " " " "		12	14
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	65	70
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	7 75	
" " " " " " "		7 50	
" " " " " " "		3 75	4 00
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	63
" " " " " " "		55	60
" " " " " " "		65	70
" " " " " " "		35	00
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, inspection of 1822		12	13
LIME	cask	1 00	1 12
OH, Linsced, American . . .	gal.	60	65
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12 00	
" " " " " " "		14 50	15 00
" " " " " " "		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, .	bush	2 00	
" " " " " " "	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		55	65
" " " " " " "		40	50
" " " " " " "		45	55
" " " " " " "		40	45
" " " " " " "		35	37
" " " " " " "		55	60
" " " " " " "		45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh		6	10
VEAL		4	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		3	10
POULTRY,		12	14
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	16
" " " " " " "		11	20
EGGS,	doz.	12	14
MEAL, Rye,	bush	70	75
" " " " " " "		68	70
POTATOES, new,		37	42
CHIEF, liquor, new,	bbl.	1 50	2 00
HAY, best,	ton.	16 60	17 50

FEMALE FELICITY.

What happiness the rural maid attends,
In cheerful labor while each day she spends!
She gratefully receives what Heaven has sent,
And rich in competence enjoys content;
(Such happiness, and such unblemish'd fame
Ne'er glad the bosom of the courtly dame.)
She never feels the spleen's imagin'd pains,
No melancholy stagnates in her veins;
She never wastes her life in thoughtless ease,
Nor on the velvet couch invites disease.
Her home-spun dress adorns her person more
Than all the gew gaws grandeur ever wore.
In reputation (which is all her boast)
She stands superior to each reigning toast,
For malice never meddles with her name,
Nor envy dares her purity defame.
No midnight masquerade her beauty wears,
No paint her waning loveliness repairs;
No home-bred jars her quiet state control,
No watchful jealousy torments her soul.
If love's soft passion in her bosom reign,
An equal passion thrills her happy swain:—
Soon Hymen joins assenting hearts and hands,
The parson twines and sanctifies the bands.
At length with joy she sees her little race
Hang on her bosom, and her cottage grace;
The dainty ball their busy fingers cull,
Or from the spindle draw the length'ning wool;
Thus flow her hours with constant peace of mind,
Till age the latest thread of life unwind.

From the Providence Journal.

We have in fresh recollection, an incident, which led to the separation of man and wife, which in the original was the most trifling; but in the sequel was disastrous and distressing. A gentleman received one morning, when at the breakfast table, a cup of coffee from the hand of his wife, which contained the oil of a small piece of butter which had accidentally fallen into the cup. Louisa, said the husband good humoredly, I'll thank you to give me a cup of coffee that is pure and unadulterated. Henry, replied the wife, do you think it is poisoned? No, certainly not, but I should prefer having another cup. Indeed you shall, replied Louisa, but permit me to drink that which you complain of. No, madam, you shall not, replied the husband sternly, and instantly threw the contents of the cup into the bosom of Louisa. She rose hastily from the table, looked wistfully towards Henry, and wildly gazed on all around her. With lingering steps she moved from the apartment, and for the last time looked a farewell to Henry.

An uninterrupted silence ensued, but when the consternation of the persons present subsided, the distracted husband, in a paroxysm of despair, rushed into the street, and followed the footsteps of crazed Louisa. In vain he sought her in every nook and corner of the city, for she was not to be found, and the frantic husband returned hopeless and hapless to his desolated mansion, where he indulged in excessive sorrow and despair. Scarce two hours had elapsed before Mrs. A. was returned to her husband, not glowing in youth and beauty, but a lifeless corpse. The treatment she received from him she loved, crazed her, and in the moment of distraction she committed suicide. Mr. A. survived the shock a few months, when he expired, and in his last moments lisped the name of Louisa, and prayed for her forgiveness.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

Various as the inclinations of men, are the occupations of life. Labor for support, was in the beginning, the appointment of Heaven. It has ever been, as it were, a condition of human existence. He who is *too good*, or rather *too indolent*, to make exertion, is too good, or rather too indolent, to live.

But in no employment, can so much profit be combined with so much pleasure, as in that of Agriculture. Although the farmer is not distinguished with the same honors that a grateful country bestows on her warriors, be it remembered, the wreath of the victor, the price of "garments rolled in blood" is to be obtained only at the risk of life and fortune. Although he does not share with the seaman, in the charms of novelty, the delight of gazing at the wonders of distant cities, yet winds and waves and lawless men perhaps must be encountered, before these charms of novelty, these distant cities can be brought to view. The cup of the farmer is not thus mixed with doubt and uncertainty. Raised not above the common level of mankind, he is equally free from the wants that creep around the cottages of the poor, and the plagues that haunt the door of the wealthy. Not depending upon other men for his food and clothing, he possesses and can use them at his will. To labor in the season for laboring, is no more than he expects; and when the frosts and snows of winter have bound him to his cottage, he enjoys the fruit of his labors. In such enjoyment, there is more satisfaction than the splendid retinues and luxurious feasts of Emperors can afford.

"Thus in some deep retirement, would I pass
The winter glooms, with friends of pliant soul,
Or blithe, or solemn, as the theme inspired."

"Two pence for my cresses," cried a little boy in the streets of Philadelphia one day—he is now an eminent merchant and worth millions of pence—"La! pa, how mean it looks to see that little boy crying cresses for two pence," said a little gentleman whom he passed one day—that person died a poor creature in gaol. Learn this lesson. Two pence is but the beginning of shillings—shillings of fortune—fortune of ease and luxury. Look well to your two pences and fear not. But neglect them and they will neglect you—they come not like the physician in the hour of adversity, but when the sun is up and the day of health lasts.

Romantic Lover.—A romantic story is related of an Englishman, who sought the hand of a very charming lady, with whom he was passionately in love, but who constantly refused him. As he had reason to believe she loved him, he entreated to know the reason why she refused her consent to their union. The lady, subdued by his constancy, told him that her only motive for refusing him was, that having by an accident lost a leg, it had been replaced by a wooden one; and she feared that sooner or later this circumstance would chill his affection for her. This she declared to be her only motive. The lover protested that this would never make him change his love; but she persisted in refusing to marry him. Fired with love, and determined that nothing should obstruct his design, he, under the pretext of going a distant voyage,

left the lady and hastened to Paris, where he had one of his own legs amputated. When he had recovered, he returned to London, went to the lady, and told her that there was now no obstacle to their union, for that he was equal to her in every respect. The lady, conquered by such a proof of affection, at last consented to marry him.—*Athenum.*

Double-tongued Lady.—The Brighton (English) paper mentions, that there is at present residing in Brighton, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, possessed of a quality which puts out of all distance the fame of the celebrated Mr. Doublelungs. This extraordinary singular faculty arises from a peculiar formation of the tongue, which is separated to the root, a longitudinal direction, and actually forms *double tongue*. Not the slightest inconvenience is felt from the exuberant gift of nature. With this desirable and admirable addition to the organ of domestic comfort, this lady is enabled to afford entertainment to her friends, beyond the power of any ventriloquist, or indeed conception. From the personal charms she possesses as well as a highly endowed mind, she has many suitors, some of whom have retired for paying homage, owing to the effects of the *clapper* hung in this enchanted *belle*. She possesses two voices: one exceedingly clear, sweet, and harmonious, allowing her to sing with great effect; the other so exquisite, thrilling, that it must have been bestowed on her for no other purpose than to lisp the smallest voice of love. With this voice she imitates exactly the notes of many birds, pipit like a bulfinch, singing as a canary. What remarkable, her mother was deaf and dumb.

Suit at law.—Two suitors at court being reconciled to each other after a very tedious and expensive suit, applied to an artist to paint a vice in commemoration of their returning at peace and peace. The artist accordingly painted it in his shirt and the other stark naked.

I will admit that it is impossible for any man not to have some enemies. But this truth from long experience, I assert that he who has the most friends, and the fewest enemies, is the strongest; will rise the highest with the least envy; and fall, if he does fall, the gentlest, the most pitied. This is surely an object worth pursuing. I will add one observation more and then conclude. There is no one creature so obscure, so low, or so poor, who may not, the strange and unaccountable changes and vicissitudes of human affairs, somehow or other, become a useful friend, or a troublesome enemy to the greatest and the richest.—*Chesterfield.*

There are people, who, like new songs, are in vogue only for a time.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publisher) until arrearages are paid. Agents who procure seven subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, will be entitled to a copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a larger number.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS W. SHEPARD, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1823.

No. 9.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

GATHERING AND SECURING POTATOES.

It must acknowledge that the topic of our next discourse is somewhat thread-bare, and likely to be very fertile in entertaining matter. But, though we may state what many of our readers knew before, our observations may be new to some; and will, we hope, be thought interesting, because it may be for some people an interest to attend to them.

With regard to the time in which potatoes should be dug, we find some difference of opinion amongst practical farmers with whom we have conversed. It is acknowledged by all that potatoes should not be taken from the ground till they are fully ripe. This may be known by the appearance of the tops, which will begin to wither as soon as the roots have arrived at maturity.

After that period, we are told by some, that it is important that the potatoes should be gathered and housed as soon as possible; and others say that they will keep as well in their native beds till frost comes, in any other situation. Some say that the roots will actually increase in size as well as in quality, after the tops begin to decay; and therefore digging potatoes ought to be the last work, which the farmer performs in the autumn before the ground freezes. And a writer in the American Farmer, vol. i, p. 154, says potatoes should be dug as soon as ripe up to a second growth. But we do not think it is dangerous in our climate of potatoes growing in one season. We cannot say, however, which of the opinions relative to early or late digging is most correct, but till better informed should feel disposed to gather potatoes as soon as convenient after the tops are decayed, either by ripeness or by frost. At any rate, we should not put off the digging of them till very late in autumn lest cold weather should destroy or lock them in the ground till

the most expeditious way of gathering a potato is, first to run furrows on each side of the rows, and then a deep one in the middle, turning up most of the roots to the surface for the purpose of picking up by hand. In this, however, we should apprehend some care should not advise it except when power is very plenty and labor scarce. A fork with four prongs, with the addition of a handle may be called a fulcrum, fastened by a rope to the back part of the handle, and used for raising potatoes without the aid of a plough. This is recommended by the Agricultural Assistant, but we believe that a hoe with four prongs, (such as are sold at the Agricultural House of Mr. J. R. Newell, No. 20, Cornhill's Row, Boston) would be a still better instrument for the purpose of gathering this

old-fashioned mode of harvesting potatoes which is now very justly rejected by all enlightened husbandmen) was to dry them in a shed as much as you would grass, intended for cattle. This was formerly for and ought we

know to the contrary, is still the practice in Great Britain. Rees' Cyclopaedia, (Art. Potatoes) says "As soon as potatoes are gathered they should be allowed to remain *some days to dry, before they are stored.*" This is exactly wrong; and in our climate, an exposure of two or three days to a cloudless sun in September or October, would cause potatoes to turn green, strong, and become in some degree, poisonous. It is now said by practical farmers that the less the roots are exposed either to sun or air after being taken from the ground the better, and that it is well to permit some part of the soil in which they grow to adhere to and be mixed with them, when they are deposited in their winter quarters. It is recommended, however, not to dig and house potatoes immediately after a soaking rain, but to let them remain a few days in the hills, to get rid of their superfluous moisture, which, according to some rural philosophers, will in due time, be expelled by the principle of vegetation, or vital energies of the root, unless the ground is very wet.

In some parts of Great Britain the farmers are very careful to sort and separate their potatoes in the field, when they gather them, putting those which are small, diseased or cut with the hoe by themselves, to be used in autumn, or the fore part of the winter for the feeding of stock, &c. This is, no doubt, a very correct mode of procedure, and those who are not too much in a hurry to do their work well, will find an advantage in adopting it. Others assort their potatoes when they store them, by letting them run down an inclined plane of net work made of strong wire, with meshes which will permit the small potatoes only to pass through them.

There are various modes of securing potatoes for winter and spring use. Almost any method will answer by which you can keep them from water and frost. We will however describe or advert to some directions given by different writers relating to this subject, which may perhaps be of use to some, though they suggest nothing new to some others of our readers. Dr. Deane says "there is no difficulty in keeping potatoes through the winter in a cellar that is free from frost. Caves, dug in a dry soil, preserve them very well. They should be covered with two feet of earth over them. If they are in danger of frost in a cool cellar, they should be covered with a little salt hay [probably straw or fresh hay will answer.] In cellars they are more forward to sprout in the spring than in caves." In Lancashire and some parts of Scotland, it is a common practice to dig pits in the potatoe field, where the soil is light and dry, and putting in potatoes to the depth of three or four feet to lay a litter of dry straw over them, and then cover them up with earth so deep that no frosts can affect them. Mr. McMahon gives the following directions for preserving turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c. which we presume would answer as well for potatoes as for either of those roots. "On the surface of a very dry spot of ground, in a well sheltered situation, lay a stratum of sand two inches thick, and on this a layer of roots, covering them with a layer of sand, and so continue layer

about of sand and roots till all are laid in, giving the whole, on every side a roof like slope; then cover this heap or ridge all over with about two inches of sand, over which lay a good coat of drawn straw up and down as if thatching a house, in order to carry off wet and prevent its entering to the roots; then dig a wide trench round the heap, and cover the straw with the earth so dug up, to a depth sufficient to preserve the roots effectually from the frost. An opening may be made on the south side of this heap, and completely covered with bundles of straw so as to have access to the roots at all times, when wanted either for sale or use.

"Some people lay straw, or hay, between the layers of roots, and immediately on the top of them; this I do not approve of, as the straw or hay will become damp and mouldy, and very often occasion the roots to rot, while the sand would preserve them sweet and sound." We think that this method of preserving such roots as would probably be wanted in the winter would be found preferable to putting them in caves, or pits, which it might be difficult to open and close after severe frost has commenced. They might, no doubt, be preserved in the manner pointed out by Jesse Buel, Esq. (in the first volume of this paper, page 106,) for securing ruta lagas; but as they would be more liable to be injured by frost than that root, they would of course require a thicker coat of earth or other material for a covering.* Care should be taken not to lay them in too large masses lest they heat and spoil. If you have great quantities to preserve you may either make a proportionate number of pits or heaps, or place them in a trench or row, which may be longer or shorter as the case may require. They should have a light covering when first buried as they will sweat, and be apt to rot if placed in too warm a situation; and as winter approaches more earth may be placed over them, till they

*On reflection we believe it will not be amiss to give, in this place, Mr. Buel's directions on this subject, in order to accommodate such of our readers as may not be in possession of our first volume. "To preserve the roots dig about one foot deep on the side of a hill, leaving the bottom inclining, and sufficiently broad each way to be able to pile in the space, in the form of a cone [or sugar loaf] 100 bushels. Place the roots in it, and bring the top to a point as far as practicable. Cover with straw and then dirt. They will bear considerable frost without injury; [potatoes are more liable to injury from frost.] Take care to dig a trench round the mound to turn off the water."

A writer with the signature "A Farmer," whose communication was published in our paper, vol. i, p. 354, gives the following mode of securing potatoes, which we believe very judicious, and republish for the reasons above mentioned. "When the potatoes are ripe in the fall, that is when the vines are dead, I dig them and put them into a pit, dug on a knoll with a trench two feet deep, leading from the pit out, in which I place a common pump log, with the end to the edge of the hole. After placing boards over the hole, cover the whole with a thickness of earth sufficient to prevent the frost from reaching them. In this way any quantity can be put together without any danger of their heating. Care should be taken to prevent the mice from getting to the hole thro' the log, by nailing a piece of tin with holes punched in it at the outer end."

are perfectly secure from the severest frost.—We have mentioned before that it was once thought necessary to expose potatoes to several days of sunshine before they were housed; an error which is now pretty generally exploded. But there is another practice which we believe is not correct, although it is, perhaps, often adhered to. Potatoes designed for the table are often packed away in sand, and may be very well preserved in that manner. It was formerly thought necessary that the sand in which they were placed should be *perfectly dry*. But we have been told by good practical farmers not only that potatoes should not be dried in the sun, when dug, but that they are best preserved in *moist* sand. Some say it is as well to dig, gather and house potatoes in rainy as in fair weather, much better to choose a cloudy, cool and damp than a clear, dry and warm day for that purpose, and even "wet sand" is most eligible to preserve them in. The Farmers' Assistant assures us that "A planter of North Carolina sent some potatoes to the West Indies for market; a part of which were dried in the sun, in the usual way, and a part were laid away in *moist or wet sand* as fast as they were dug; and when exposed for sale he obtained *three times the amount*, per bushel, for those laid in sand, than he got for the others. We mention this circumstance, in order to observe that such potatoes as are designed for the table should be laid away in *wet sand* as fast as they are taken from the earth." We perceive nothing unreasonable, or unphilosophical in the supposition that potatoes, as well as other roots, may require moisture to preserve their life, their vital, or vegetable principle. There is no danger of their growing, or sprouting, unless to moisture be added *warmth and air*. Seeds of plants, we are told by good authority, are best preserved "by causing them to be packed either in husks, pods, &c. in absorbent paper with raisins, or brown *moist sugar*." And if so, is it not probable that *moist sand* may answer for preserving roots, fruits, &c? The *degree* of moisture proper for sand intended for such uses, we can say nothing about, except we have preserved parsnips and carrots through the winter and spring till June, by packing them in sand taken from a bank, and used immediately, without any attention to drying it. The sand was, we believe, a little *damp* but not very *wet*, and that is the state in which we should (as at present informally) recommend using it. It might be well, however, to try a few roots packed in sand fully or nearly saturated with water, and note the result of the experiment for the benefit of your future management of this important branch of household economy. Perhaps the *secret potatoe* which many have attempted in vain to preserve in *dry sand*, might be well kept in *moist sand*; and if so the most serious obstacle to the cultivation of that important root in the northern part of the union will be removed.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CIDER.

Good cider is probably as pleasant and wholesome a drink as any that is or can be made of. Yet a very large proportion of the cider that is made is both unpalatable and unfit to be used. We not unfrequently hear people complaining that their cider is bad, and wondering what the cause of it is. Some people might be

informed that it is neither mysterious nor unaccountable why they do not have good cider.—If there be proper care and attention in making and managing cider, there is very little doubt but that it will be pleasant and good; while on the other hand, if suitable care and attention be wanting, it is as certain to be unpleasant and bad. There are a few things, the observance of which are necessary in order to have good cider. It does not depend altogether, nor principally, upon the kind of apples, for there are but few sorts but what will make good cider if rightly managed.

Apples should be thoroughly ripened, and gathered when perfectly dry and put into the cider house, where they should be kept until sufficiently mellow to be ground, which should be done before they become rotten and musty. Cider should always be made in cool weather, the wind blowing from the W. or N. W. If it be made when the wind blows from the South it is almost certain that it will be hard and unpleasant. Cider should not be pressed out of the pomace sooner than ten or twelve hours after the apples are ground, as the flavor will be better by thus remaining. After it is pressed out it should be strained through sand, which will take out all the sediment, and thereby prevent its working or fermenting too much. This operation is simple and easy, and attended with very little labor or expense. Sand of a coarse kind should be procured from a river or pond and put into a cistern suitable for the purpose, first placing a layer of straw at the bottom to prevent its washing through. Having thus prepared for straining, put in water sufficient to wet the sand and thoroughly raise out all the dust or fine dirt, which will be done as soon as the water runs clear. The cider should now be put into the cistern as it runs from the press, and as fast as it runs through the sand put into suitable casks and placed in a tight cool cellar, and after the fermentation is over be bunged tight, and thus remain until wanted for use.

Neatness and cleanliness are essential and indispensably necessary in order to have good cider. The cider mill, and every thing connected with it, should at all times be kept perfectly sweet. Pomace should not be permitted to remain on the press after the cider has done running from it, as it will immediately become sour, should the weather be warm. Straw and litter of every kind should be kept entirely away, except what is necessary to be used.—The manure of the horse should be cleaned away as soon as it is dropped. In fact, the cider house, the mill, and every thing appertaining thereto, should be kept as free from dirt and filth of every kind even as the kitchen or parlor.

I know of one distinguished farmer who during the winter shelters his sheep and calves in his cider house. Another within my knowledge makes use of it as a slaughter house. He butchers his hogs therein, scalds them in his cider tub, and dresses them on the press. I have been at some cider mills where the straw and pomace, the horse droppings and other filth, rendered it almost impossible to stir about.

As long as habits of this description are persisted in, so long we must expect to hear people complaining about their cider.

A FARMER.

Worcester, Sept. 1833.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

DEAR SIR—If the following Notes from Professor Day's Lectures, describing the best mode of constructing chimneys, can fill up a corner of your valuable paper with advantage, you are at liberty to make use of them.

CHIMNIES.

A common opinion concerning the ascent of smoke is, that it is *drawn up*; but the truth the smoke is *pressed up* by the cold air which coming to the fire place from the room. A warm air rises upon the principle of specific gravity and carries the smoke up with it. Smoke is *not lighter* than air of the same temperature but it rises principally because it is in the current of heated air. Dr. Franklin by a very simple experiment with a tobacco pipe has demonstrated this fact to every one's satisfaction. The great art then of making the chimney carry smoke consists in producing this current; i. e. removing as much as possible every obstruction to its passage. The funnel should be made *smooth* as possible. It should be plastered, kept clear as may be of soot and should be large enough to admit the whole of the hearth air.

1. The funnel should be made as long as convenient. For the force of the current is proportioned to the difference between the weight of the air in the chimney and the weight of a column of the same height without it. The reason that rooms in the upper floors are more liable to smoke than those in the lower unless they be made proportionably small. An imperfect draught may often be remedied merely by raising the top of the chimney. A very common defect in the chimneys in this country is that the funnels are much too large. It requires a good fire to heat so considerable a body of air. To make the funnel bend is no advantage to the draught, but rather impedes it. But it is of use to prevent the fall of ice and snow, and obstruct the progress of sudden gusts of wind. The turn should be gradual.

2. The fire place should be constructed in such a manner, that *all the air* which passes to the funnel should be heated as it passes the fire. Count Rumford found only one out of five hundred where the smoking of a chimney was owing to any other cause than the improper dimension of the throat and fire place. The throat need not be more than four inches in depth in almost all cases. The mantle piece is often too high. This construction has the advantage of throwing more heat into the room and if there is no danger of smoke the higher the mantle piece, the better. The fire place must not be made very deep. Almost all smoking chimneys may probably be remedied by raising the mantle piece. The fire place should never be wider than is sufficient to receive the wood. But supposing that the chimney is constructed in the best manner possible, it is certain that it will carry the smoke well. Nothing is further necessary—the constant supply of fresh air from the room. Rooms in a house are apt to be filled with smoke because they are too tight. Move the door back a fourth until you find the least opening which clears the room of smoke. Calculate the number of square inches in this;—and an opening in any part of the room may be made of the same extent.

From Cox on Fruit Trees.

THE PLANTING AND CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.

The first thing to be determined upon in the planting of an orchard, is the proper distance between the trees: if a mere fruit plantation be the object, the distance may be small—the cultivation of grain and grass be in view, the space between the trees must be wider: at thirty feet, an acre will contain forty-eight trees; at fifty-five feet, thirty-five trees; at forty feet, fifty-seven trees; and at fifty feet, about eighty to the acre—these are the usual distances. In my own plantations, I have adopted the various distances according to the depth and character of the soil; about two thirds of the ground, producing about one hundred acres, are planted 50 feet; on the remaining fifty acres, I have tried 20, 35, and 10 feet; and as far as could be conveniently done, I have planted the spaces of smallest growth on the lightest soil; in every circumstance into consideration, it is probably be found, that forty feet is the most eligible distance for a farm orchard. It admits sufficient sun and air, in our dry and cold climate; and until the trees shall be fully grown, will allow of a profitable application of ground to the cultivation of grain and grass.

Such trouble will be saved, and much accuracy in planting will be insured, by marking the positions of trees by stakes previous to digging the holes. In shallow soils, I would recommend digging the holes of the depth of two spits of soil, scattering the lower spit at some distance; supplying its place by an equal quantity of neighboring surface earth—the depth of the hole must depend on that of the sub-soil. In the most eligible mode, which I have practised with success in a large portion of my orchards, in the lighter soils, is to supply the place of the bottom of poor earth, by one or two loads of low mud, ditch banks, or good surface soil, round each tree after planting; ploughing the ground for a fallow crop the next spring, when the mud has become completely pulverized by the frost; the size of the hole should be sufficiently large to admit a spade handle, laid horizontally in the bottom; affording the space for the expansion of the roots in the rich earth. Well digested compost is used around newly planted trees, in stiff or cold soils—both lime, and fresh stable manure, I have found prejudicial in the dry and hot weather of summer; the latter substance is also frequently a cover for moles and field mice, which are extremely injurious in winter, to trees of six or eight years old in light soils. I have derived great benefit from the application of evenings of manure on the surface, and mixing it equally by cultivation of the soil, as the best remedy against drought in summer, and vermin in the winter.

The proper season for planting, will be found to depend on a variety of circumstances—in cold soils, the winter settles the earth round the roots, and best secures them against the rigors of the following season—it is a time of repose to the farmer, and affords an early season of trees from the nursery. In stiff or cold soils, I should give a preference to spring planting, other circumstances being equal—I have planted at both seasons, and have generally found that care and attention ensured a corres-

pondent success in the growth of my trees. In whatever season an orchard may be planted, too much attention cannot be given to extend the roots in every direction; to cut off all wounded parts, and more especially, not to plant too deep: this I believe is the common error of inexperienced planters: as a general rule, I would recommend that the tree be placed in the orchard with about three inches of earth over the upper tier of roots, which will make it about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; that the tree, after being partially covered, should be well shaken, to admit the finer particles of the earth among the fibrous roots, and that it be well settled, by treading the earth around it—with these precautions, I have never found the necessity of stakes. The tops of young trees should never be shortened, lest it should produce a growth of suckers: I would recommend in preference, that they be thinned, if found too heavy: if the trees have been long out of the ground and the roots have become shrivelled at the time of planting, the labor of pouring a pail full of water round each tree, will be amply repaid in the success it will ensure in their growth.

The looser the ground is kept for the first, and for several succeeding years, the more certain and more vigorous will be the growth of the orchard—in the luxuriance and color of the foliage of contiguous plantations, I have found every stage of cultivation strongly marked: those orchards which have been two years under cultivation, exhibit a striking superiority over those which have been but one year under the plough; while these, in their turn, surpass the fields in clover or in grain, both in the quantity and size of the fruit: when clover is sown in young orchards, I have been in the habit of digging the earth for about three feet, at the root of each tree: a man will dig round one hundred trees in a day; the trifling loss of grass and labor, will be fully remunerated by the improved vigor of the tree. When the ground can be spared from cropping, four or five furrows on each side of a row, will be found a most eligible mode of promoting the growth of a young orchard.

All fallow crops are most favorable to the growth of orchards, at every early stage of their cultivation—Indian corn, potatoes and vines, are preferable to oats or barley; and these again are more favorable than winter grain: Buck-wheat is among the most beneficial crops for the promotion of the autumnal growth of trees—Clover is by many farmers believed to be injurious to young trees; its tendency to check the growth of trees will be found, I believe, to be in proportion to the air and moisture which its greater or less vigorous growth may keep from the roots; light and heat, appear as necessary to the roots as to the branches of trees—clover, while it occupies the ground, must prevent cultivation; so far I apprehend it will be found pernicious, but probably not in a greater degree than any other luxuriant and deeply rooted species of grass, absorbing the moisture, and exhausting the strength of the soil, which covers the roots of small trees. In the arrangement of an orchard, both convenience and beauty will result from planting each kind in distinct contiguous rows. Some cultivators pay particular attention to continue in the orchard the aspect the tree maintained in the

nursery: I have sometimes adopted the practice without much confidence in its efficacy; nor can I think it probable, that trees growing in close rows, not much exposed, in the nursery, can by any habit so limited in its duration, be affected by any permanent contraction or rigidity of the bark, or sap vessels, which are the only effects I have ever heard ascribed to the influence of aspect, on the stems of young trees.

The prevalent winds of our climate, are from the north west: in light soils, their violence will sometimes give an inclination to newly planted trees to the south-east: this may easily be remedied by setting up the trees while young; and when they have attained a large growth, it may be overcome in a great degree, by cutting off the leaning branches, and by freely pruning the leeward side of the tree.

Moss is a plant produced by poverty and neglect; it is very prejudicial to trees, and should be carefully removed: this can be readily done, by rubbing the trees in damp weather with a bone, or the back of a knife; good cultivation will generally prevent the growth of moss—white-washing the stem, not only cleanses the tree of moss, but destroys many kinds of lice very injurious to fruit trees; it is followed by a cleanliness in the bark after it has been dissolved by rain, and promotes the health and vigor of the tree whenever applied.

To preserve Grapes on the vines till winter.—About September, when grapes are nearly ripe, procure some bags made either of crape, muslin or white paper.

Select some of the best bunches, and with a pair of sharp narrow-pointed scissors, cut off all small unripe, rotten, mouldy, or imperfect grapes, especially those eaten by flies or wasps.

Enclose each bunch in a bag, and tie the bag fast with a string, so that no insect can get into it. In the middle of a fine day in October, gather them, with a piece of the sheet to them, and hang them up in a dry warm room.

Dip the end of the shoots in melted rosin or sealing-wax. Examine them frequently, lest they should get mouldy or rotten.

To preserve Apples.—Dry a glazed jar perfectly well, put a few pebbles in the bottom; fill the jar with apples, and cover it with a bit of wood made to fit exactly; and over that, put a little fresh marlar. The pebbles attract the damp of the apples. The mortar draws the air from the jar, and leaves the apples free from its pressure, which, together with the principle of putrefaction which the air contains, are the causes of decay. Apples, kept thus, have been found quite sound, fair, and juicy, in July.

Birds Eye Maple.—Perhaps it is not generally known to our farmers in this section of our country, that this beautiful wood is becoming a very valuable article of Cabinet furniture. The superb cabins of the New York Packet ships are finished with this wood and mahogany, and for richness and elegance are not to be surpassed.

A passenger on board of one of these ships was informed by the captain that it was with difficulty he procured sufficient in the city of New York to finish his cabin, and of a price exceeding that of mahogany.—Hallowell Geo.

ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

In our paper, vol. ii, p. 22, we intimated an intention to give the different modes of analysing soils, recommended by writers on husbandry, and now proceed to fulfil our promise. We would premise, however, that there is a process for this purpose, recommended by Sir Humphrey Davy, in his Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, which is probably more accurate, but much more complicated than either of the modes which we here place before our readers. Sir Humphrey Davy's method requires a knowledge of chemistry which very few practical farmers have attained, and requires instruments of analysis which not many of our readers would be able or willing to procure. Besides, those gentlemen who have a wish to make use of his process have, generally, it is to be presumed, his treatise in possession. We therefore give a description of other processes, which are more simple, and we believe sufficiently accurate for all the common purposes of husbandry.

In the field to be examined, take earth a little below the surface, from four separate places, about 1-4 lb. avoirdupois from each. Expose it to the sun, or before the fire, till it is completely dry; and turn it over frequently that it may be well mixed together. From the heap take exactly four ounces, and pass this through a fine sieve, which will allow all the particles of sand and gravel to escape, but which will hold back stones, small fibrous roots, and decayed wood. Weigh the two parts separately, and take a note of each. The stones and other bulky materials are then to be examined apart from the roots and wood. If they are hard and rough to the touch, and scratch glass easily, they are silicious or flinty; if they are, without much difficulty broken to pieces by the fingers, and can be scraped by a knife to powder, they are aluminous or clayey; or if, when put in a wine glass and common vinegar poured upon them, small air bubbles ascend to the top of the liquid, they are calcareous. The finely divided matter, which ran through the sieve, must next undergo the test of experiment. After being weighed, agitate the whole in water, till the earth be taken up from the bottom and mechanically suspended, adding water till this effect be produced. Allow the mass then to settle for two or three minutes; and in that time the sandy particles shall have all sunk to the bottom. Pour off the water, which will then contain the clay in suspension, and the insoluble earth arising from animal and vegetable decomposition. The sand should first be attended to, and if from inspection it be thought either silicious or calcareous in its nature, the requisite tests may be instantly applied.—By this time the mixture will have deposited at the bottom of the vessel the clay, and other earths, with the insoluble animal and vegetable matter. After pouring off the water, dry the sediment, and apply a strong heat by placing it on the bottom of a pot ignited to redness, and the animal and vegetable matter will burn and fly off in aeriform products. The remainder lying in the bottom will be found to consist of clay, magnesia, or lime. To obtain accuracy, another 1-4 lb. of earth should be taken from the same heap, and the whole process gone over a second, a third, or even a fourth time, that the operator may rectify any blunders he had previously committed, and be satisfied as to the results of his experiment. He should provide

himself with a pair of fine scales and a set of weights divided at least into ounces and drachms. Although vinegar will detect lime by effervescence, it does not dissolve it so effectually as the nitric or muriatic acid; small quantities of which may be procured from the druggists at no great expense.—*Letters of Agricola.*

Process for analysing soils, given in Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. i, p. 7, of the Appendix.

1st. A quantity of the soil, including gravelly pebbles of the smallest kind, was pulverised in Wedgewood's mortar.

2d. Parcels of two hundred grains each, were separately weighed: three of them, if it was intended to ascertain the proportion of iron; two, if not.

3. One of the parcels was put into a crucible and heated gradually, constantly stirring it with a dry pine stick, until the stick become a little brownish from the heat, on pressing it against the bottom of the crucible.

4th. The above was then carefully poured into the scales and again weighed. What was deficient of the 200 grains, was set down as water.

5th. The parcel was then returned into the crucible, and heated to a high red heat. It was frequently stirred with a glass rod, and the heat was continued until the mass presented no shining particles. After allowing it to cool a little, it was returned into the scales again, and what it wanted of its last weight after being dried, was set down for the animal and vegetable matter. Part of this is undoubtedly water, but probably it is not more than should always be considered as attached to this part. It may here be added, that there will be no blackness in the appearance of the soil, if it is sufficiently heated.

6th. Let it now be poured in an assay glass, and add half a pint of pure water to it. After repeated stirring for ten minutes, let it stand for about three minutes, to allow the silicious matter to settle. Then pour off all which stands over the silicious part into another glass. Dry this sediment in a high red heat, weigh it, and set it down for the silice.

7th. Let the part which was transferred to another glass, stand until it settles, leaving the liquid part clear. Pour off the liquid into another glass; dry this sediment with a high red heat, weigh it, and set it down for the aluminous part.

8th. The remaining liquid was then evaporated in a glass evaporating dish. The solid residuum was scraped off, and weighed for the soluble salts.

9th. The other parcel of two hundred grains was put into a Florence flask, in which half a gill of equal portions of muriatic acid and water had previously been poured, and which had also been balanced by weights in the scale. After allowing it to stand about three hours, it was ascertained how much less than 200 grains was to be added to the weight, in order to balance the flask. This was considered as the weight of the carbonic acid that had been expelled. Then by the table of component parts, as 45 is to 55, so is this weight to the weight of the base. The carbonate of lime in the soil was thus ascertained. The lime, however, must now be subtracted from the silice, and the

weight of the carbonic acid must be deducted from the animal and vegetable matter; so the heat that burnt out the animal and vegetable matter, also expelled the carbonic acid, and the lime with the silice.

We are aware that part of the quick-lime may remain with the soluble salts, and part of the carbonic acid may still remain with its lime and the silice. The error, however, will be of no consequence in agriculture.*

Particular attention was paid to the time required for the alumine to settle. It was served, that in soils which are adhesive, and retain water a length of time, the time necessary for the alumine to settle, was in the same proportion. It was also found to be a much better criterion for determining the measure of this quality, than the actual proportion of lime.

Though the above method of analysis is sufficiently minute for the speculative chemist, yet it does not differ materially even from the most accurate method. Similar portions of soil taken from the river alluvion of William S. Esq. of Bethlehem, were analysed according to that of Sir Humphrey Davy, given in *Elementary Chemistry*. The results were as follow:

By the preceding formula.

Silice per cent.	6
Alumine,	2
Carbonate of lime,	3
Soluble salts,	1
Animal and vegetable matter,	1
Water,	1

By Davy's Method.

Silice,	60
Alumine,	22
Carbonate of lime,	3
Oxyd of iron,	2
Muriate of lime,	1
Sulphate of magnesia,	1
Animal and vegetable matter,	4
Water,	2
Loss,	3

AMOS EATON,
T. ROMEYN BECK.

The following mode of analysing soils is from "Treatise on Agriculture," first published the Albany Argus.

"1st. Take a small quantity of earth from different parts of the field, the soil of which you wish to ascertain, mix them well together and weigh them; put them in an oven, heat for baking bread, and after they are dried weigh them again, the difference, will show the absorbent power of the earth. When the loss weight in 400 grains, amounts to 50, this power is great, and indicates the presence of much animal or vegetable matter; but when it does not exceed twenty, the absorbent power is small, and the vegetable matter deficient."

2d. Put the dried mass into a vase with a fourth of its own weight of clear water, mix them well together; pour off the dirty water into a second vase and pour on as much clear

* It may, perhaps, be satisfactory to state, that the above formula was mentioned to Professor M'Neren, New York, who is now engaged in a very minute analysis of soils in that vicinity; and that he gave in his opinion, that the above method of analysis was the best adapted to the purpose for which the investigations were made.

† See Davy's chemistry.

ter as before; stir the contents, and continue the process until the water poured off, is as clear as that poured on the earth. What remains in the first employed vase is sand *silicious calcareous*.

3d. The dirty water, collected in the second vase, will form a deposit, which (after pouring the water) must be dried, weighed and *calculated*. On weighing it after this process, the quantity lost, will show the portion of *animal vegetable mould contained in the soil*: and, 4th. This calcined matter must then be carefully pulverised and weighed, as also the first deposit of sand, but without mixing them. To these apply, separately, sulphuric acid, and add that they respectively loose in weight, in the action of *calcareous or aluminous earths* contained in them. These last may be separated from the mass of soap lye, which dissolves them.*

Here is the light we wanted. In knowing the disease, we find the cure. Clay and sand purify each other; either of these will correct excess of lime, and magnesian earth, when treated with *carbonic acid*, becomes fertile."

ON THE CURCULIO.—BY DR. TILLOT.

The Curculio, a genus of insects belonging to the *Coleoptera*, or *Beetle* order. The species are said to be very numerous. The immense damage done, by an insect of this tribe, to the fruits of this country, of which there is no similar account in Europe, has given rise to a conjecture among some naturalists that we have a peculiar very destructive species in America.

The manner in which this insect injures and destroys our fruits, is, by its mode of propagation. Early in the spring, about the time when the fruit trees are in blossom, the *Curculiones* are in swarms from the earth, crawl up the trunks, and as the several fruits advance, they puncture the rind or skin, with their pointed beaks, and deposit their embryos in the wounds thus inflicted. The maggot thus bedded in the fruit, preys upon its pulp and juices, until in some instances, the fruit perishes, falls to the ground, and the insect escaping from so unsafe residence, makes a sure retreat into the earth: here, like other beetles, it remains in the ground, until a grub or worm, during the winter, is ready to be metamorphosed into a bug or beetle, to make spring advances. Thus every tree furnishes its own enemy; for although these bugs are manifestly the capacity of flying, they appear very reluctant in the use of their wings; and perhaps never employ them but when necessity compels them to migrate. It is a fact, that two trees of the same kind may stand in the nearest possible neighborhood, and not to touch each other, the one have its fruit destroyed by the Curculio, and the other be uninjured, merely from contingent circumstances, which prevent the insects from crawling up the one while they are uninterrupted from climbing the other. Why not tie a rope dipt in tar round the tree, and at the time when these insects begin to appear? The tar can be renewed. We strongly recommend the treatise on fruit trees, by Mr. J. B. Burlingame, New-Jersey.—T. C.] The Curculio delights most in the smooth-

stone fruits, such as nectarines, plums, apricots, &c. when they abound on a farm: they nevertheless attack the rough-skinned peach, the apple, pear and quince. The instinctive sagacity of these creatures directs them especially to the fruits most adapted to their purposes. The stone fruits more certainly perish by the wounds made by these insects, so as to fall in due time to the ground, and afford an opportunity to the young maggot to hide itself in the earth. Although multitudes of seed fruits fall, yet many recover from their wounds, which heal up with deeply indented scars. This probably disconcerts the Curculio, in its intended course to the earth. Be this as it may, certain it is, that pears are less liable to fall, and are less injured by this insect than apples. Nectarines, plums, &c. in most districts of our country, where the Curculio has gained an establishment, are utterly destroyed, unless special means are employed for their preservation. Cherries escape better, on account of their rapid progress to maturity, and their abundant crops: the Curculio can only puncture a small part of them, during the short time they hang upon the tree. These destructive insects continue their depredations from the first of May until autumn. Our fruits, collectively estimated, must thereby be depreciated more than half their value.

It is supposed the Curculio is not only injurious above ground, but also in its retreat, below the surface of the earth, by preying on the roots of our fruit trees. We know that beetles have, in some instances, abounded in such a manner as to endanger whole forests. Our fruit trees often die from manifest injuries done to the roots by insects, and by an insect more probably than the Curculio. In districts where this insect abounds, cherry-trees and apple-trees which disconcert it most above, appear to be the special objects of its vengeance below the surface of the earth.

We are unacquainted with any tribe of insects able to destroy the Curculio. All the domestic animals, however, if well directed, contribute to this purpose. Hogs, in a special manner, are qualified for the work of extermination. This voracious animal, if suffered to go at large in orchards, and among fruit trees, devours all the fruit that falls, and among others the curculiones in the maggot state, which may be contained in them. Being thus generally destroyed in the embryo state, there will be few or no bugs to ascend from the earth in the spring, to injure the fruit.

The ordinary fowls of a farm yard are great devourers of beetles. Poultry in general are regarded as carnivorous in summer, and therefore cooped sometime before they are eaten. Every body knows with what avidity ducks seize on the tumble-bug, (*Scarabeus carnificus*) and it is probable the Curculio is regarded by all the fowls as an equally delicious morsel. Therefore it is, that the smooth stone fruits particularly, succeed much better in lanes and yards, where the poultry run without restraint, than in gardens and other enclosures, where the fowls are excluded.

Even horned cattle, and all sorts of stock, may be made to contribute to the preservation of our valuable fruits. By running among the trees, they not only trample to death multitudes of these insects; but by hardening the ground, as in lanes, it becomes very unfit to receive or

admit such tender maggots as crawl from the fallen fruits. Besides, the Curculio is very timid, and when frightened by the cattle rubbing against the tree, or otherwise, their manner is to fold themselves up in a little ball, and fall to the ground; where they may be trampled and devoured by the stock, poultry, &c. Col. T. Forrest, of Germantown, having a fine plum tree near his pump, tied a rope from the tree to his pump handle, so that the tree was gently agitated every time there was occasion to pump water. The consequence was, that the fruit on this tree was preserved in the greatest perfection.

All the terebinthinate substances, with camphor and some others, are said to be very offensive to insects generally. Upon this principle, General T. Robinson, of Naaman's Creek, suspends annually little bits of board, about the size of a case knife, dipped in tar, on each of his plum trees. From three to five of these strips are deemed enough, according to the size of the tree. The General commences his operations about the time or soon after the trees are in full bloom, and renews the application of the tar frequently, while the fruit hangs on the tree. To this expedient he attributes his never failing success. Other gentlemen alledge, that common turpentine would be still better; being equally pungent, and more permanent in its effects. Some have sown offensive articles, such as buckwheat, celery, &c. at the root of the tree, and have thought that great advantages followed.

Ablation, or digging round the trees, and making bare their roots in winter, is an old expedient of gardeners for killing insects, and may answer well enough for a solitary tree, a year or two; but the Curculio will soon recover from a disturbance of this sort, and stock the tree again.

There is no surer protection against the Curculio than a pavement. This, however, is only applicable to a few trees. It may serve in town; but will not answer in the country. Flat stones may however be placed round the tree, and where lime is at hand, they may be cemented.

Many other expedients, such as smoking, brushing, watering, &c. may be successfully employed, for the protection of a favorite tree or two; but it is manifest, from the preceding history, that a right disposition of stock, especially hogs, among the fruit trees, can only be relied upon by a farmer, with orchards of considerable extent. And that the stock, poultry, &c. may perform the task assigned them, it is evidently that a proper disposition of fruit trees is essentially necessary.

As the smooth stone fruits are the grand nurseries of the Curculio, special care should be taken to have these effectually protected. Unless this can be done, a farmer should not suffer them to grow on his plantation. He will derive no benefit from them; and they will furnish a destructive vermin that will ruin his other fruits. Cherry-trees, nectarines, plums, apricots, &c. should therefore be planted in lanes and hard beaten yards, or paved yards, the common highways of all the stock of the farm, and not beyond the range of the ordinary domestic fowls. Orchards of apple trees, pear trees, peach trees, &c. should all be in one enclosure. The pear trees and peach trees may occupy

This method of analysing soils, is that described by Mr. Bosc, a member of the Institute of France, &c. recommended to French agriculturists.

corners of the whole design, so as occasionally to be fenced off. In large orchards, care should be taken that the stock of hogs is sufficient to eat up all the early fruit which falls, from May until August. This precaution will be more especially necessary in large peach orchards; for, otherwise, when the hogs become cloyed with the pulp of the peach, they will let it fall out of their mouths, and content themselves with the kernel, which they like the better; and thus the Curculio, escaping from their jaws, may hide under ground, until next spring. Solitary trees of one fruit or another, remote from the orchard, should be regarded as nurseries of the Curculio, and ought to be cut down or removed to the common enclosure. A young orchard should not be planted in the place of, or adjacent to, an old one, that it may not be immediately infested with the Curculio.

It is also apparent, from what has been said, that great advantages might result from an association or combination of the whole neighborhoods against this common enemy. Although an intelligent farmer may accomplish much, by due attention, within his own territory, the total extermination of the Curculio can hardly be expected, but by the concurrent efforts of whole districts.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1834.

Subscribers to the N. E. Farmer are requested not to pay any money to Travelling Agents, on account of the paper, as Agents of this description are not authorised to receive money on our account. Sept. 27.

Subscribers who have not paid for the first vol. of the Farmer, are requested to forward us the amount due immediately; and those who wish to save 50 cents must pay for the second vol. by the 1st of October.

REMARKS

On the Frothing or Foaming of Horses at the Mouth, in the fall of the year, called "Salivation of Horses," "Salivary Detractions of Horses," or "Slavers of Horses."

Every farmer is acquainted with this disorder, and therefore a description of its symptoms is not necessary. Of its causes and cure very little is known, perhaps nothing that can be relied on. Some have thought it was caused by the webs of spiders, some that it was a poisonous plant called *Lobelia*, or Indian tobacco, and a writer for the American Farmer, (Mr. Abel Seymour, whose communication we republished, p. 19, vol. ii.) thinks it is produced by "streaks of blue mould on the grass." Mr. Lovett Peters (whose communication on the subject is given p. 58) is of opinion that "the slavers of horses is caused by their eating a kind of grass of second growth, making its appearance in the fore part of July, much resembling oats, which come up in the fall after the crop has been taken off the ground, but has rather more of a brownish cast, and retains its green very late in the fall."

The acknowledged importance of the subject has induced us to give it such attention as our leisure and opportunities would admit of, and the result of our inquiry is an opinion that Mr. Peters is correct. In the 2d vol. of Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, (pages 320 to page 358) are published two communications "On the Salivary Detractions in Horses," written by the request of Mr. William Young, and by him forwarded to the Society. Mr. Abraham Perlee was the author of one of these communications, and Mr. William Baldwin of the other. Mr. Perlee attributes the disorder to a plant called "SPOTTED ERGOB,"

Euphorbia Maculata of Linnaeus." He says "the frequent occurrence of a profuse discharge of saliva from horses, and its rapid production of great debility and emaciation in that useful animal, had not only excited the attention and surprise of many of the farmers, but had also given rise to many conjectures as to the cause of it. Many opinions were founded on no substantial data, but originating only from conjecture; by many it was imputed to a peculiar quality inherent in the second growth of clover,—its generally appearing first when horses were put to pasture on the second crop, and being almost exclusively produced by pasturing in clover fields, were considered as corroborating evidences of the correctness of the hypothesis; but its not having occurred for many years after clover had been extensively cultivated, and not occurring at all in many places, where horses are pastured almost altogether on clover, sufficiently proved that opinion to be erroneous. It was also imputed to the effects of gypsum or plaster so frequently used to promote the growth of clover, but the occurrence of it on many farms where no plaster had been used, as well as its not occurring on many where it had been used very copiously, proved this opinion equally incorrect with the former.

My friend, Dr. William Baldwin, of Wilmington, informed me that a member of the Linnaean Society of Philadelphia had supposed, that the pytalism, (salivation) was caused by a species of *Euphorbia*, [scurge.] He also politely favored me with a specimen of the species to which it was imputed, and gave me some information on the *Euphorbia Americana* in general, which extensive knowledge in Botany enabled him to do. For the purpose of ascertaining the fact, I procured a small quantity of the *Euphorbia maculata*, and gave it to my horse enveloped in a small quantity of clover, carefully gathering stem by stem, and perfectly free from all other vegetable or any extraneous matter whatever. A preternatural discharge of saliva took place in less than half an hour. This experiment was frequently repeated, and invariably with the same result. To prove that clover did not contribute towards it, in some cases other grass was used as an envelope with the same effect. And when the horse was perfectly free from pytalism, a considerable quantity of clover carefully gathered without the *Euphorbia* was given to him, and no such effect was produced.

These experiments I considered sufficient to prove that the *Euphorbia maculata* could produce salivation. And I am induced to think, for reasons that I shall hereafter mention, that it is the general, if not the only cause of it."

[To be continued.]

Line believed to be an antidote against the Worm or Grub, which destroys potatoes.

We published in vol. ii, page 51, some remarks on a "large white worm with a red head," which attacks and devours potatoes in the hill, and requested information from our agricultural friends relative to the insect, and the means of guarding against its ravages. Since the publication of that article we have learnt that Mr. Young, in *Annals of Agriculture*, has the following passage:

"I planted an acre with kidney potatoes, and two days after ordered two bushels of fresh lime to be thrown over the surface of the ground, leaving two rows unplanted, to see if the experiment would have any visible effect on the crop.

"The latter end of August following, I was surprised to find the rows which were left unplanted very much grub eaten; and the remainder a fine, clear and perfectly sound crop. I planted four acres in 1782, dressing the whole with lime, and my crop was quite clear from the grub; fourteen acres in 1783 with the same

success, when a land, not top dressed with lime, suffered much, almost every plant being damaged."

It will be perceived that the amount of the top dressing in the first experiment mentioned was only about two bushels of lime to an acre, and if quick lime is an antidote against the grub that devours potatoes, it is probable that it may be equally effectual against the cut worm, wire worm, and other insects which so often destroy the hopes of the husbandman.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE CATTLE SHOW. Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and sale of Animals and Manufactures, will be at Brighton, on the 15th and 16th Oct. No labor nor expense has been spared to increase the interest and extend the usefulness of this Farmers' and Mechanics' Festival. Much is anticipated, but we believe expectation will not transcend reality. At 9 o'clock, A. M. of Wednesday the 15th, the Member of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture will meet in their Hall for the admission of members &c. At half past 9, a procession will be formed by the Marshals, and proceed to the Meeting House, where Prayers will be offered by Rev. Dr. Foster, and the President will announce the arrangements, names of the several Committees on Premiums, &c.

The Worcester Cattle Show. &c. as we have already stated, will take place on the 8th of next month. We would now add that the Ploughing Match will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and immediately afterward a procession will be formed and proceed to the South Meeting House, where Prayers will be offered by the Chaplain of the day, and an Address will be delivered by a member of the Board of Trustees. The arrangements of this exhibition, as published in the Worcester papers, promise all that can be expected or desired to amuse, interest, gratify and improve.

The Berkshire Agricultural Society will hold the Cattle Show and Fair on the 1st and 2d of October at Litchfield. An Address will be delivered by a Member of the Society.

The Middlesex Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures will be held at Concord on Thursday next. Prayers will be offered by the Chaplain, and an Address delivered by Josiah Adams, Esq. of Framingham.

Plymouth County.—The Exhibition will be at South Bridgewater, the 7th of October. Address by Hon. Kilborn Whitman.

The annual Show and Fair of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, will be on the 22d and 23d of October, at Northampton. We understand an Address will be delivered by I. C. Bates, Esq.

Cheshire Agricultural Society will meet at Westmoreland, N. H. on the 1st day of October. Address by Mr. John Lancaster, of Acworth.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR.—If you or some of your correspondents would give some information, through the Farmer, relative to the best manner of cultivating the Currant bush, a favor would be conferred on one, and probably on several of your subscribers.

MR. EDITOR.—If you have not published it in your paper, I will thank you to publish an abstract of a law of this State, passed 12th June 1818, against "Trespasses in divers cases," stealing fruit, &c. from farms. A SUBSCRIBER.

By the Act alluded to it is enacted, Sect. 1. That any person shall enter upon any grass land, orchard, garden, without permission of the owner thereof, with intent to cut, destroy, take, or carry away, any grass, hay, fruit, or vegetables, with the intent to injure or deprive such owner; each person so offending shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars, to the use of the Commonwealth, to be recovered on complaint before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which the offence shall be committed; and the persons so offending shall also be liable in damages to the party injured.

Sect. 2. That if any person, having entered upon

ON FOUR CHEESE.

Hence Woburn dairy-wives run mad for cream,
And leave their milk with nothing but its name;
Its name devious and reproach pursue,
And strangers tell of "three times skimm'd sky-blue."
To cheese converted what can be its boast?
What but the common virtues of a post!
If drought o'ertake it faster than the knife,
Most fair it bids for stubborn length of life,
And like the oaken shield wherewith 'tis laid,
Mocks the weak efforts of the bending blade;
Or in the hog-trough rests in perfect spite,
Too big to swallow, and too hard to bite.
Inglorious victory! ye Cheshire meads,
Or Severn flow'ry dales, where plenty trades,
Was your rich milk to suffer wrongs like these?
Farewell your pride! farewell renowned cheese!
The skimmer dreads, whose ravages alone
Thus turns the mead's sweet nectar into stone.

BLOOMFIELD.

From the Bath Society Papers.

The Popham family were lords of Burnham, in Somersetshire, Eng. In the last century, and we have a tradition amongst us, that an ancestor of this family, when a young university blood, in company with two jovial companions, made too free with a gentleman's purse on the road. Soon after Popham repented, and his companions thought nothing less than a discovery would follow, which in order to prevent they led him into a wood, fastened his hands behind him, fixed one end of a halter round his neck, the other end to a limb of a tree, and in this situation left him seated upon his horse. Popham was under dreadful apprehensions of his approaching fate, and so much the more as the grass grew short on which the horse had for a time quietly fed; but he now began to stretch the rope by extending his circuit, and Popham, who had been humoring him with a jockey whistle, began to cry out in great agony of soul, *Ho! Ball! Ho Ball!* but at the very instant he was about to swing off, he was relieved by one of his companions, who had divided from the other and had returned back for that purpose. It happened that in a series of years Popham became a judge, before whom his companion who had saved his life was convicted for a capital offence, and being asked why judgment of death should not pass, he mimicked the judge's former tone of voice, and cried out *Ho! Ball! Ho Ball!* The judge, who now recollected his fate, told the Court that the prisoner appeared to be insane, and that he would respite sentence till next assizes, before which he found means to get the culprit pardoned and provided for.

Advantages of an Empty Purse.—People may talk as they please about independence. Your only real independent man is he of the empty purse. What is the rise or fall of stocks to him? What cares he for commercial failures? What for high or low prices? What for taxation or national debt? What for commotions, revolutions, the decline and fall of empires? Nothing. He smiles at the robber by night and the tax-gatherer by day, and regards the exciseman and pickpocket with equal indifference. He is your free philosopher, worthy of the eye of Jove—one, who stands

"Unhurt amid the war of elements,
The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds."

The following curious passage occurs in Capt Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea. The Quarterly Reviewer says that he "recollects a case stated by Humboldt, in South America, perfectly well authenticated, and almost precisely similar to it."

"A young Chipewyan, had separated from the rest of his band for the purpose of trenching beaver, when his wife, who was his sole companion, and in her first pregnancy, was seized with pains of labor. She died on the third day after she had given birth to a boy. The husband was inconsolable, and vowed in his anguish never to take another woman to wife, but his grief was soon in some degree absorbed in anxiety for the fate of his infant son. To preserve his life he descended to the office of nurse, so degrading in the eyes of a Chipewyan, as partaking of the duties of a woman. He swaddled it in soft moss, fed it with broth from the flesh of the deer, and to still its cries applied it to his breast, praying earnestly to the great Master of life to assist his endeavours. The force of the powerful passion by which he was actuated, produced the same effect in his case, as it has done in some others which are recorded, a flow of milk actually took place from his breast. He succeeded in rearing his child, taught him to be a hunter, and when he attained manhood, chose him a wife from the tribe. The old man kept his vow in never taking a second wife himself, but he delighted in tending his son's children, and when his daughter-in-law used to interfere, saying that it was not the occupation of a man, he was wont to reply, that he had promised to the great Master of life, if his child was spared never to be proud, like the other Indians. He used to mention too, as a certain proof of the approbation of Providence, that although he was always obliged to carry his child on his back while hunting, yet that it never roused a moose by its cries, being always particularly still at those times. Our informant added that he had often seen this Indian in his old age, and that his left breast, even then, retained the unusual size it had acquired in his occupation of nurse."

From a Manchester (Eng.) paper of May 6.

On Thursday last, Mr. Francis Wooton, the person who has contracted to remove the ball and cross of St. Mary's spire, by means of ladders only, arrived in this town, accompanied by his son and an assistant, in order to take advantage of the first favorable weather to carry his wonderful project into effect.

After making the necessary preparations he commenced the erection of his chain of ladders against the spire on Friday morning, and before the close of that day he had succeeded in reaching within a few yards of the ball, in a manner the expedition and ingenuity of which were in the highest degree admirable. The method by which he contrived to erect ladder upon ladder, in a way sufficiently secure, was as follows:—After having placed one of the longest against the base of the spire, he fastened the top of it to the masonry by new clamps; then by means of a block and pulleys, attached to the upper part of this ladder, his assistants below were enabled to raise another one, whilst Mr. Wooton followed and guided it in the proper direction: thus making it appear to the spectators below as if he were pushing the ladder before him,

with the more force of his arms. When this ladder was elevated to the requisite height, he proceeded, by means of cords, to secure the bottom part of it firmly to the top part of the lower one, and then ascended the one last raised, and fastened the end of it also by means of clamps—thus proceeded, by alternately removing the pulleys, a ladder higher each time. As he ascended, and his situation became consequently more perilous, the anxiety evinced by the crowds of spectators collected below became intense, being careful to avoid making any noise for fear the sound should distract his attention, and endanger him to be precipitated headlong.

On Saturday morning, we arrived in the church-yard as Mr. W. was raising the last ladder, by far the most perilous of the whole, and had an opportunity of surveying him through a powerful telescope, and to see the composure and confidence he proceeded with his work when the least slip would have hurled him to destruction, was truly astonishing. When he had fastened the bottom of this ladder, which was placed against the ball in a nearly perpendicular direction, he had to ascend it though unfastened at the top; and in this dangerous situation he contrived to throw a rope twice round the spire, and succeeded at last in making it perfectly secure; after which he mounted to the top, stood on the very pinnacle of the spire, and pulling off his hat, gave three cheers which were heartily echoed from the crowd below, who had for a long time been looking up with breathless astonishment and fear. On his descent, he was again hailed by the cheers and congratulations of the bystanders. During the remainder of that day he was not able to proceed much farther in his undertaking, in consequence of the wind being too high to render it practicable. By means of a hook fastened to his belt, he was enabled to attach himself to the ladder when at work, but this not being visible to the spectators, his situation at times seemed hazardous in the extreme, when both his hands were engaged, and there appeared no other stay between him and destruction than the uncertain footing of the ladder.

Of the undertaker and his project we can scarcely speak in terms too high; and we believe it equals, if not exceeds, any thing in the records of human daring and enterprise. To the time of our paper going to press, the weather had continued too unfavorable to render further proceeding in the undertaking, up to that period, practicable.

Counsellor Lamb, an old man, when the present Lord Erskine was in the height of reputation, was a man of timid manners, and nervous disposition, and usually preaced his pleading with an apology to that effect, and on one occasion, when opposed in some cause to Erskine, it happened to remark that "he felt himself growing more and more timid as he grew older." "No wonder," replied the witty but relentless barrister, "every one knows the older a lawyer grows the more sheepish he becomes."

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1823.

No. 10.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

ON MAKING AND PRESERVING CIDER.

Although so much has been published on this subject that every farmer who derives any part of his knowledge of agriculture from reading, must be supposed to be acquainted with such of the details as can be derived from the press of a printer; yet we hope that a recapitulation of well known rules on a topic of such interest will prove useful. If we fail to communicate original ideas, we may be of service by putting some people in mind of what they knew before, and might overlook in the hurry of business.

The first step towards making good cider is to procure good fruit. This fruit should be of one kind, or the juice of each kind should be pressed and preserved by itself. "The value of fruits, for the manufacture of cider may be judged of from the specific gravity of their expressed juices. The best cider and perry are made from those apples and pears that afford the densest juices; and a comparison between different fruits may be made with tolerable accuracy, by plunging them together in a saturated solution of salt, or a strong solution of sugar: the one that sinks deepest will afford the richest juice." * The Complete Farmer's Dictionary says, "The worse the apple is for the table, the better it is in general for cider. The more the apple is in its kind, the fitter it is for cider; that is to say, if it is at all fit; for I have seen an apple of a very deep red, which was nothing for that purpose. A sweet apple with a tough rind will always yield a good vinous juice. The more yellow the flesh of the fruit, the better and finer colored the cider will be." The apples which are intended to make cider of the best quality should be perfectly ripe, and clean. None should be ground together but such as are of about an equal degree of ripeness. They should not be allowed to remain in a heap till the life or spirit of their juice is lost, and they become insipid and *malic*; and as a general rule they may be said to be in the best state for making into cider, when they are of that degree of ripeness which makes them pleasing to the palate; or, as the Complete Farmer's Dictionary says, "the fruit should be ground when it is in the greatest perfection for eating."

The apples should be spread on a floor, covered, and protected from the weather, for the purpose of sweating. When the weather is cold and warm they should be permitted to remain in this situation four or five days; but if the weather is wet and cool, they should be a day or two longer. They should then be picked over, wiped and dried in the sun, and those

which are rotten or otherwise defective, thrown away. 4. Apples which drop early, commonly called wind falls, or those which are not ripe, or of inferior quality, may be made into an inferior kind of cider, which is sometimes submitted to the still, by which cider-spirit is obtained for mixing with store cider, and other purposes. 5. The cooler the weather in which your cider is made, provided it does not freeze your fingers nor your pomace, the better; and it is recommended to choose a time when the wind is from the west or north. Cider intended for spring and summer use should be made the latter part of October, or still later if the season will permit. 6. The cider-mill, press, grinding mill, trough, and other implements should be perfectly sweet and clean. Some farmers tell us that cider will work itself clear, and therefore a little want of cleanliness in making it does no harm. But the truth is that cider receives any offensive, unpleasant, or unhealthy taint, and communicates it as soon as any liquor. The pomace should be laid on the press in clean straw, without using any water. 7. The finer apples are ground the more cider they will yield. If the mill is well fitted it crushes the seed, and gives a peculiar and pleasant aromatic bitter to the must which becomes the more perceptible as the cider acquires age. 8. The trough to hold the pomace should be large enough to contain a whole cheese at once. The pomace may stand from six to twenty-four hours, according as you wish to give a higher or paler color to your cider. But it should be stirred frequently if the weather is warm to prevent fermentation. Joseph Cooper, Esq. of New Jersey, says, "the longer a cheese lies after having been ground, before pressing, the better for the cider, provided it escapes fermentation before the pressing is completed."

9. The first running from the press, if you should have your cider of the first quality, should be put by itself. Some have gone so far as to keep separate that which is obtained without pressing. An English farmer says "as fast as the fruit is ground (I need not say I use the ripest first) the pulp is put into the cheese; at the bottom of the vat is a tap through which a considerable quantity of vinous juice will run without pressing. This is the best cider, and I barrel it separately." The Farmer's Assistant, however, says "the first and last running of a cheese should be put by itself, as it is not so good as the rest."

10. "When the pressing of the apples is finished the most careful makers of cider strain it through a hair sieve, a coarse cloth, or sand, to separate it from the coarsest dregs. It must then be left to itself till it has gone through the necessary fermentation; for this purpose some put it into hogheads, and others into great tubs or vats, wide at top and narrower at bottom, containing from five to twenty hogheads. In these vessels the heaviest lees subside, and the lighter lees form a crust, which, when it begins to crack and sink gives notice of the time to draw off and barrel the cider. This is the Eng-

lish practice in general, but our farmers most usually dispense with vats, or vessels merely for the purpose of containing the must while fermenting. They put it directly into the barrels or casks in which it is intended to remain at least till racked off some time in the winter or spring. It is then deposited in a cool cellar, and the bung is usually left out of the barrels till the fermentation begins to subside. The bungs are then driven in tight, leaving a small spigot vent a while longer if necessary, when at length the spigot hole is closed and the vessel made perfectly air tight.

11. There are three fermentations of which cider is capable, viz. the *vinous*, which produces the alcohol, that gives the liquor its stimulating and exhilarating qualities; the *acid*, which turns the cider to vinegar, and the *putrid*, which totally destroys its spirit and texture and reduces it to a nauseous and poisonous liquid. The principal object in making good cider is to stop the *working* of the cider as soon as the *vinous* fermentation is completed. There are several modes by which this may be effected. The first mode is to have the vinous fermentation conducted in vessels air tight, or as nearly so as possible; thus preventing the escape of carbonic acid or fixed air, which gives it life, and causes its briskness. Cider cannot become vinegar unless it can give out carbonic acid gas, [fixed air] and receive oxygen gas [vital air] (which is the principle of acidity) from the atmosphere. If the fermentation proceeds slowly, especially in air tight vessels, the liquor is impregnated with carbonic acid, which under different circumstances would make its way into the open air. It has been a practice to pour a tumbler of oil into the bung hole of every cider cask. This entirely excludes the oxygen of the atmosphere from access to the liquor to turn it sour, and in part confines the carbonic acid which gives it life, and makes it brisk and sparkling. Another practice is to confine, by main force, the carbonic acid to the fermenting cider. Dr. Darwin says he was told by a gentleman who made a considerable quantity of cider on his estate that he procured vessels of stronger construction than usual, and directed the apple juice, as soon as it was settled, to be bunged up close, and that though he had one vessel or two burst by the expansion of the fermenting liquor, yet this rarely occurred, and that his cider never failed to be of the most excellent quality and was sold at the highest price. New cider may likewise be stopped in vessels of no more than common strength and buried pretty deeply in the ground, or immersed in spring water, in which situation we are told that it may be kept for years, and be very fine when taken up.

12. It is likewise said that a handful of powdered clay, or a quarter of a pound of salt petre, or the same quantity of alum put into a barrel of cider when fresh from the press, or before the fermentation has begun will so check and regulate that process that the barrel may be stopped tight immediately, and then will retain all its fixed air.

TO BE CONTINUED.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

Although we have already published, vol. i, p. 273, an official account of the premiums offered to the competitors at this exhibition, we think it cannot be amiss to give the following from the Columbian Centinel, which is judiciously abridged, and may accommodate some of our subscribers, who are not in possession of our first volume.

The Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and the Public Sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Brighton, under the direction of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, encouraged by the patronage of the Legislature, will be on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of the present month of October, to commence on each day at 9 o'clock, A. M. Some months since, the Trustees circulated throughout the State, a full sheet of their Premiums and Regulations, many of which it is not necessary now to repeat, as experiments for competition have been made. We therefore need only give a selection of some, and a summary of other Premiums, which it is believed are the most liberal offered in this, or any other State.

PREMIUMS FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull, raised in Massachusetts, above one year old, \$30; next best do. do. \$20; next best do. do. \$10.—For the best Bull Calf, from 5 to 12 months old, \$15; next best do. do. \$10; next best do. do. \$5.—For the best Cow, not less than 3 years old, \$30 next best do. do. \$20; next best do. do. \$10.—For the best Heifer, from 1 to 3 years old, with or without calf, \$15; next best do. do. \$10; next best do. do. \$7.—For the best Ox, fitted for slaughter, regard to be had to the mode and expense of fattening, \$30; next best do. do. \$25; next best do. do. \$15.—For the best pair of Working Oxen, \$30; next best do. do. \$25; next best do. do. \$20; next best do. do. \$15; next best do. do. \$10.—For the best Spayed Heifers, not less than one year old, \$25.—For the best Spayed Sows, not less than four in number, and not less than five months old, \$20.

[The claimant to be entitled to either of these two last premiums, must state, in writing, the mode of operation and treatment, in a manner satisfactory to the Trustees.]

For the best Merino Wethers, not less than six in number, having respect to form and fleece, \$15; next best do. do. \$5.—For the best Native Wethers, not less than six in number, do. \$10; next best do. do. \$5.—For the best Merino Ram, do. \$15; next best do. \$10.—For the best Merino Ewes, not less than five in number, do. \$20; next best do. do. \$10.—For the best Boar, not exceeding two years old, \$12; next best do. do. \$8; next best do. do. \$5.—For the best Sow, \$12; next best do. do. \$8; next best do. do. \$5.—For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, nor less than four months old, nor more than eight, \$10; next best do. do. \$5.

[None of the above animals will be entitled to premiums, unless they are wholly bred in the State of Massachusetts.]

For the best Ram which shall be imported into this State, after this advertisement, and before the 15th day of October next, of the improved Leicester breed of long woolled sheep, \$75, or a gold medal of that value, at the option of the importer; next best do. do. \$50.—For the best Ewe, of the same breed, imported under the

same terms, and for the like superior qualities, \$60; next best do. do. \$40.—To the person who shall import into this State, from Europe, a Male and Female Goat, of the pure Cashmere breed, \$100.

The persons claiming these premiums to engage to keep the imported animals within the State.

No animal, for which to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any future premium of the Society, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

Any of the above Stock, when raised and still owned at the time of the exhibition, by the person who raised them, will entitle the claimant to an allowance of ten per cent. in addition. But Sheep, to be entitled to any of the above premiums, must be raised by the person entering them.

Here follow thirty-nine premiums of from five to thirty dollars each, (the total amounting to \$597,) for various AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS, for raising Indian Corn, greatest quantity of Vegetables, Wheat, Barley, Millet, Carrots, Potatoes, Beets, Parsnips, Mangel Wurzel, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Onions, and Cabbages. Also, for experiments on "Soiling Cattle;" turning in Green Crops for manure; ascertaining the best season for laying down land for Grass; for raising Dry Pigs and Beans, and Flax, for taking up good Honey; and the best management of Bees; for the best Cheese and Butter, the best Cider and Currant Wine, and to ascertain the utility and comparative value of the Cobs of Indian Corn, when used with or without grain itself, ground or broken.

The Regulations require, in addition to others, that in relation to all vegetables, except Potatoes, Onions, and common Turnips, the fair average weight of at least twenty bushels must be attested; and if there be hay scales in the town in which raised, not less than three average cart loads must be weighed.

The claims under this head, together with the evidences of the actual product, must be delivered, free of expense, to BENJAMIN GILES, Esq. of Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, of this Society, on or before the first day of December next—the Trustees not intending to decide upon claims under the head of Agricultural Experiments, until their meeting in December.

FOR INVENTIONS.

Premiums from 20 to 30 dollars are offered to the person who shall have most successfully used the *Drill Plough*; or who shall have invented the best *Machine for Pulverizing Plaster*; and to any one who shall produce any Agricultural implement, of his own invention, and which in the opinion of the Trustees shall be deserving of a premium. Persons who have taken out Patents for their inventions are not thereby excluded from competition.

FOR FOREST TREES.

These premiums are one of \$100, and three of \$50 each, for the best plantation of *White Oak Trees*, to be raised from the acorn, not less than 1000 trees per acre; the best do. of *White Ash* and *Larch Trees*, raised from the seeds, not less than 1000 per acre; the best Orchard of *Apple Trees*, not less than 100 in number, planted since the spring of 1815, and to be inspected

in 1827; and for the best *Live Hedge*, made either of White or Cocksput Thorn, planted in 1820.

FOR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Ten premiums of from five to twenty dollars, for best specimens of fine Broadcloth, best superintine and second best Cassimere and Satinets, best Sole Leather, and best dressed Cal Skins.

FOR HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Thirty-one premiums, of from 3 to 20 dollars each, for Woolen Cloth, double and milled Kersey, Coating, Flannel, Carpeting, Stair Carpeting, Blankets, Woolen Knit Hose, Worsted Hose, and Half Hose, Woolen Gloves, Linen Diaper, Table Linen, Sewing Silk, Linen Cloth, and for the best specimen of any Cotton fabrics in private families, not less than five pieces.

All the above Manufactures (except where of cotton) must be of the growth and manufacture of this Commonwealth. Animals, Manufactures, or Articles, may be offered for premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they may have received a premium from a County Agriculture Society. Persons who prefer medals to money may have their option; and the Trustees may award either one of the Society's gold or silver medals in lieu of pecuniary premiums. The premiums to be paid within 10 days, and those not demanded within six months will be deemed as having been gratuitously given to aid the funds of the Society.

PLOWING MATCH.

On THURSDAY, the 16th, Premiums will be given to the owners and ploughmen of three Ploughs, drawn by one yoke of oxen, which shall be adjudged, by a competent Committee, to have performed the *best work, at least expense of labor*, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. Notice has been given, that a piece of ground has been provided for twenty ploughs—ten double and ten single teams; and that entries may be made of the names of the competitors until the morning of the 15th. Preference will be given to those who enter first; but if, on counting the list at the hour appointed, precisely, those first named do not appear, the next in order will be preferred. There will be two Committees, of three persons each—one to be the judges of the ploughing by the double teams, the other of the ploughing by the single teams—the latter to have assigned to them a part of the field distinct from that of the double teams.

Premiums as follows, (being the same for the double and single teams.)

First Plough \$15, Ploughman 3, Driver 4. Second Plough \$10, Ploughman 5, Driver 3. Third Plough \$5, Ploughman 3, Driver 2.

In each case, if there be no Driver, both sums to be awarded to the Ploughman.

The persons intending to contend for the Prizes, must give notice, in writing, to S. W. Fomeroy, or Gorham Parsons, Esqrs. of Brighton. The competitors will also be considered as agreeing to follow such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Committee, on the subject. The Ploughs to be ready to start at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The result of the last Ploughing Matches at Brighton, and the satisfaction expressed by many of their agricultural brethren, will induce the Society to continue these premiums annually.

in connexion with the Cattle Show, as an efficacious means of exciting emulation and improvement in the use and construction of the most important instrument of agriculture.

Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for premiums, are requested to give notice in proof, either by letter (post paid) stating the article, or to make personal application to Mr. Nathan Winship, at Brighton, on or before the 14th day of October, and requesting him to enter such notice or application, so that tickets may be ready at 9 o'clock on the 15th. No person will be considered as a competitor, who has not given such notice, or made such application for entry, on or before the time above specified.

All articles of manufactures and inventions, shall be entered and deposited in the Society's Rooms, on Monday, the 13th of October, and will be examined by the Committees on Tuesday, the 14th, the day before the Cattle Show; and no person but the Trustees shall be admitted to examine them before the Show. The articles so exhibited, must be left till after the Show, for the gratification of the public.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule relative to entries, as well as the other rules prescribed.

The examination of stock, (except working oxen) will take place on the 15th, and the trial Working Oxen, examination of Inventions, and Ploughing Match, on the 16th of October.

The Trustees also propose to appropriate, on the second day of the Cattle Show, their Pens to the public sale of any Animals, that have been offered for premium, and also of any others. It is considered by them, as possessing fine qualities; and their Halls for the public sale of Manufactures. Both sales to take place at half past eleven o'clock, precisely. And for all Articles or Manufactures, that are intended to be sold, notice must be given to the Secretary, before 10 o'clock of the 16th. Auctioneers will be provided by the Trustees. By order of the Trustees,

R. SULLIVAN,
J. PRINCE,
G. FARNSON, } Committee.
E. H. DERBY, }

Rules and Regulations, to be observed at the Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and Public Sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Brighton, on Wednesday the 15th and Thursday the 16th of October, 1823.

—At 9 o'clock, A. M. of Wednesday the 15th, the Members of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, will meet in their Hall for the admission of members, &c. At half past 10 o'clock, a procession will be formed by the Marshals, to proceed to the Meeting House, where the Ploughing Match will be offered by Rev. Dr. Foster, and the President will announce the arrangements, and the names of the several Committees on premiums. Immediately after they will proceed to their several duties.

—All Stock entered for Premium, must be in the Pens at 8 A. M. according to the numbers on their Tickets, as furnished by the Secretary, and under the direction of the Marshals.

I.—Gentlemen who have Fine Animals, not entered for Premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their Field, where Pens will be allotted to them, subject to the same rules with those who contend for premiums.

IV.—No Animal can be removed from the Pens, but by permission of a Marshal or Trustee.

V.—The avenue between the ranges of Pens, is intended exclusively for the Trustees, Committees, Members of the Society, and invited persons; it is therefore requested and expected, that no other person enter the same, but at the invitation of one of the Trustees; but the Field will be free to all.

VI.—All Articles, under the head of "Domestic and Household manufactures," it must be carefully noticed, are to be deposited in the Society's Rooms, on Monday the 13th, to be examined by the committee on Tuesday the 14th, being the day before the Cattle Show. Persons offering them, will hand to the Secretary, the necessary Certificates of the growth of the Wool and Flax, and of the Manufacture, being within the State of Massachusetts, as they are not permitted themselves to be present at the examination by the Committee; but they are expected afterwards to see to their own goods, which are not allowed to be removed from the Hall until after the public sale on the 16th.

VII.—All persons offering Articles under the head of "Inventions," will place them in the Lower Hall, on the West Side, as directed by the person who will be there to receive them, on Monday the 13th, and on Tuesday the 14th, at 9 A. M. they will attend the Committee, furnished with evidence of their usefulness, &c. agreeably to the premium list.

VIII.—All persons offering Butter, Cheese, Cider, and Currant Wine, must have them at the Hall on Monday the 13th or before 10 A. M. of Tuesday the 14th, all having a private mark, and a sealed paper, giving a full statement of the Cider and Wine making. The best barrel of Cider and gallon of Currant Wine, which obtain the first premium, will be made use of at the Society's Dinner, on Wednesday the 15th.

IX.—Those persons offering Working Oxen (having regularly entered them) will arrange them in the Society's Field, under the direction of a Marshal, and must thereafter be under the direction of the Committee for that purpose.

X.—Those persons who have entered ploughs for the Matches as well as those who intend so to do before 9 A. M. of the 16th, will please observe the new regulations on that head in the premium lists, and have their ploughs on the ground before 9 o'clock, as precisely at that hour the lists will be called over.

XI.—The following Gentlemen being appointed Marshals, Col. Lusher Gay, Maj. Wheeler, G. W. Beale, Esq. Col. S. Jaques, and Capt. Isaac Cook, it is expected that every person having business at the Show, will follow their directions, as also those of the Trustees of the Society, so that proper order and regularity may be supported.

XII.—As the Chairman of each Committee will prepare their own Rules and Regulations, it is expected and required, that all persons having business with either Committee will govern themselves accordingly.

XIII.—The Premiums will be awarded on the 16th, at 4 P. M. in the Meeting House, and the Treasurer will immediately after, in the Society's Hall, pay all premiums, those the most distant from home first. It must be remembered that any premiums which are not claimed in Six Months, are considered as generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

XIV.—The examination of all Animals will

take place on Wednesday the 15th; the trial of Working Oxen and Ploughing Matches on Thursday the 16th; and the Public Sales of Animals and Manufactures on Thursday the 16th.

XV.—All Fat Animals must be weighed before entering the Pens, at the expense of their owners.

XVI.—Animals to be sold at Public Auction on the 2d day of the Show (agreeably to notice in the Hand Bill for premiums) must be entered, and a description of the same given the Secretary on the 15th, to enable them to enter the proper Pens on the morning of the 16th, the sale whereof will commence in regular order at half after 11 o'clock precisely. An Auctioneer will attend to the sale, free of charge to the owners, who must be responsible for the delivery of their own animals, in conformity to the conditions of the sale. The sale of Manufactures will commence in the Hall at 12 o'clock. Proprietors of Goods will have a list prepared to hand to the Auctioneer; they are also expected to collect their own monies: it being fully understood, that the Auctioneer is only to bid off the same, free of any expense; and the sale will commence with the first entry, and proceed on regularly.

XVII.—Any members of the Society who have not received their Certificates, will find Mr. Kuhn attending for that purpose, at their Office in the Agricultural Hall, who will deliver them, on payment of Five Dollars, the sum agreed upon instead of all annual assessments. The same person will also on application in season, furnish Tickets for the Dinner at the old Bull's Head Tavern.

XVIII.—The Hall will be opened on Wednesday the 15th, between the hours of 9 and 12, for the sole purpose of giving Ladies an opportunity of viewing the Manufactures, and some of the Trustees will be there to wait upon them; and the owners of goods are expected, on both public days of Show and Sale, to attend to and exhibit their own articles. The Trustees can devise no better mode to prevent loss and damage to goods, and at the same time give the public an opportunity to view them.

XIX.—No person whatever will be admitted into the Halls only on Wednesday the 15th, and Thursday the 16th, except those having business there.

GORHAM PARSONS, } Committee
JOHN PRINCE, } of
P. C. BROOKS, } Arrangements.
S. G. PERKINS, }

September, 1823.

Method of preserving Grapes.—Take a cask or barrel, inaccessible to the external air, and put into it a layer of bran, dried in an oven, or of ashes well dried and sifted. Upon this, place a layer of grapes well cleaned, and gathered in the afternoon of a dry day, before they are perfectly ripe. Proceed thus with alternate layers of bran and grapes, till the barrel is full, taking care that the grapes do not touch each other, and to let the last layer be of bran; then close the barrel, so that the air may not be able to penetrate, which is an essential point. Grapes, thus packed, will keep nine or even twelve months. To restore them to their freshness, cut the end of the stalk of each bunch of grapes, and put that of white grapes into white wine, and that of black grapes into red wine, as you would put flowers into water, to revive or keep them fresh.

The following is quoted with approbation in a work published the present year, in Edinburgh and London, entitled, "*Journal of a Horticultural Tour through some parts of Flanders, Holland, and the north of France, by a Deputation of the Caldonian Horticultural Society.*" We had before observed, that orchards commonly flourished remarkably, and were unusually fruitful on the sides of hills, and other uneven ground; but had formed no conjecture respecting the cause of this singular effect, which, we think is satisfactorily explained by what is here presented. **EDITOR.**

On the Advantages of planting Fruit Trees on Declivities, in a letter from the Rev. John Walker to Lord Kames, dated Moffat, Feb. 18, 1773.

Dodart first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep, it pushes both towards the hill, and towards the declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is an attraction between the upper surface of leaves and light, I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it from experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of leaves and the surface of the earth. This I consider as the cause of the phenomenon.

I had long observed, that the most fruitful orchards, and the most fertile trees, are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile will they prove. But I was never satisfied as to the cause of it, till I called to mind the above observation of Dodart; which occurred to me when I was in the town of Jedburgh. There is more fruit about that place, and more fruit-bearing wood upon the trees, than I have seen in any other part of Scotland; but its orchards and fruit-gardens are mostly situated in very steep places.

It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a plain, however, they incline to shoot upwards; and therefore art is called in by skillful gardeners, and applied in various ways to check their perpendicular, and to promote their lateral growth. But this point, which can only be gained upon a plain by art, is obtained upon a declivity by nature. There a tree loses its tendency to shoot upwards, and in order to preserve its branches parallel with the surface, is constrained to put them in a lateral direction.

Hence an important rule in the choice of orchards and gardens.

From the Brattleborough Messenger.

Observations on the construction of Farm Buildings, Gardens, &c.

It is not the design of the writer to give a general plan of all the buildings necessary for a farmer to carry on his occupation to advantage; but merely to give a few hints which strike him as worth noticing.

OF THE HOUSE.

It is very desirable, in our cold climate, to construct our houses so as to guard as much as possible against the inclemency of the winter, with the least possible degree of fuel. *1st.* Our kitchens and sitting rooms ought never to have a door open directly from the open air. By having a small entry on the inside of the house, or a porch without, an atmosphere is created of a medium temperature between the air of the

room in which the fire is, and the outward air; and consequently much cold air is prevented from getting into the house. *2d.* It is a good plan to have the staircase between the upper and lower rooms tightly enclosed: by this means the torrent of cold air that comes down from our chambers to our lower rooms, would in a great measure be prevented. Those who have made use of a good cooking stove, and have got thoroughly acquainted with the comforts of it, will seldom be persuaded to part with it at scarce any price. Thomson's, James' and Connel's stoves are all good patterns. The Lenox stove, so called, from being cast at Lenox, Mass. having the oven underneath, is much liked. The Putney stove is good except for large rooms; it consumes a good deal of fuel: if it had some pipe to it, I should like it better, but those who have them admire them for cooking. For those farmers who make economy a great object, it is an excellent plan to have the pipe of the kitchen stove go through the sitting room.

OF THE WORK SHOP.

It is of very great importance to a farmer to have a shop in which he can work in rainy weather and in the winter season. Every farmer should be something of a mechanic: a very little experience will enable him to use the most common carpenter's and joiner's tools. A small farmer who sends for a mechanic to do every little job, must expect to die poor: few are so improvident. But I would not stop here—I am convinced that most of our farmers would make more money if they made a point of carrying on some mechanical business in the winter.

New England farmers, as a class of people, are perhaps the most ingenious in the known world; but from the fall to the spring little comparatively is to be done in agriculture, and consequently, they do but little. What they get in the summer they too often spend in the winter by contracting a habit of lounging in stores and taverns. "*When people have nothing to do the Devil sets them to work.*" To improve our short summers to advantage, most farmers in the winter should be mechanics, and most of our mechanics in the summer months should be farmers:—This would have a wonderful effect to preserve their constitutions. Our shoes, hats, clothes, ploughs, carts, sleds, and indeed all our implements of agriculture and most kinds of household furniture should be made in winter.

FEEDING STOCKS.

As a further improvement in the feeding of cattle, I would recommend that the shucks [husks] be well wet with brine, as they are stowed away in the fall. This was recommended to me last winter, and was done in this way: as many shucks were thrown in the house at a time, as would raise it six inches, after being well trod down; as soon as they were sufficiently trod, the surface was well sprinkled with brine; as many more were then put in, and the same process observed, until the whole were put away. In this way one bushel and a half of salt were applied to the shucks taken from a hundred bushels of corn, and the consequence was, my shucks were heartily eaten by my cattle, and until last winter, they never would eat them, as long as they could get pea vines. This is not all the advantage resulting from salting them; it was very evident that they were ren-

dered much more nourishing, as the dry cattle which were fed on the shucks alone, were in nearly as good order as those which were fed on the vines. To do this properly, they should not be made so wet as to heat and mould. The expense need not be counted at all, as cattle, while these shucks are given them will require no other salting.

As there is so little economy observed in fattening hogs in this part of the country, I beg leave to notice this subject, and point out a better and cheaper mode. The common practice is to put them in a large pen and throw the corn on the ground; in a wet season, they are soon up to their knees in mire, and not a dry spot to lay on. In this situation there must be much corn wasted, and they cannot possibly thrive but very slowly. My practice has been to make two square pens adjoining; they are both floored with rails, and one of them is so covered as to turn the rain, and is well littered with leaves or straw, and fresh litter added at least once a week. In the other pen a trough is placed in which they are fed from twice to three times a day. One meal they are fed of peas, and the other two on corn; it is sometimes boiled and well salted, and at other times raw. This has been my practice for three winters and my hogs have always fattened very fast and at much less than those fed in the uncomfortable manner above described.

Last winter, after killing off half of my fattening hogs, the others were fed altogether of fine corn meal, and although the weather had got much more severe, they fattened much faster than they had done before, and ate still less.

Last winter, when my fields were cut, I commenced feeding my little stock of out hogs on corn; their allowance was six quarts; but when the weather became severe, they fell away far on this allowance. I then laid the corn aside and had four quarts of corn meal boiled every day, in ten gallons of water, until it boiled down to about eight; in this half a pint of salt was occasionally thrown while boiling when done it was taken up into a large tub, and given them the next day, and in one week from the day this practice was adopted, they looked much better, and from that time increased in flesh. When the spring opened, they were fed only three times a week, in the same manner and in the month of May, reduced to twice a week, and by the middle of June it was discontinued. Had I persisted in giving them six quarts of raw corn, I am satisfied more than half would not have seen the spring.

I have also adopted the practice of grinding all my horse corn in fine meal, and find that save a third after paying the toll.

J. D. GALLARD.

From Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture ON THE MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

By the President of the Agricultural Society of Steuben County.

I am very much pleased with the prospect of another agricultural volume, and wish to contribute to it whatever lies in my power. Having turned my attention, for a few years past to the raising of sheep, I think my experience has enabled me to make some observations, which may be of service to my brother farmers.

There are two subjects, connected with the raising of sheep, to which I beg leave to direct

er attention. The one is, the most proper of the year to turn the bucks into the flock—the other is, the shearing of lambs. On former subject my practice differs from most others. I am an advocate for raising early lambs. The practice of keeping the bucks till the fore part of November, I believe injurious, and one cause why so many flocks degenerate. It is unnatural. Providence has pointed out the best season for animals to breed; that time the females are in season, and I do not believe we shall gain any thing by altering the course of nature. We suffer every individual to take its own course. My arguments in favor of the practice of suffering the bucks to lie with the flock during the whole year, are the following:—When the bucks are put into a flock late in the season, so many are in season at the same time, that the spring are feeble. The cold winds and frequent storms of the spring, together with the cruelty of keeping sheep confined at that time of the year, I have found more destructive to them than the cold nights of winter. It is also more difficult to keep late lambs over the next winter. Early lambs are also apt to have lambs the first year. My practice is to keep sheep sheltered from rain by open sheds, and shut up sheep and lambs about one week in a warm stable; and when they are a month old, they eat hay with the flock. But the sheep must be continually kept up with corn and succulent vegetables, or they will neither give milk for their lambs, or bear fine wool. There is one more benefit which arises from the practice of raising early lambs, which is, the opportunity it gives for shearing them in the summer.

I have had two years' experience in that practice, and am much pleased with it. My wool averaged, when washed perfectly clean, twenty ounces to the lamb, and sold for fifty cents a pound. The fleeces of the yearlings, having been well washed on the sheep's back, averaged about two pounds and a half. The wool was the best I ever sheared. It was of the first staple, but even, and exceedingly fine and soft. It is well known to growers of fine wool, that the fleeces of yearling sheep are not good, because the outer ends of the wool are coarse and dead. Hence it is necessary to clip such fleeces, before they can be manufactured into cloth. This evil is wholly remedied by shearing the lambs.

The time for shearing lambs is generally supposed to be about the first of August; but if lambs are allowed to fall in the winter, I think it almost a month too late. They ought to be sheared as early as possible, that the succeeding fleece, may have more time to grow. That the lamb may be eased of his "cumulous load," before the hot weather is in a measure past.

I submit these remarks with diffidence, as I am not much accustomed to writing; and especially as my ideas, in one particular, differ from those of most of my brethren in the profession.

From the same.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

By RUSSELL WOODWARD, of Suffolk.

Having formerly kept a large number of cows, I observed many amongst them that dried

up their milk so early in the fall, that they were not profitable, while others, with the same keeping, gave milk in plenty until late in the season. I likewise have often heard my neighbors observe, that some of their cows, though very good in the fore part of the season, dried up of their milk so early, that they were unprofitable, and they should have to put them off; accordingly found it expedient to find out the cause, if possible; and when I brought to mind the ways that some of my young cows had been kept and milked, I attributed the cause to the milking of them the first season they gave milk; and by many experiments since, I have found that young cows, the first year they give milk, may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time required, say from the first of May to the first of February following, and will give milk late always after, with careful milking. But if they are left to dry up of their milk early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up of their milk each succeeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much past that time in any succeeding year. In 1820, I had two heifers, which had calves in April, and after getting them gentle, I set a boy to milk them for the season, (which is often done the first season, on account of their having small teats;) he was careless, and dried them both off in August. Although I felt satisfied I should lose the greater part of the profit of them afterwards, yet I took it upon me the following year to milk them myself, and give them good feed, but to no purpose. I could not make them give milk much past the time they dried the year before. I have two cows now that were milked the first year they had calves, until near the time of their calving again, and have continued to give milk as late ever since, if we will milk them.

From the Boston Recorder.

LIGHTNING RODS.

MR. WILLIS—I see in the Recorder frequent accounts of damage done to buildings, and lives lost, by lightning; and also frequent recommendations to the people to secure their buildings by proper conductors. All this is very well; but people will never be persuaded to erect Lightning Rods, till they are in some measure convinced of their utility. The popular opinion is, that a conductor for lightning, instead of security against, only serves to invite the bolt; and that there are more buildings injured by lightning that have conductors, than there are that have not, in proportion to the whole; and this opinion is probably not altogether ill founded.

I have for several years been in the habit of examining all the conductors I conveniently could, and I find the greater part of them very deficient in one way or another.

The greatest deficiency I have noticed is in the want of a free communication with moist earth. When a rod is in all other respects perfect, and deficient in this, so far from being a safeguard, it only increases the danger it was intended to avert.

I have known, and by good authority have heard of several buildings, having conductors, but which did hardly touch the earth, being damaged by lightning. Among the many is the meeting house in Reading, Mass. In the course of the present summer the lightning came down the rod, and went off near the bottom into, and damaged the house. This was undoubtedly because, by reason of the rod not going more than two inches into the ground, the electrical fluid could not pass off as fast as it was received, and the rod became overcharged.

Lightning rods are generally made and put up by persons wholly unacquainted with the principles of electricity, and what is necessary to constitute a safe conductor.

I shall, therefore, endeavor to give some directions for the information of those who are unacquainted with the subject, and who have not the means of information.

The rod should be made of round, smooth iron, at least three quarters of an inch in diameter, and when it can conveniently be done, instead of linking, should be smoothly welded together; but when by reason of its length or otherwise it is inconvenient to weld the whole rod, let it be smoothly connected, by screwing the end of one part into the end of another. There should be five or more points, one in the centre, perpendicular, and the other oblique. They should be filed to a sharp, slender point, and tipped with silver. The points should be elevated at least five or six feet above the highest part of the building. The bottom of the rod should go into the earth six or seven feet, and terminate in a bed of two or three bushels of wet charcoal. The wet coal covered with earth will probably retain dampness longer than any other substance.

A conductor constructed and put up agreeably to the above directions, will perfectly secure a building for twenty feet on every side. When a building is more than forty feet long, for perfect security, there should be two or more rods, calculating one rod for every forty feet.

The whole expense of one rod for a two story building, including the silversing the points will not exceed \$50.

From the National Intelligencer.

ELDER.

[Sanbucus, Linn.]

The virtues of this shrub, which is found in abundance in our fields, and is now in full bloom, are not sufficiently known among us. In continental Europe it is valued and is used with success in many diseases. Chaptal, Parmenier and others, in their admirable Dictionary of natural history, applied to the arts and to domestic economy, say, that from Hippocrates down to the present day it has been employed in medicine, and its virtues and properties unequivocally confirmed by time and experience.

Its flowers are resolute, anodyne, and emollient. Infused and drank like tea, they provoke and establish perspiration in certain fevers, colds, and catarrhs; fried with eggs they are an agreeable purge; applied as a fomentation in cases of erysipelas, they reduce the heat and irritation, and prove excellent in all disorders of the skin. Warm and applied to the forehead

and temples they cure the megrim. They are used in vapor bath for swollen legs, particularly in the dropsy, in which disorder the berries, inner bark, and roots of this plant are used with great effect as a diuretic and purgative. From the berries a *rob* or thick juice is extracted, which is given with success in bowel complaints, and in the dysentery.

The flowers give a fine perfume to vinegar, and to wine the flavor of muscat; apples, when laid on a bed of these flowers when dried, and then confined from the air, acquire an exquisite taste. A decoction of its berries dyes linen when passed through alum water, of a green brown color; and excellent brandy can be distilled from them. An English farmer in the county of Devonshire, in a season when the whole of the vegetation in his neighborhood had been destroyed by caterpillars, grasshoppers, and other insects, observed that the Elder remained untouched in full health and vigor; this induced him to make an experiment which was attended with perfect success. With boughs of the Elder tied together he went over his grounds, whipping and brushing gently his cabbage plants, turnips, and even wheat, which drove off all the insects, and they never returned. He then tried the same operation on his fruit trees with equal effect. Since this discovery has been made known, some boil the branches and leaves of this plant in water, and then sprinkle this decoction over young plants, which is said to preserve them effectually from destruction by insects. A particular account of this experiment was communicated many years ago to the Royal Society, by Christopher Gullet.

The leaves and flowers of this plant when sprinkled with molasses and laid in places infested by cockroaches and ants, will drive them off.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

As the season has now arrived for retting Flax, I thought the most modern mode of water or pond retting, would be acceptable to some of thy readers.

Having formed a pond or vat, of the size suited to the crop raised, let the flax be placed therein in bundles, with sufficient water to cover the whole three or four inches. On the flax lay some refuse boards, which are to be covered with sods, so as to exclude the sun and air. Should the weather prove warm, in four days it will be found retted, which is readily ascertained by drying a few stalks and trying them in the usual manner. Should it not prove sufficiently retted, it must be tried daily until it be so found, which seldom exceeds the fifth day unless the water is extremely cold in which it is immersed. When it is in a proper state, remove the sods and boards and take your bundles to a new mown sward and spread them, and when perfectly dry, house it and it is ready for breaking. In forming the pond or vat, care must be taken to prevent the escape of the water therefrom and to exclude the entrance of any, after the retting has commenced.

This mode has several advantages over dew retting. 1. Expedition. 2. No danger of losing the crop. 3. It will yield 10 to 15 per cent. more flax, and will sell for one cent per pound more at market, and likewise the facilities in bleaching it will be considerably increased. If

several farmers would join in forming the pond or vat, the expense to each would be found trivial.

Method for preserving Peas green for winter.—Put into a kettle of hot water any quantity of fresh shelled green Peas; and after just letting them boil up, pour them into a colander. When the liquor has drained off, pour them into a large thick cloth, cover them with another, make them quite dry, and set them once or twice in a coal oven to harden a little, after which, put them into paper bags, and hang them up in the kitchen for use. To prepare them when wanted, they are to be first soaked well for an hour or more, and then put into warm water and boiled with a little butter.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1823.

REMARKS

On the Frothing or Foaming of Horses at the Mouth, in the fall of the year, called "*Salivation of Horses*," "*Salivary Defluxions of Horses*," or "*Slavers of Horses*."

[Concluded from page 70.]

Mr. Abraham Perlee, whose communication on the subject of this article, was adverted to in our last, gives the following account of the plant, which he supposes to be the cause of *Salivary Defluxions in Horses*. "There are three species of Euphorbia common in our fields: the *maculata*, *cansicensis*, and *corolata*, of Linnaeus. There are more species of euphorbia natives, and some *exotic species* now flourish in our country, but their peculiar habits confine them to certain districts. Of the three species above mentioned, either would probably cause salivation if masticated: but the peculiarities of the *maculata* [spotted kind] render it the only one likely to be eaten by horses. None of them will be eaten if not situated or presented, as to be taken into the animal's mouth along with some agreeable grass, as clover. The *corolata* is a large plant, towering above the grasses, and therefore easily avoided. The *cansicensis* is an humble plant, attaching itself close to the ground without elevating any of its branches; and seldom flourishing among the grasses, but generally confined to open grounds, or cornfields, road-sides, &c. on these accounts it is seldom eaten. The *maculata* delighting in the well cultivated clover ground, and when closely surrounded by the clover, attaining to about the same height, and sending off many slender spreading branches, is very likely to be taken in with the clover by the larger mouthed animals. It comes forward, flowers and ripens its seed about the same time with the second crop of clover. And as clover seed is generally gathered from the second crop, it must be very liable to have some of the *euphorbia maculata* gathered with it, if any of it had grown among the clover; and in this way may be extensively diffused through the country.

"As but few of the grasses, except timothy, were propagated by seed to any considerable extent in this country before the introduction of clover, and as the low flat grounds on which timothy grows, and the close soil it forms about its roots are unfavorable to the *euphorbia maculata*, it is not singular, that, before the cultivation of clover, it should have been confined to the margin of fields and open uncultivated grounds, its native place. As this plant is not furnished with any of those astonishingly curious apparatus for dispersing its seeds that many are, and not eaten by any animal except by accident, it has not the advantages of any

means of emigrating from its native location, previous to its connexion with its friendly associate, clover.

"All the plants of the genus euphorbia contain an extremely acrid juice;—many of them stand at the head of the catalogue of vegetable poisons, many of them, when rubbed on the skin will produce excoriation; and the least acid, when taken into the mouth act as powerful masticatories. The euphorbia *maculata* possesses its greatest acrimony when in flower, a little before; and at that time the salivation has been observed to be most prevalent. Most plants when the sun is hot and the air is dry, lose much of their virtue. This is also the case with the euphorbia *maculata*, for the reason may containing it, thoroughly dried in the sun will not be nearly so productive of salivation, as when it has been slowly dried in cloudy weather. This circumstance it is worth attending to in gathering it, containing it."

Mr. Perlee observed that horses and hogs were the only animals, which he had taken notice of that were subject to salivation. But the Editor of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society says, "several members of the Society have remarked cattle, sheep and swine as well as horses, to be affected by the seed and crop of clover as well as other grasses." Mr. Perlee thinks that there are other plants besides the euphorbia that will act as masticatories, but believes there are but few of them flourishing in our fields, which are able to be eaten by animals feeding on grass; and of serves in conclusion, "I am perfectly satisfied that the euphorbia *maculata* will produce it; and I have a way observed it to abound in the fields where pyramism was prevalent."

Dr. William Baldwin, of Wilmington, Delaware, is a letter to the author of the above extracts, published in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, vol. ii, p. 336, says, "a memoir was read a few years ago, before the Linnean Society of Philadelphia on the pythias of horses, in which the author states the Euphorbia *maculata* to be the cause," but observes that he had not seen the memoir; and adds, "Dr. Barton informed me that he believed several vegetables had a similar effect with the E. *maculata* in producing the *slubbers*; and that he had known this dangerous disease to be produced by dry clover, which he supposed to be in a diseased state."

There are a great many species of Euphorbia. Linnaeus made, we believe, 150 different sorts, and Wildenow no less than 300. Probably they may not all be found in America, and perhaps we may have some kinds which are not known to the botanists of Europe. As it is the spotted kind, however, to which the mischief in this case is attributed, we shall give such descriptions of that plant as we find in botanical works of acknowledged authority.

"**EUPHORBIA MACULATA. L. Spotted Spurge.**

Leaves serrate, oblong, hairy; flowers axillary, solitary; branches spreading.

"A flat plant. Stems spreading close to the ground. Leaves oblong, obtuse, obscurely serrulate on the upper part, edged with hairs, and frequently with a dark spot in the centre. Flowers very small, capsule hairy. Found in sandy soils. June, July. Annual."—*Bigelow's Florida Bostoniensis*, p. 115.

"The leaves are oblong, toothed, spotted and hairy the flowers stand singly in their bosoms.

"This is an annual, native of North America; a low plant which scarcely rises from the ground, but grows about five or six inches long. The stalk is brown; the leaves are of a dusky color, with white hairs and black spots; the flowers are yellowish."—*Hills' Vegetable System*, vol. x, p. 579.

If our conjectures are right respecting the cause of the slavers, the remedy is obvious. Exterminate the weed by tillage, and be careful not to intro-

it in your grass seed, or any other seed which you use in your course of crops. Some excellent observations on the "evil of sowing a mixture of impure with grain or grass seed," by O. Fiske, Esq. may be seen in our first volume, p. 222. We would add following from "Notices to a Young Farmer," a able tract by Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania.

Be careful to eradicate all *poisonous plants*, in pastures and fields. You will find in books, what want in experience, proofs of the necessity of this caution; and you will learn the dangers to which they are liable in this regard. Some plants are poisons to some beasts; though safe and salutary to us. A reasonable knowledge of the useful parts of any, without burdening yourself with its endless nomenclature; would enable you to distinguish plants by their properties. A *packet Magnifying Glass* (always be at hand; as not only highly useful in distinguishing plants and the enemies infesting them; but you could examine the particles composing them; and ascertain their qualities and uses. This I afford entertainment, whilst it promoted your interests. Nothing is more necessary in the inspection of whether of grain or grasses: You can discover, your glass, unsoundness or malady in the one; and of weeds and injurious seeds in the other. No person should trust the naked eye, when purchasing grass seeds particularly; wherein poisonous or noxious seeds are frequently mixed; and many are apt, as to be invisible to unassisted sight."

From the American Farmer.

SALIVATION OF HORSES.

SKINNER, having seen in your paper of the 6th instant some remarks on the salivation of horses, it put me in mind of a young Irishman who resides in this neighborhood, who said that parsley seeds were sown with clover seeds, horses would not be liable to salivation. The experiment is worth the trial, as no expense would be incurred thereby. I only recollect that 4 years ago, I saw a publication recommending wing parsley as a pasture for sheep, the writer having cured his flock of the pest by its use.

Yours, &c.

A friend to Agricultural Improvement.
Rich, Aug. 15, 1823.

FOREIGN.

last accounts from England are to the evening of the 27th August. They are disastrous to the Spaniards, and indicate that the Spaniards had nearly succeeded in opposing the will of their invaders. Corunna, according to one report, was suffering on the 16th of the horrors of a severe bombardment, and the place was on fire in several places. Another rumor is that Corunna and Algeiras had both capitulated on the 14th of August. It was asserted and believed at Paris that an arrangement between the Duke of Angoulême and the Cortes was nearly concluded, and that the defection of Ballasteros is confirmed, and that he has fled from his command. Many, and one to other officers of note have deserted to the French. Mina, however, remained firm, and said he would sooner set fire to all the towns in Spain than surrender. Sir R. Wilson escaped from Vigo, and fled to the north, where he was refused permission to land. The mission of Zayas is talked of. The French regent, Don Carlos, and the Duke of Angoulême are said to be in the hands of the Regency endeavored to procure of the Regency a modification of his decree against their imprisonment of the Constitutionalists. But the decree was in execution, and upwards of 600 men released in prison at Madrid.

Greeks are prosperous. Letters have been received from Marseilles, stating that the whole of the Greek fleet has been destroyed by the Greeks, with the exception of ten sail, and these escaped in a bad condition. The Greeks have also been successful beyond their hopes in Candia. By stratagem induced the Turks to make a sally in great numbers from the town, where their retreat was cut off. In 1800 Turks have lately been destroyed in that

Island. In Thessaly, Macedonia, and the Peloponessus the Greeks are also said to have been victorious.

DOMESTIC.

Blackstone Canal.—We learn that this enterprise is in prosecution with as much despatch as is consistent with giving an opportunity to all those who are inclined to patronize it to become interested in the concern. One route was surveyed some time since, and the estimates of expense reported. A second route is now under survey from the Blackstone Factory in Mendon to Providence, entirely distinct from the first, and every person owning land on this last mentioned route has signed a release to the Canal corporation of all claims for damages in consequence of the construction of the canal.

Curious Invention.—Mr. T. George, a clock maker of St. George's in the East, London, has lately invented an apparatus, which, by the sole agency of a clock, wakes the workmen and lights a candle at any desired time of night or morning. This is almost equal to a yankee patent-machine which we have heard of, "which," says the story, "when properly wound up, and set in motion, will chase a hog over a ten acre lot, catch him, and yoke and ring him, with the utmost neatness, precision and celerity."

Mineral Spring.—The Connecticut Mirror informs that a mineral spring of highly medicinal virtue, and as one account says, combining all the properties of the different springs in the State, has lately been discovered near Sag Harbor, L. I. Its waters possess all the qualities of yeast in making bread, causing it to be uncommonly light and spongy. Of course the spring contains a great quantity of fixed air, or carbonic acid gas.

Manufacturing Companies in New York.—There are in the State of New York, 296 incorporated Manufacturing Companies, the aggregate of whose capital is \$20,330,509. Of these 62 are for manufacturing cotton and woollen goods, 36 for cotton goods, 12 for cotton, woollen and linen cloths, and 10 for glass.

Rheumatism.—We are requested to state that the following is an effectual recipe for the cure of rheumatism:—Take cucumbers when full grown and put them into a pot with a little salt; then put the pot over a slow fire, where it should remain for about an hour, then take the cucumbers and press them, the juice of which must be put into bottles corked up tight and placed in the cellar and remain for about a week; then wet a flannel rag with the liquid and apply it to the part afflicted.—N. Y. Spec.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR sale, as usual, at the KENRICK PLACE, near Brighton. The Nurseries have been much enlarged, and contain a variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, &c.—Also, the finest Nursery of budded Peach-Trees known in America; consisting of a choice collection of about 30 of the most approved kinds in our best gardens, or seen in the Markets. The trees are from 5 to 8 feet high, and sold at the Nursery at the moderate price of 33-1-2 cents each.

Of good sized ornamental trees; the Flowering Horse-Chestnut; Flowering Catalpa; European Mountain-Ash; Weeping Willow; the evergreen Silver Fir, and the Larch. English Walnuts and Butternuts, both of which are justly admired for their fruit. The latter is a hardy, handsome tree, and its bark valuable in dysentery and medicine.

Current bushes of the large prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms: Also the Black, White, and Champagne do. Red and White Roses; Lilacs; English Grapes; Gooseberries, &c. &c.

Orders addressed to John, or William Kenrick, and sent to the Brighton Post-office, or the Office of Mr. Samuel Dana, Broker, in Congress-street, Boston, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats, for shipping, and conveyed to Boston when ordered: but gentlemen at a distance should employ some agent to receive and pay for them.

Oct. 4.

Impurity of the air in vaults.—A vault was opened a few days since, in the neighborhood of New York, for the purpose of interring the body of a deceased child. The colored man, who descended into the tomb with the coffin, after having placed it in the proper place, overcame by the noxious air, fell down and was lifeless before he could be taken out.

A single stalk of Millet, raised at Lebanon, N. J. the present season, produced 110 tresses, containing 6,750 seeds.

Yellow fever among cattle.—The cattle on the island of Bermuda, have of late suffered much by a disease, which the physicians have denominated the *yellow fever*.

New Process in Tanning.—We have heard tanners of intelligence as well as experience, speak highly of the mode of tanning leather, advertised by Mr. Charles Monroe, of Northborough. It is said that leather may be tanned by his process, in ten or twelve days, as well as it is in the more tedious method now practised. We understand some specimens of leather, tanned in this way, will be exhibited next Wednesday.

Mass. Freeman.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140 00	
" pearl do.		135 00	137 50
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs.	bl.	8 50	
" cargo, No 1,		7 00	
" " No 2,		6 00	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	12	14
" " 2d qual.		9	10
" small kegs, family,		15	16
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
FLAX		4	9
FLAX SEED	bush	65	70
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bl.	7 75	
" Guscesee, new,		8 00	
" Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	63
" Corn		55	60
" Barley		65	70
" Oats		35	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	00
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1822		15	18
LIME,	case	1 00	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	6	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	bl.	12 00	
" Bone Middlings		14 50	15 00
" Cargo, No 1,		12 00	
" Cargo, No 2,			
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 00	
" Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		60	70
" do do unwashed		40	50
" do 3-4 washed		45	50
" do 1-2 do		40	45
" Native		35	35
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
" do Spinning, 1st sort		45	50
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	11
PORK, fresh		5	8
VEAL		4	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		3	10
POULTRY,		4	12
BUTTLER, keg & tub, family,		14	17
" lump, best		14	20
EGGS,	doz.	14	17
MEAL, Rye,	bush	65	70
" Indian,		65	70
POTATOS, new,		25	40
CIDER, liquor, new	bl.	1 50	2 00
HAY, best,	ton.	16 00	20 40

JOB PRINTING

At short notice and fair prices, at the Farmer Office

ON A QUIET CONSCIENCE.

Close thine eyes and sleep secure;
Thy soul is safe, thy body sure;
He that guards thee, he that keeps,
Never slumbers, never sleeps.

A quiet conscience in the breast,
Has only peace, has only rest:
The music and the mirth of kings
Are out of tune, unless she sings.

Then close thine eyes in peace, and sleep secure,
No sleep so sweet as thine, no rest so sure.

From Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts.

ON THE CUTTING OF STEEL BY SOFT IRON.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, from the Rev. Herman Dagget, principal of the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Conn.

CORNWALL, Feb. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty to communicate to you a fact, which has lately come to my knowledge, and which, I judge, may be of considerable use in mechanics, and perhaps in philosophy. It may not, however, be new to you.

Mr. Barnes, (a cabinet maker of this place) had occasion to repair a cross-cut saw. (a saw to be used by two persons) of a very hard plate, which would require considerable labor, in the usual way of filing. He recollected having heard that the Shakers sometimes made use of what he called a buzz, to cut iron. He therefore made a circular plate of sheet iron. (a piece of stove pipe,) fixed an axis to it, and put it in his lathe, which gave it a very powerful rotary motion. While in motion, he applied to it a common file to make it perfectly round and smooth; but the file was cut in two by it, while it received itself no impression. He then applied a piece of rock-crystal, which had the desired effect. He then brought under it, the saw-plate which, in a few minutes was neatly and completely cut through longitudinally. When he stopped the buzz, he found it had received no wear from the operation, and that he could immediately apply his fingers to it, without perceiving much sensible heat. During the operation, there appeared a band of intense fire round the buzz, continually emitting sparks with great violence. He afterwards marked the saw, for teeth, and in a short time cut them out, by the same means. It seemed evident, that the buzz, in effecting the division never came in actual contact with the plate. Was this fire the electric fluid? If so, might it not be obtained, in greater quantity, and be made more effective for chemical purposes, by some such machine, than in any other way?

FEMALE BEAUTY AND ORNAMENTS.

The Ladies in Japan gild their teeth; and those of the Indies paint them red. The blackest teeth are esteemed the most beautiful in Guzurat, and in some parts of America. In Greenland, the women color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly, if she was not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goats; and, to render them thus, their youth is passed in tortures. In Ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; and if there was any competition between two princes

the people generally went by this criterion of majesty. In some countries, the mothers break the noses of their children, and in others, press the head between two boards, that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair. The Turks on the contrary, are warm admirers of these disgusting locks. The Indian beauty is thickly smeared with bear's fat. But the female Hottentot receives from the hand of her lover, not silks, or wreaths of flowers, but warm intestines and reeking tripe, to dress herself with enviable ornaments.

In China, small eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eye brows, that they may be small and long. The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eye-brows. It is too visible by day, but looks shining by night. They tinge their nails with a rose color.

An ornament for the nose appears to us perfectly unnecessary. The Peruvians, however, think otherwise; and they hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the ranks of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforation are hung various materials; such as green crystal, gold, stones, a single and sometimes a great number of gold rings. This is rather troublesome to them in blowing their noses; and the fact is, some have informed us, that the Indian ladies never perform this very useful operation.

The female head-dress is carried in some countries, to singular extravagance. The Chinese fair carries on her head the figure of a certain bird; this bird is composed of copper or of gold, according to the quality of the person; the wings spread out, fall over the front of the head-dress, and conceal the temples. The tail long and open forms a beautiful tuft of feathers. The beak covers the top of the nose; the neck is fastened to the body of the artificial animal by a spring, that it may the more freely play, and tremble at the slightest motion.

The extravagance of the Myanese is far more ridiculous than the above; they carry on their heads a slight board, rather longer than a foot, and about six inches broad; with this they cover their hair, and seal it with wax. They cannot lie down nor lean, without keeping the neck very straight; and, the country being very woody, it is not uncommon to find them with their hair-dress entangled in the trees. Whenever they comb their hair, they pass an hour by the fire in melting the wax; but their combing is only performed once or twice a year.

To this curious account extracted from Duhaldée, we must join that of the inhabitants of the land of Natal; they wear caps or bonnets, from six to ten inches high, composed of the fat of oxen; they then gradually anoint the head with a purer grease, which, mixing with the hair, fastens these bonnets for their lives.

From the Washington County Post.

Anecdote of a Young Indian.—An English gentleman and his friends, travelling through a piece of woods, in one of the western states, took with him an Indian lad as a guide. In the course of the day, they separated; and one of them finding some curious berries, sent them to his companion by the lad with a note specifying

their number. The one who received the present, found some of the berries missing, and having reprimanded the boy for eating or losing them, sent him back for more. The gentleman forwarded a second parcel, with the number again marked on the note. The boy played the same trick with these, delivering only part of what he received. This procured him a second scolding. Whereupon the Indian, down upon his knees, and kissed the paper, saying, I found out, the first time, that this parcel was a witch or conjuror; but now he has proved his power to be supernatural, indeed; cause he tells that which he did not see; when I flung away these last berries, for sake of experiment, I took care to slip the order a stone that it might not know what passing.

The following handsome compliment to institutions of our country is from Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger.

"We earnestly hope to live to see the time when the European continent will become free as the United States of America are at present instant. Thinking and speaking as Englishmen, it is amazing to us, that the commerce of the continental nations should so remain the dupe of the ignorance and absurdity of the feudal systems; and should have imagined, and still continue to imagine, that such does and such institutions, such a mob of nobility, and such swarms of privileged classes, counts, such princes, such diets, and such chancellors and courts, in an infinite number, should be necessary to manage the concerns of nations, or should be enabled to manage them better wiser, than councils and presidents select more immediately among ourselves.

"The mischief of this folly, as we have had occasion to say, is not that it promotes occasions any actual tyranny, but that by means of taxation it takes two parts out of three of every man's subsistence, and impoverishes whole nations for the benefit of the few. Almost the whole police service in America is performed by an unpaid militia, instead of having those vast standing armies, which Austria, Prussia, and Russia are compelled to keep up in order to control the people. Who can rely upon the recent events in Portugal, for example, without the most painful feeling? The ancient despotism, fully triumphant. Again say, we hope to see these things at an end."

Profitable Mice.—A person in Scotland is thought to have invented a small machine for spinning thread, which is kept in motion by a rotating wire cage, in which one or two mice are kept and cause the gyrations. One person states profits on two mice at 5d. per day; and another proposes to have an establishment in which 10,000 mice shall be employed. The little animal, in the labor or amusement of a day, in a Tread Mill, travels about ten miles and a half, so much profit can be made in this way. Mice, how much more could be made from them and Squirrels?

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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OL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1823.

No. 11.

FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

CALVES.

To make calves lie quiet; more especially during a temporary scarcity of Milk; which will sometimes take place.

In this case balls made of wheat flour, and a sufficient quantity of gin to form it into a paste, given them; three balls about the size of nuts being given about a quarter of an hour after each meal. The effect is, that instead of bawling, they lie quiet; sleeping a principal part of their time.

By a little custom, the calves get fond of paste balls; eating them freely out of the manger; a proof of their being acceptable to their masters. As an expedient, they are evidently of use; and may be of service to a restless calf even when milk is plentiful.—*Marshall's New England Counties*, vol. i, p. 350.

Perhaps balls of Indian or rye meal, mixed with gin, whiskey, or other cheap spirit, will answer a good purpose, if used as above described, where wheat flour could not be easily procured. We should not advise, however, to feed calves in that manner unless they are intended for the butcher; for we should be apprehensive that feeding them with such substances, would render them too delicate and unmanageable to become hardy and profitable.

CALVES SCOURING.

To powder calves with chalk and wheat meal, work into a ball with gin.—*Young's Annals*, vol. i, p. 437.

RY COWS WHICH YOU INTEND TO FATTEN.

Take an ounce of powdered alum; boil it in three quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then add a large handful of sage, and boil it in the whey till you reduce it to one quart; rub her with a little of it, and give her the rest by drink; milk her clean before you give her; and as you see need requires, repeat the same till you draw milk from her every second day; lest her udder be overcharged.—*Agricultural Dictionary*, vol. i, p. 223.

COWS FOR LABOR.

We have never heard of cows being put to work in this country, but it does not inevitably follow that the practice may not in some cases be attended with convenience if not with profit. Mr. Young asserts, that "Mr. Bakewell draw with oxen, but now draws all with cows. He finds them as handy as oxen, and as raw just as well as oxen of the same size, except them chiefly on straw till three years when they go to bull and work till nearly four years old." In Spain, likewise, we are told that cows bear their proportion of the labor in the field. These hints may be of use to some of our new settlements, or those who live on farms, and wish to make the most of a stock.

CHOICE OF COWS.

Much depends on the choice of cows, and the care taken to mend their breed and increase their milk. Cows of a red and black color are to be preferred to white. Heifers intended for breeding should not go to the bull till the fourth year. The third, fourth, and fifth calves are best to breed from.

Cows to breed from should have eight or ten white teeth in their jaw, the breast broad, the tail long, the veins of the body distinguishable, the brace of the navel large, a broad forehead, large black eyes, wide nostrils and ears.—*Bath Papers*, vol. i, p. 212.

PROPER TIME FOR CATTLE TO BREED.

The most proper age at which cattle should be allowed to become productive is a point of much importance, but which requires more experiments than have yet been instituted to fully ascertain it. Much may perhaps depend upon climate, situation, and the manner in which they have been reared and kept. Where the situation is favorable, and their food rich and good, they may be employed in this way earlier than when they have been much exposed and poorly kept.

This is supported by the observation of Mr. Marshall, that in Yorkshire, while the lands were in the state of commonage, the heifers were frequently kept from the bull till they were three years old; now, in the state of enclosure and improvement, and at the present high rents, they are frequently suffered to take bull when yearlings, bringing calves at two years old. The arguments for bringing heifers to two years old are, that they come sooner to profit, and that farmers cannot afford, at the present rate of rents, to let them run unprofitably, until they be three years old. On the other hand, the argument in favor of bringing them in at three years old is, that not being stunted in their growth, they make larger and finer cows than those which are suffered to bear calves at a more early age."

ON MILK.

It may in general be remembered, that the milk which comes first from the cow when milked is much more strongly impregnated with any peculiar flavor than what comes last; and as that which is the first drawn is the thinnest and least valuable part of the milk, it may be taken away and applied to any inferior domestic use, without diminishing in any sensible degree the products of the dairy.

By thus separating the first from the last drawn milk, the quality of the butter will at all times be much improved, and the quantity hardly diminished in any sensible degree. For I have found, by experiment, that a small quantity of milk, which comes last from the cow, contains about sixteen times more cream than any equal quantity that comes the first at once milking, and that the cream is also of a much richer quality; the color of the one being of a deep orange, while that of the other is as white as paper.

No method of rearing can be so beneficial

for a dairy, as that usually practised in the Highlands of Scotland, where it is the universal custom to allow the calf to suck its mother for some time, take it away, and milk what remains in the cow's udder.—*Hunter's Geographical Essays*, vol. vi, p. 169.

ON COWS GOING DRY TOO SOON.

If at any time a good milch cow should go dry before her milk is gone, get a young calf, and put it too her, in order to preserve her milk against another year; for it is well known, if a cow goes dry one year nature will lose its power of acting in future.—*Bath Papers*, vol. 2, page 294.

TO PREVENT COWS FROM CONTRACTING BAD HABITS WHEN YOUNG.

Cows should always be treated with great gentleness, and soothed by mild usage, especially when young and ticklish, or when the paps are tender, in which case the udder ought to be fomented with warm water before milking, and touched with the greatest gentleness, otherwise the cow will be in danger of contracting bad habits, becoming stubborn and unruly, and retaining her milk ever after. A cow never gives down her milk pleasantly to the person she dreads or dislikes. The udder and paps should always be washed with clean water before milking; but care should be taken that none of that water be admitted into the milking pail.

MILCH COWS SHOULD BE WELL KEPT.

The keeping of cows in such manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk, and with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the six winter months, besides her hay; and if her summer feed be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if only kept during winter in the usual manner, and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

The carrots, or other roots at nineteen cents per bushel, amount to about eighteen dollars. The addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day for three hundred days, at three cents per quart, amounts to twenty-seven dollars. It should be remembered too, that when cows are thus fed with roots, they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases, which are usually the effects of poor keeping.—*Farmer's Assistant*.

PROFITS OF COW KEEPING.

Cows are certainly very profitable. Allowing one to give only six quarts a day for forty weeks in each year, and this is not a large allowance, her milk, at two cents per quart will amount to upwards of thirty three dollars; which is probably sufficient to purchase her, and pay for a year's keeping.—*ibid*.

Apple Jelly for preserving Sweetmeats.—Pare, quarter, and core, winter pippins, or almost any other kind of apples, and put them into a stew-

pan with water barely sufficient to cover them. When the fruit is boiled to a pap, add a quart of water, boil it half an hour longer, run it hot through a flannel bag, put it up in a jar, and keep it covered for use. A little lemon peel boiled with the apples, and a pound of powdered loaf sugar added to each pint of the pulp and boiled up, will make a very good apple jelly for the table, or to eat with cream.

From the Concord Observer of the 4th inst.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

On Thursday last the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers held their Anniversary in this town. The day was highly propitious and brought together a larger concourse of citizens than on any former occasion. At eleven o'clock a large procession was formed and proceeded to the meeting house, where prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Ripley, in a manner well suited to the occasion.—An address was delivered by Josiah Adams, Esq. which displayed a correct knowledge of agriculture and manufactures, and abounded with useful hints to the practical farmer. It was a well written essay and gave great satisfaction.—The choir of singers in their performances gave a specimen of correct and good taste in singing.—The exhibition of live stock in quality and numbers exceeded that in every former year. This proves the attention of our farmers to making improvements in their breeds and we are happy to witness the lively interest they take in this subject so important and so useful to themselves and the whole community. Many animals were exhibited which would do great credit to any show in this country; and some which in the opinion of good judges, could not be rivalled. The shows of domestic manufactures and implements of husbandry was very creditable. We should have been more gratified to have witnessed a larger number. But the workmanship of the different articles exhibited did great credit to the owners, and evinces a spirit of improvement in this department, which cannot fail to be of service to the people.

The ploughing match excited a deep interest, and it was truly gratifying to witness the scene—the great number of spectators it called to the field, and the attention and order with which it was conducted, the neatness and regularity of the work, all conspired to render it a great addition to the day.

In addition to the above several neighbors in Lincoln, united and brought upon the field a very handsome team of working oxen which for excellence in their form and appearance did great credit to their respective owners. Another team was also produced by a few individuals in the southerly part of this town, composed of excellent cattle. These added much to the exhibition of the day, and gave evidence what our farmers can do, and what they can show—without any thing more than their common attention to raising good oxen.

After the several committees had performed their services, the members of the Society and others repaired to the hall of Mr. Allen and partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion, after the cloth was removed the following sentiments were drunk with good cheer, viz:

1. The President of the U. States and the Governor of this Commonwealth—They both assisted in first breaking the soil of freedom, and are now reaping a rich harvest.

2. The best soil is that which has no lordlings, but permits every man to become the builder of his own family and the architect of his own fame.

3. The Union of the States—A chain too strongly welded to be broken by all the Bullies of the North, the South, the East and the West.

4. The Farmers' and Manufacturers' Holiday—A day rich in fruit and good works.

5. The plough share—A better share than that of Banks and Turnpikes.

6. The next Presidential Ploughing Match—The people are a team who will go steady to the work and will not be diverted by the buzzing of flies, the cobbles stones of interest, or the roots of intrigues.

7. The daughters of our Land—May they be stayed with domestic economy; girdled with good works; and remember that a good wife is a price far above rubies.

After dinner the members of the Society and citizens met at the Court-House, when the premiums awarded by the several committees were announced as follows, viz:

ON CATTLE.

To David Perham, of Chelmsford, for the best Bull, \$15
To do. do. do. for next best do. 8
To Daniel Clark, of Concord, for the best pair of Working Oxen, 12
To Stephen Patch, of Lincoln, for the next best, 6
To Joseph Valentine, of Hopkinton, for the best Heifer, 8
To Paul Adams, of Concord, for the next best, 4
To Stephen Patch of Lincoln, for the best Bull Calf, 4
To Nathaniel Smith, of Hopkinton, for the next best, 3
To Stephen Patch, of Lincoln, for the best Heifer Calf, 3
To Amos Davis, of Groton, for the best fatted Ox, 10
To Silas Conant, of Concord, for the next best, 7

In the competition for the second premium on fatted cattle, there were two oxen, one exhibited by Maj. James Barrett, and one by Capt. William Brown, which were fine and well fatted animals, and nearly equal to the one which obtained the premium.

To the Rev. John B. Wright, of East Sudbury, for the best milch Cow, 10
To Timothy Prescott, of Littleton, for the next best, 7

ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To Benjamin Wheeler & Co. of Framingham, for the best piece of Broadcloth, 3
To Rock Bottom Manufacturing Company, for Casimere, 3
To George M. Barrett, of Concord, for the best piece plain Cloth, 3
To S. H. Rockwood, of Groton, for the next best, 6
To Mrs. Sarah Rogers, of Tewksbury, for the best Carpeting, 4
To Ephraim Coburn, of Dracut, for the next best, 6
To Mrs. Ann Benis, of Watertown, for the best Hearth Rug, 2
To Misses Mary and Betsey Munroe, of Lincoln, for 2 Hearth Rugs, 2
To Joel Whitcomb, of Roxboro', for the best Woolen Coverlet, 3
To Ezekiel Byam, of Chelmsford, for the next best, 2
To Mrs. Meriam, of Concord, for 3 pair Half Hose, 2
To Miss Lydia Hosmer, of Concord, for one pair Woolen Blankets, 2
To Ephraim Coburn, of Dracut, for the best piece Linen Diaper, 2
To Miss Betsey Benjamin, of Concord, for the next best, 2

ON LEATHER.

To John Vose, of Concord, for the best Sole Leather, 4

To Isaac Hobbs, of Weston, for the best Calf Skins,

ON BOOTS AND SHOES.

To Abel Moore, of Concord, for the best pair Boots, for the best Men's Shoes, for the best pair Women's do.

ON HOGSHEADS.

To John Pushee, of Littleton, for the best Hogsheads, To Daniel McClenning, of Littleton, for the next best,

ON LEGHORN AND STRAW BONNETS.

To Miss Meriam R. Haven, of Hopkinton, for the best Straw Bonnet, To Miss Dalrymple, of Marlboro', for the next best, To Miss Olivia Stanley, for an elegant Lace Bonnet, ingeniously trimmed with straw, To Miss Meriam R. Haven, for a curiously wrought Straw Calash,

ON INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

To Miss Hannah Fletcher, of Chelmsford, for an Indispensable made of native grass, 1
To John Thoreau & Co. of Concord, for a specimen of excellent Lead Pencils, Manufactured from American Plumbago, 1
To Robert Chaffin, Jr. of Acton, for a cooper's Howell, on an improved plan, 8
To Alvan Pratt, of Concord, for a double barrel Rifle Gun of great ingenuity & superior workmanship, 12
To Col. Daniel Brooks, for a specimen of Carolina Potatoes raised by him, 8
To Tilley Merrick, of Concord, for another specimen, 4
To Comfort Foster & Co. for the best Hats, 4
To Mr. Danforth, for the next best, 3

MERINO SHEEP.

To Nathan Barrett, of Concord, for the best Merino Ram, 3
To George M. Barrett for the next best, 3
To George M. Barrett, for the best Merino Ewe, 3

The Committee on the Ploughing Match having attended that service, ask leave to report—

The whole number of Ploughs offered premium were six, to which, the ground prepared by the committee of arrangements, tributed by lot. Lot No. 1 was drawn by Nehemiah Flint and was performed in 27 m. 40 sec.—18 furrows 6 inches in depth. Lot 2 drawn by Josiah Haywood and not finished until the committee left the ground. Lot 3 drawn by Liab Lee, and work performed 27 min. 29 sec. 22 furrows 4 1-2 inches depth. Lot No. 4 drawn by Nathan Wright performed in 32 min. 27 sec. 22 furrows 4 inches in depth. Lot No. 5 drawn by Henry Wheeler, work performed in 35 min. 10 sec. 18 furrows 4 inches in depth. Lot No. 6 drawn by Daniel Clark, work performed in 22 min. sec.—18 furrows 5 inches in depth. The Committee after visiting the ground were unanimously of the opinion, that the first premium awarded to Mr. Daniel Clark, the second Captain Nehemiah Flint, and the third to Liab Lee. The Committee ask leave state that they were upon the whole, much gratified with the performances, that they generally did honor to those who contended the prizes. But they however beg leave recommend to those who should in future enter the list at the ploughing matches to commence with less rapidity, and to make less use of whip.

Per order

JOHN BUTTRICK, Chairman.

HARTFORD, (CON.) OCT. 7.

CATTLE SHOW.

to flatter ourselves that the approaching anniversary of the Cattle Show will attract no ordinary interest among our citizens. In a few days we hope to see this celebration take place, and the other holidays, with the exception of the day which gave birth to our Independence, solemnity and interest to the feelings no other festive days can be compared to it. Albany has it excited emulation among the farmers, the effects of which are visible in extensive improvements, not surpassed by any section of country, nor even, as we believe, by the farmers in Pennsylvania. Connecticut has for many years been distinguished for her beef and pork, the staples of our state. The laudable emulation and competition called forth by this annual exhibition of stock, is not a little calculated to maintain the ascendancy which we have over some of our neighbors in the market. These exhibitions of works of art and taste at the state-house, have uniformly called together great numbers of people than we have seen on any other occasion. All present seem highly gratified with the scene, and the entertainment with innocent and improving. It is greatly to the interest of this county, to cherish the memory of these annual meetings. The profit arising from the premiums bestowed on such exhibitions, should be deemed a trifling object in comparison with the general benefit which will result from the opportunities for imitation and improvement afforded by them. Many public spirited citizens, have, from a sense of duty, and not any private interest, been induced to go forward and subscribe liberally to encourage the Cattle Show. All the return that is asked or expected, is that those who have any objection from their farms, or of mechanical industry, should exhibit it for public inspection. Relative patronage will eventually be extended to these societies, in case the people evince the same spirit of emulation as in some of our sister states, which have appropriated liberal aid for the object. There is, by the late regulation, but one day devoted to the Cattle Show; and it will be necessary, that those who exhibit, should be early on the ground, as there will be a great loss to be lost, in order to go through the business of the day. In the county of Worcester, great exertions are using for their ensuing Cattle Show, than on any former occasion—and we are not to be outdone by this enterprising county of the state of Massachusetts. *Courant.*

and Bristol County.—The first Cattle Show of the Bristol County Agricultural Society will be held at Taunton, the 21st and 22d instant. We can say with confidence, that if the Agricultural improvements in this county, are in any proportion to its improvements in manufactures, railways, roads, and commerce, this Show will be well worth seeing; affording evidence of increased wealth, prosperity, and enterprise of this ancient county; and that though we do not exhibit, she is not least in her ability to give a Show. *Boston Centinel.*

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.
When will it be convenient to insert plates or geometrical figures? I am impatient to be publishing some of the rudiments of my new and

useful science, called Semi-Geometry, to perform arithmetical calculations by Projection, with a scale of equal parts, and a pair of dividers. I wish to show how to project the contents of a cask of cider, and a few of the principal problems, in order to induce others more in the prime of life to pursue and improve my discoveries in a science so very useful in mechanical business.

At present I may give some account of the improved mode of calculating interest. The late learned *James Ferguson* invented and published a table, showing the interest of any number of pounds from one to a million, for any given time or rate per cent. to the hundredth part of a farthing. His precepts are,

1. Multiply the sum by the number of days.
2. Multiply that product by the rate per cent. and cut off the two figures to the right hand.
3. Then enter the table, as in the following example.

What is the interest of £100 for 365 days at five per cent.?

Number of days	365
Multiply by	100
	36500
Multiply by 5 per cent.	5
	1825,00

	£	s.	d.	qr.
By the table	1000	is	2	11 9 2 11
against	800		2	3 10 11
	20		1	1 60
	5		3	1 15

1825 £5 00 0 00 Inter. req.

And the same rule and tables show the true interest for any number of pounds or days. I calculated a continuance of his tables to include *shillings and pence*.

As the United States' currency is dollars and cents, Ferguson's tables would not answer; and as there is but nine numbers in nature, and any thing more or less is repetition to the left hand or right. I invented and calculated *nine proportional logarithms* that will show the interest of any sum from one cent to a million of dollars, for any rate of days or rate per cent. to the thousandth part of a cent, to be wrought by the same precepts as Ferguson's tables. To illustrate this I give the following example.

What is the interest of \$200 for 365 days at 7 per cent.?

Number of days	365
Multiply by \$200	200
	73000
Multiply by 7 per cent.	7
	5110,00
By the table,	\$ c.
Against	5000 is 13,69,8630
	100 27,3973
	10 2,7397
	14,00,000

The whole of these logarithms and precepts could be printed on one page of a pocket almanack. *SAMUEL PRESTON.*

Stockport, Pa. Sept. 13, 1823.

We are ever happy to receive communications from Mr. Preston relating to any subject, which may come within the professed object of our paper. But we apprehend some difficulty in giving correct plates to illustrate his "new and useful science called Semi-Geometry," unless the author, or some other person, conversant with the subject, should be present to give directions to the artist while engraving the plates, and to inspect the press while the work was printing. Besides, our patronage is not at present sufficient to enable us to give numerous and expensive engravings. We hope these objections may be obviated, and in such case we should be glad to be instrumental in making public any of Mr. Preston's discoveries, calculations, or elucidations of "Semi-Geometry," or any other useful art or science. In the mean time, we hope he will continue to present us with such observations as his good sense, combined with much experience and observation shall suggest, as worthy of his own reputation, and beneficial to the community.

A new and valuable discovery for the curing of Beef and Pork Hams.

Pyroligneous acid or essence of smoke. This essence contains all the properties which are necessary for the curing of beef and pork hams without the common method of smoking; and is not attended with half the expense as is requisite in the usual manner of making bacon. We do not give a description of this essence to raise its merit or deceive the public, but simply to mention some of its qualities, which can be known only by applying its antiseptic virtues to the curing of beef and pork hams and preserving fresh meat a longer time from detriment, from flies and hot weather.

One quart of this essence will cure two hundred pounds of hams put down close in a barrel, with salt and water sufficiently strong to bear up an egg. Put one ounce of pulverized salt petre and a handful of salt to each fresh ham and half a pound of brown sugar or molasses in proportion.—Put one quart of essence into the barrel with the hams and pickle, let them remain three weeks, and hang them up to dry. If you choose, you can let them remain in the pickle till wanted for use, which will preserve them from shrinkage, flies, or any other detriment. Those who prefer the ordinary pickle may add one quart of the essence to the barrel. Hams cured in this manner, retain all the flavor of the best hams smoked in the usual way.—*Brooklyn Observer.*

Grand Canal.—The London papers notice the progress of the Grand Canal of this state, in terms highly flattering to our citizens. After remarking that it is the longest canal in existence, measuring 353 miles in length, and that its cost, when finished, would be about five millions of dollars, the British Traveller says, "It is a work worth a thousand Escurials and Versailles, because it creates wealth, while these only consume it: and it is a monument of public spirit and national prosperity, while these are only monuments of idle magnificence, vain glory, and despotic oppression. When shall we see the inhabitants of a small province of any of the torpid and priest-ridden monarchies of continental Europe execute such a work by their own spontaneous act, and with their unassisted resources?"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

From the Amherst Cabinet.

CATTLE SHOW, &c.

On Wednesday and Thursday last the Hillsborough Agricultural Society held its annual Cattle Show and Fair at Francistown. The large concourse of people which assembled on the occasion manifested the deep and increasing interest which they feel in these exhibitions. There were even those present who have been loud in decrying them as useless.

On the first day, the pens appropriated for the cattle were early filled with rare specimens of improved breeds in all the branches of competition for which premiums were offered by the Society. The stock in general was excellent in kind, and if not superior to that exhibited last year, yet was such as to do honor to the occasion, and credit to our farmers for their continued enterprise and exertions to improve their stock. The exhibition of Domestic Manufactures was also a handsome display of the ingenuity and persevering industry of our yeomanry, their faithful wives and worthy daughters; being chiefly specimens of household industry, comprising many articles of excellent fabric. And of the Butter and the Cheese, every one had the indubitable evidence of gustation, and if we can judge any thing from the gesticulations of the participators and the quantity consumed, they were both good. Of these things, however, a more minute account will be given hereafter.

On Wednesday, after the usual preparatory measures, the awarding committees proceeded to examine the stock and manufactures, and to make up the reports of their decision to be laid before the Society. At 5 o'clock the Society met for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, and other business of the annual meeting. After discussing the measures proposed, and appointing committees to report thereon, an adjournment took place to eight o'clock next morning, when the business was completed. At 11 o'clock the Society formed in procession, and proceeded to the ground appropriated for the Plough Match. Thirteen yoke of Oxen were entered for this interesting competition. The scene was a very animating one, and thousands testified their deep interest in it, and expressed their joy by loud and reiterated acclamations. A description of this match and the trial of strength of the oxen in drawing a dead weight on the drag, will be given by the appropriate committee. After the ploughing match, the Society returned in procession to the arena formed by the square of pens, where a table was covered with the premium butter & cheese, a plenty of good bread, made of the finest of the wheat that grows on our hills, and the best of old orchard, on which they fared sumptuously. Here they were honored with the company, as guests, of His Excellency the Governor, with a great concourse of ladies, whose beauty, smiles and appearance added brilliancy and animation to the show. All together and with one accord demonstrated that they were lovers of bread and cheese and one another. After dinner the Society repaired to the meeting-house, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by the President, the Reports of the awarding committees presented and read, and the premiums paid to the successful competitors.

From the American Farmer.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

DEAR SIR,

I have read in the American Farmer, of the 15th instant, a communication on the subject of botts in the stomach of horses, addressed "to Mr. Lunday," referring to an extract from a Lexington paper, purporting to be an effectual remedy for the botts, (that prescription I have not seen, having mislaid that number,) signed "A Subscriber"—I have made similar attempts to destroy them, after dissecting the maw or stomach of horses which have been killed by botts, but have discovered nothing will kill the botts (which I tried) that would not kill the horse, if given to destroy the botts while in the horse. I have concluded the only way to save or cure horses, when attacked by botts, is to extract or make the horse discharge them—I have found them troublesome to horses before they had eaten into, or fastened on the maw or stomach; indeed I have seen the botts collected in the throat of the horse, in such lumps or quantities, as to choke and kill the horse instantly; which will always be the case if relief is not given, by inserting into the throat a mop, or the hand of the groom to dislodge them, returning them into the stomach, when they so collect in the throat. The best and most effectual cure I have yet discovered, is to *dislodge and bring away* the botts, which I have done, by drenching the horse affected, with warm blood, say one or two quarts, or more if it can be conveniently obtained, as there is no danger in giving any quantity injuring the horse. As soon as the dose thus given, reaches the botts in the stomach, they will let go the maw or stomach to feed on the blood thus given—which gives the horse instant relief, but of short continuance if they are not speedily removed, which must be done by cathartics.—Say Linseed Oil, 1 quart, or such quantity judiciously given as will purge freely; keeping food, (except drinks, or bran tea warm) from the horse until the operation is over, during which gentle exercise is advisable, when it will be found the botts will be freely discharged in so healthy a state, that aqua-fortis will be found scarcely sufficient to kill them—I have during the month when soft corns (roasting ears) were to be had, given the horse of them to eat plentifully in preference to oil—they purge freely, and the time brings the worm away forcibly. I have often tried this remedy after all efforts were suspended, and have rarely known it fail, and never when first used, or before the bott had eaten through the stomach. I was led to the experiment of giving blood, from the reflection that it was the food of the bott, which they were in pursuit of—to obtain it I always have recourse to one or more of my healthy strong horses, as the quantity desired may be. Though I have bled in the neck, and used the blood of the horse affected, (when no other horse was convenient) without any hesitation, and I believe it will not be found injurious to bleed horses occasionally when in health, but rather beneficial to most horses.

I have known horses relieved when attacked by botts in some instances, by killing the dung-hill fowl and taking the entrails while warm and cramming them into the stomach of the horse, though I have not myself confidence in its curing or relieving, where the botts have

taken fast hold—to prevent botts, burn hickory wood into ashes and keep on hand for use, giving once a week about one pint to each horse in his food; if oats, wet and sprinkle the oats the horse will eat them without objection, and I think it, perhaps, the means of keeping horses in health, where they would, without the ashes fed, have been diseased from other causes, which your own investigation will, no doubt, inform you they are subject to.

I give you the trouble of reading this reluctantly, leaving it for gentlemen of more leisure and experience to attempt instruction or edification.

NIMROD OWINGS.

Fountain-Rock, Aug. 25, 1823.

Our distant readers are warned that they may have confidence in what they see from the pen of our correspondent above, in relation to the noble animal, the horse. Mr. O. is known to possess a stock of horses, and to be one of the best judges and masters of that useful animal in this country.—*Edit. Am. Far.*

From the Old Colony Memorial.

SIR—I am by occupation a husbandman, and have always worked hard for a living. I possess but few acres of land, endeavoring to improve it to as much advantage as possible; and on which is a beautiful apple orchard, exceedingly productive. I have also cherry, pear, peach and plum trees, which it has ever been my pleasure to cultivate, sparing no pains or labor about them. My garden too is the source of much profit, pleasure and satisfaction, producing me a great variety of fruits and roots. Watermelons and muskmelons I generally raise in great profusion; and I will venture to say no one takes more pleasure in feasting his friends and neighbors with those bounties of Providence than I do, although they are procured not without much tug, and toil, and sweat of the brow. But, notwithstanding I never deny fruit to any one, who condescends to ask for it, yet I am continually haunted and harassed by night plunderers and fruit stealers. And it has become so serious a matter that I have had thoughts sometimes of pulling up stakes, as we farmers say, though some call it a military term, and removing to some distant country, where I can be free from such molestations. Some, who are strongly suspected of joining in this disgraceful business, have the reputation of respectable young gentlemen; but, Sir, let me tell them, that he, who skulks at midnight, like a prowling wolf, through gardens and orchards, lichen and destroying what the hand of industry has labored hard both late and early to bring to perfection, is, without any qualifying epithet, a barbarian, a thief, and a robber! Yes, as much a robber as Michael Martin or Thunderbolt!

One favorite pear tree I have of inestimable value; a true St. Germain, which was loaded with fruit this season.—It was but the other day, my wife being in the garden and casting her eyes upon this beautiful tree, expressed her astonishment at its wonderful productiveness. "We must gather them carefully," said she, "that they may keep the better. Our friends in Boston must have some, and we must not forget our worthy parson, you know." "And, mamma," cried little William, "if the thieves

From the Farmer's Magazine.

ON THE NECESSITY OF CHANGING SEED.

"Have you found it of service to change the seed of plants, from one soil or climate to another, and why?"—From the most universal adoption of the practice, it seems that experience has fully justified it. In the case of exotics, that do not arrive at perfection in an alien climate, it does not seem wonderful; but in the case of naturalized vegetables, I cannot explain it."

Bath Society Papers.

Sir—Not having access to a complete set of your useful work, I am not aware of what discussions it has furnished on the subject of the necessity of a change of seed in the cultivation of corn; but, as an endeavor, however humble, to fix the principles of that necessity, may at the approaching season not be uninteresting to farmers, I have taken the liberty of submitting what has occurred to me from an imperfect consideration of it.

I understand a belief in an *abstract* necessity for an occasional change of seed, to be very generally entertained, and to be founded on a supposed repugnance between the soil of a farm and a succession of plants descended from a particular stock of seed. This antipathy is said to be a secret principle in the economy of plants; and those with whom I have conversed, unable to account for it, consider it sufficient to say, the soil tires of the plants, or the plants of the soil. In this, it appears to me, there is much delusion; for I hold that, *abstractedly*, there is no efficacy in, and therefore no necessity for, a change of seed. The grounds of this opinion I shall endeavor to explain.

Without going into the never-to-be-determined question, What is the food of plants? I take it for granted, that each species of vegetable has its peculiar pabulum; and that this peculiar matter must exist in the soil in which the seed of that plant is sown, otherwise it will not be produced in a perfect state. If any particular species of vegetable be repeatedly cultivated in the same field, it may so exhaust its food in that soil, that the latter will become unfit to produce the plant in perfection; and other circumstances, such as the application of certain manures, may incapacitate a piece of land from carrying a particular species of plant to maturity. But, in this case, a mere change of seed will not prove a remedy. Something must be done to restore to the land the pabulum of the plant sought to be cultivated in it, otherwise a change of seed will prove of no avail. Again, I conceive that a plant, after being deteriorated, by unfitness of soil, inadequacy of climate, or faulty cultivation, may be restored, by being transferred to better soil, or a more genial climate, or by being more carefully cultivated. But this is no proof of an abstract efficacy in a change of seed. Here there is a concomitant change of circumstances, which plainly accounts for the improvement: for we are entitled to hold, that corn, once degenerated, cannot be reproduced in a more vigorous state, unless it is transferred to land different in the circumstances either of climate, soil, or mode of cultivation. Still further, corn crops may degenerate by the gradual operation of an unfavorable climate, or by the natural barrenness of the soil in which they are raised. In such a case, the farmer finds an advantage in having recourse to fresh seed, the produce of a more genial climate or better land, or even of a neighboring farm under the same circumstances of soil and climate as his

own, if the corn produced on that farm, from being more nearly related to a good stock of seed, happens to be less degenerated. This, however, does not furnish evidence of an abstract efficacy in a change of seed; for it is clear, that the farmer would not have bettered his circumstances had he not obtained seed of a quality superior to what was produced on his own farm. Again, we know that crops may become deteriorated, by the adoption of the too general practice of sowing corn nearly as it grows, using little pains to separate the good seeds from weak and imperfect ones; or by many other circumstances of mismanagement. In such a case, it may be a temporary improvement to obtain a fresh supply of seed. But this does not establish the abstract efficacy of a change. In short, in every supposable case of change of seed, any improvement that takes place must be the effect of some concomitant change of obvious circumstances; and the necessity of the change seems to have no relation to the *je ne sais quoi*, that mysterious antipathy between the soil and a particular race of plants, which is said to be excited by their long familiarity. This is the abstract necessity for 'changing the seed of plants from one soil of climate to another,' unless in the case of degeneracy of crops, from some of the obvious causes I have alluded to; and in such a case, an improvement can be effected only by obtaining a supply of *better seed*. This, too, is the only case in which there can be any *efficacy* in a change, except the object be to obtain a better *variety* of a particular plant than what is already possessed. With this view, it may be justifiable to sow seed, though even inferior, *as a sample*, to what is already produced on the farm, if superiority of soil, climate or cultivation, afford a reasonable prospect of improving the *quality* of the new variety.

I am quite aware of the nicety of this question, and sensible of my own incompetency to the discussion of it; but I shall think I have done enough, if some of your enlightened correspondents should be induced, from what I have said, to edify us with their sentiments.

Stonehaven, Jan. 3, 1820.

Xx.

From the New York Advocate.

DANDY HATS.

Our city has been much amused with a low tripod-kind of a hat, made of fine beaver, and worn by our Bang-ups. Some call them the *Touche*, others the *Gape and Stare*, the real name is the *Bolingbroke*. It is about six inches in crown, and four in rim, shaped like an inverted cone. It is a real tipper. We yesterday saw one of the fancy, dressed quite unique, blue frock, black silk Wellington cravat, buff waistcoat, Cossack pantaloons, high heel boots, black ribbon and eye glass, bushy hair frizzed, and surmounted with one of these little tippy hats. He looked like an hour glass, and minced his steps along Broadway in the real Jemmy Jumps style. The ladies were highly amused, and more glasses were directed towards him, than would be to the Emperor Hurbide, had he just landed; while our blood, insensible to all this curiosity danced up the street, humming the favorite air of, "Look dear ma'am, I'm quite the thing; natus hay, tippity ho!"

to carry them off, you will send some to con-
Nancy, you know?" "Yes, child, cousin
ally shall also be remembered. The thieves
not take them now, because they are too
to be eaten, and we shall endeavor to gather
them in season." These were our fond an-
imations and pleasing hopes, but they were
disregarded by the barbarous destroyer,
the next morning I looked at my pear tree
and beheld it was as barren as the fig tree of
any! My feelings and indignation I cannot
press. The interesting scene which my wife
child in the garden but a few hours before
to my mind, and I confess I became a child
self, and sorely wept. Call it weakness, or
it you will, I care not. This pear tree is
favorite *Eclipse*. Suppose the famous horse
that name should be stolen by some Canadi-
harper, what would be the ado, the bustle,
complaining and execrations! and yet, sir,
them my pear tree of more worth than a
dozen such horses!

This evil is not confined to a single individu-
sir; it is very well known to be general
throughout the country. What then can be
done? Is there no remedy against such shame-
ful and abominable villany? And is it generally
admitted to that to rob an orchard or garden is
a crime; and that a watermelon frolic, as it is
commonly called, is but a piece of innocent
fun? Must an unfortunate debtor be harassed
and persecuted, and confined to the cells of a
prison for being unable to pay his debts, while
a midnight marauder and fruit robber by
common consent goes free and unmolested?
Does the law on this subject? It imposes
a penalty of not less than five, nor more than
ten dollars on any person, who shall enter the
possession of another without leave, with intent
to injure, &c. and take therefrom any grass, hay,
or vegetable or shrub, cultivated thereon for
food or ornament; besides a forfeiture of treble
damages. Thus we see that the legislature
has done all that is necessary; and it remains
for the good people of the Commonwealth to
execute the law in execution. I then call on the
community at large, whose interest it surely is,
to attend to this one thing needful. In every
case, where there is a discovery, suffer no vil-
lany to go unpunished. No matter who he is,
nor that he is; let him be made an example of.
Apply particularly on all, who are engaged
in agriculture, horticulture, and the culture of
the city, industry, good morals and a good neigh-
borhood to make it their business to discounte-
nance and put down this shameful and diabolical
trade. Let there be clubs and societies formed
for the prevention of these crimes, as well as
others. If it were consistent with the regula-
tions and designs of our agricultural societies to
offer premiums to those, who should detect
stealers of fruit, as well as to those who should
cultivate it, I have no doubt they might in
this way greatly promote the interest of agricul-
ture and be of still more essential benefit to
the public. Now, Sir, of him who is disposed
to call this a trifling matter, let me ask; who
will rise early and work late, and tug, and
toil, to set out and cultivate, and nurse, and
manage an orchard—to till, and toil, and plant
the field and gardens all for the sport and depre-
dations of a set of scoundrel pilferers?

Yours, &c.

JOHN LANDMARK.

A warning to thoughtless Jesters.—There is now in the New Bedlam, London, a man who was driven mad by being suddenly startled: "As he was one morning crossing his father's fields, on his way to his usual labors, cheerful and guardless, an intimate rustic acquaintance saw him coming, knew his simplicity, stepped aside, and concealed himself behind a bush until the other came up, when he suddenly rushed upon him with a loud shout. He was so astonished by the shock, that he was struck almost senseless; he staggered, fell, and fainted away. The current of his blood seemed for some time arrested, and his pulsation ceased. He was taken up and conveyed home; delirium ensued and madness followed, which has ever since continued without abatement, to a degree not only pitiable, but dangerous to all who approach him."

Floating Grist Mills.—This kind of mills is used in abundance on the river Ohio. The mill is supported by two boats, and the wheel, which is the principal part of the machinery, moves between them. The boats move in every direction on the river, and when employment can be obtained, they are generally placed near the edge of it, in the strongest current, and the mill is then set in motion. These mills will grind a bushel of corn nearly as quick as those propelled by water. It is by this means that many neighborhoods, and even towns are supplied with their corn meal.

Ogden's Letters from the West.

Wine.—A Danish chemist has demonstrated that apple juice mixed with a great quantity of sugar produces a drink which more resembles wine than any other substitute. Cherries and currants, he says, are not so proper for wine as the apple.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1823.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

So far as we have been able to observe, appearances indicate that the exhibition at Brighton of the 15th and 16th inst. will command not merely a renovated but an increased interest. Expectation is broad awake, and Attention all alive to the anticipated proceedings and displays of the Husbandman's Holiday. The competitors for the Premiums, the Champions of the PLOUGHING MATCH seem eager for the friendly contest—emulous to engage in that amicable strife, in which the Cherub of Peace will twine the laurel of the Conqueror, and the shouts of the victor will not be mingled with the groans of the vanquished. The pleasures of such a day are as pure as they are exquisite; the means are amusement, the end utility; and the mind is improved by the same objects which gratify the senses.

We hope that none amongst the multitude, which it is wished and expected may assemble on this occasion, will consider themselves as lookers-on merely, who convene for no other purpose than to while away an idyl hour, and feast on the fat of the land. We hope that those who view themselves as spectators, and have no parts assigned, will not be contented with idly swelling the procession, or filling chairs at the festive board. All have something to communicate or something to learn, or both, which may help to supply the necessities, add to the comforts, or enhance the innocent enjoyments of the great family of man. We hope that social intercourse will be so correctly cultivated as to

produce not only the Flowers of Friendship, but the Fruits of Useful Knowledge; and that every minute of time spent at the Cattle Show, will leave behind it the stamp of improvement. We hope that at the close of the exhibition every individual will be able to say, "I have not only been amused but benefited by the Farmer's Festival and Artist's Anniversary." In order to induce this very desirable consummation, let every avenue of useful knowledge be opened by its possessor. In other words, let every person tell what he knows, and learn what he can, respecting the great objects of the association. Let us drink deeper at the fountains of knowledge than at the bar of the landlord. The pleasures of the anniversary will then leave no sting, but survive in agreeable reminiscences. Anticipation will not only be crowned by fruition, but consecrated by recollection; and we shall all be able to say, that a day spent at the Brighton Cattle Show is better than many spent elsewhere.

The following article was marked for insertion in our last paper, but omitted by mistake. This circumstance we regret, as we consider the PLOUGHING MATCH as the *Cap Sheaf* of a Cattle Show; and as necessary to give a *finish* to the customary proceedings on such occasions as a dessert to a feast, or a glass of cider to a farmer's dinner. Sir John Sinclair, the first agriculturist in Europe, has expressed some opinions on this subject, with which we believe every considerate cultivator will fully coincide. The passage we allude to was doubtless dictated by experience, and is so much to the purpose of the contemplated match at Brighton, that we are certain we cannot do better than to give it at full length.

Ploughing Matches.—From the great importance of good ploughing, every means should be thought of to extend a practical knowledge of the art; and no plan has been found more effectual for that purpose, than that of establishing a competition among ploughmen, and rewarding those who excel. At such meetings, farmers have been instructed, when they only came to be amused; their prejudices have worn away; and they have been induced to try new instruments of husbandry, and new modes of culture. Were it possible to impress upon the minds of our farmers in general, the great importance of good ploughing, more especially the advantage of using ploughs with two horses (or oxen) without a driver, and to make them sensible of the benefits of deep ploughing; several millions per annum would be added to the value of the united kingdom.

Among other motives for improvement in the structure and management of the plough, we would suggest one, which perhaps is not generally adverted to. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast." Our oxen and our horses should have good tools to labor with, as well as their masters. By facilitating the labors of the poor quadrupeds, who afford their all important aid to the husbandman, we obey as well the dictates of humanity as of self interest. Even the cattle of our pastures and stalls, "had they our reason," and powers of speech, would therefore manifest their approbation of PLOUGHING MATCHES.

PLOUGHING MATCH AT BRIGHTON.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Cattle Show in Brighton, have been furnished (as on several former occasions) with a suitable piece of ground for the Ploughing Match, by Mr. Francis Winship—it is north of his house, on the road leading from Cambridge to Brighton Meeting-house, a few rods from the ground used for the same purpose last year; is laid out in lots by a careful surveyor, viz:—eleven lots of one eighth of an acre each, to be ploughed

with one yoke of oxen, and nine lots of one quarter of an acre each, to be ploughed with two yoke of oxen. The soil in quality is near alike as can be expected in a level plat the requisite size, with a margin for the accommodation of spectators. The following extra is from the premium list published in January last, and distributed through the State—"At the second day of the Cattle Show, viz. the 16th day of October, premiums will be awarded the owners and ploughmen of the three ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen which shall be judged by the Committee to have performed the best work with the least expense of time and labor, not exceeding an eighth of an acre to each plough, and to the three ploughs which shall have ploughed one quarter of an acre with two yoke of oxen that shall be adjudged to have performed the best work with the least expense of labor. There will be two Committees of three persons each, the one to be judges of the ploughing by one yoke of cattle, the other of the ploughing by two yoke of cattle. Notice to be given, at least, fourteen days before the aforesaid 16th of October, that the ground is prepared and may be examined by those disposed to compete for the premium which are as follows (being the same for double as single teams):—

First Plough, \$15	Second Plough, \$10
Ploughman, 8	Ploughman 5
Driver, 4	Driver, 3
\$27	\$18
Third Plough, \$6	
Ploughman, 3	
Driver, 2	

\$11

The sum assigned for driver to be awarded ploughman in each case of no driver. The person intending to compete for these prizes must give notice to Gersham Parsons, or Mr. Francis Winship, of Brighton, by letter, post paid, or by personal application, on or before the 15th of October, the day previous to the Ploughing Match. The competitors will be considered as agreeing to follow such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Committee. The satisfaction expressed by the agriculturists who have attended the Ploughing Matches for several years past, will induce the Society to continue their premiums annually in connexion with the Cattle Show, believing it an efficacious means of exciting emulation and improvement in the use and construction of the most important instrument of agriculture.

GERSHAM PARSONS, Per Order.

Brighton, Sept. 27, 1823.

N. B. It must be understood by the competitors that the furrows must not exceed ten inches in width.

The Middlesex Cattle Show of which we have given an official account, in the preceding pages, is spoken of in terms of high approbation by well qualified judges who were present. We have only to regret that indispensable avocations (caused in part, by the absence, on a journey of the Proprietor of this paper) kept the Editor, as it were, tethered in Boston. Notwithstanding our wish to greet our Concord friends, and enjoy their society, witness and applaud their improvements, partake of their festivity, and see and hear the fat, fair, fine, facetious, ingenious, useful, scintillating

mental and patriotic things which they had to offer on occasion, imperious necessity kept us chained to dull pursuits of a printing office and Editorial closet. We beg leave, however, to assure the SOCIETY OF POLYTES HUSBANDS AND MANUFACTURERS, whether personally present or absent our best efforts always attend them, and our best exertions are at their service.

Lockingham Agricultural Society (N. H.) will hold a Show on the 15th and 16th day of the present month.

Contributions for the sufferers by fire in Maine have been liberal—honorable to our countrymen and to humanity. In the several churches in this city, according to the Centinel, on Sunday last, they amounted to \$453. In Salem \$841 67. In Beverly, \$133 98. Newburyport \$514 36.

FOREIGN.

There have been no arrivals from Europe since our last; and there is but little to be gleaned from European papers worth recording, which is not altogether of date. The King of Spain has been happily decorated before the Cortes, of a long patriotic speech, which, if sincerity is a prominent feature we very much mistake the matter. In this speech the "French rulers" are execrated, most cordially, as "hypocrites, liars" and other hard things, and said to place more reliance on "corrupting gold than their own valour." The Cortes are eulogized in due proportion to the anathema bestowed on the French—But the whole is not worth a potatoe top and is therefore omitted. There have likewise some French and Spanish bulletins which are as fairly at war with each other as their authors, a real matter of fact is not to be had for a premium among such dealers in tough stories. We must not for time to teach us what the mad caps and hairpins of Europe are about, and bless our stars that we have nothing to do with them nor their quarrels.

DOMESTIC.

Large Water Melon.—A water melon was served up on the table of the Cincinnati Hotel on the 8th ult. weighing sixty one pounds, being 2 feet 8 inches in length, and 3 feet and 1 inch in circumference.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Great Turnip.—Taken from the garden of Mr. J. B. Swasey in Mercedith on the 15th inst. a Turnip, the circumference of which was 3 feet 2 inches, length of root 2 feet 3 inches, and weighed 42 and a half pounds. Weighed and measured by Rev. Parker Esq. and Maj. Daniel Hilton.—N. H. Pat.

A swarm of Bees, taken up by Richard Bradley, in this town last week, yielded in weight of honey and comb, one hundred and sixty-five pounds.—ib.

Maine Canal.—A Canal is about to be opened in Maine, and will be completed in June next, connecting the waters of Penobscot Lake with Penobscot River, by cutting through the Kenduskeag, six miles above its confluence with the Penobscot, at Bangor, affording several valuable mill privileges, and through which the town of Bangor will receive an immense quantity of lumber and other property, which heretofore, in consequence of the difficulty of getting it to market, has been of little value.

Culture of the Grape.—A vineyard of A. Eichelberger, in York, Penn. contains 10 acres, covered with vines of Lisbon, white, and other grapes. He will take 40 barrels of wine this season, and he intends to extend his vineyard to 20 acres next year.

Two persons suffocated in a well.—At Barre, Vt. a deep well descended into a deep well for the purpose of boring up a drill, but after descending to the bottom the thing could be heard from him. Mr. Amariah Peck, an old gentleman aged 80 years, descended in hopes to

save the rail, but perished in the attempt. After a few bodies were taken from the well a lighted candle was let down, but would not burn within a considerable distance of the bottom.

Agricultural Diplomas.—An advertisement lately handed in, induced us to look at a copy of an engraving by Mr. Balch, formerly of Albany, for the Diplomas of Agricultural Societies. The design and the execution are very beautiful, and we presume that when sent, copies will be readily purchased by the proper agents of these institutions throughout the State.

Con. Mirror.

Child burnt to death.—Last Tuesday afternoon, a child of five years old, daughter of Mr. Joseph Miller, of East Hartford, was left for a minute or two near a fire, which caught her clothes, and she was hurried to death. We do not mention this to gratify that taste for the horrid which is so common among newspaper readers, for it is worse than useless to tell every tale of suffering, when no practical good can result from it, but whenever an accident occurs to which others, if not cautioned are liable—such occurrences should be stated. The clothes of the child were of cotton, and we all know how easily such stuffs burn. Woolen is as cheap and as durable—and now as the season approaches when fire is needed, let us suggest to those who have children to clothe, that it would be advisable to dress them in *woollen*.—ibid.

A late arrival at Norfolk from Thompson's Island brings melancholy news from that quarter. Captain Watson, Lieutenants Hammersley and Carter, Sailing Master Bainbridge, Midshipmen Benbridge and Taylor, Chaplain Adams of New Hampshire; and about forty seamen have fallen victims to fever. About sixty other cases are said to be existing. Commodore Porter was much better.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated September 3d, states, that the French had been repulsed at Tarifa, with the loss, it was reported, of 800 men. The writer adds, "Malaga is in a dreadful state at present; the commander has made a requisition of 100,000 dollars of the merchants—several who refused to pay, have been sent to prison, among them the American Consul, and several have been shot. The English frigate Tribune is so proceed from here to bring the English merchants from that place."—Boston Gazette.

Accounts from St. Louis state, that some of the Scotch and Swiss emigrants planted by Lord Selkirk on the Red River of Hudson's Bay, are making their way to the United States, finding the severe climate of that latitude unbearable.

By way of St. Louis we learn, also, from St. Anthony, that an engagement had recently taken place between the Sac and Sioux Indians, in which the former had 7 killed and 12 or 15 wounded, and the latter, 11 killed and 12 wounded.—ibid.

Burlington, Vt. Oct. 3.—Passed this place on Friday last, the Canal Boat *Gleaner*, Capt. Burton, on her return to St. Albans from New York city. The Canal Boat *Terrant*, Capt. Lyon, arrived here on Wednesday last from Troy. Both boats were richly laden with merchandise.—ibid.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed a special mission to be sent to Key West (Thompson's Island) for the purpose of examining into the causes of the disease existing there; with authority to discontinue the naval station there, should it be found necessary. Commodore Rodgers has volunteered his services for the occasion, and is to have with him four of the oldest naval surgeons. It is expected they will be gone four or five weeks.

Snow.—There was a considerable fall of snow at and around Belfast, Maine, on the night of the 29th ult. In some of the back towns it fell to the depth of six inches.

Agricultural novelty.—Some blossoms from a pear tree were yesterday shown us, which we understood bore fruit a week since, and is now in full bloom. Some of the fruit is yet remaining on the tree, a deep-seated striking contrast to the numerous blossoms by

which it is surrounded. The pear is of French origin, called *le Bon-Charbon*. A circumstance of this sort is superstitiously regarded as the precursor of the death of the tree the following year; but the tree referred to, was, we are told, visited by a similar occurrence about ten years ago.—Continued.

ALDERNEY BULL FOR SALE.

THE very fine full blood ALDERNEY BULL, which was presented to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture by John Hubbard, Esq. This breed is considered in England, as superior for the richness of their milk, making considerable more butter from the same quantity of milk, than any other breed. He is now two years and three months old, is in fine health, and a gentle animal, and may be seen at the farm of John Prince, Esq. Jamaica Plain, Roxbury. For terms of sale, which will be very liberal, apply to JOHN LOWELL, Esq. or said Prince, in Roxbury.

If the above animal is not previously disposed of, he will be at the Public Show at Brighton, on THURSDAY 16th October, at 12 o'clock.

Roxbury 30th Sept. 1823.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140 00	
pearl do.		135 00	137 50
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs.	bbl.	8 50	
cargo, No 1,		7 00	
" No 2,		6 00	
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual. new	lb.	12	14
" 2d qual.		9	10
small kegs, family,		15	16
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	65	70
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	8 25	
Genesee, new,		8 00	8 25
Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	
Corn		55	55
Barley		68	70
Oats		17	60
HOGS' LARD,	15	18
HOGS, No 1, Inspection of 1822		15	18
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12 00	
Bone Middlings		14 50	15 00
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	
Cargo, No 2,			
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 00	
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		60	70
do do unwashed		40	50
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		40	45
Native		33	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		45	50
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	11
PORK, fresh		5	8
VEAL,		4	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	17
lump, best		18	20
EGGS,	doz.	14	17
MEAL, Rye,	bush	65	70
Indian,		65	70
POTATOES, new,		30	37
CIDER, liquor, new	hhl.	1 50	1 75
HAY, best,	ton.	16 00	20 00

JOB PRINTING.

At short notice and fair prices, at the Farmer Office.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE YEOMAN.

Happy the man, who courts a country life,
And holds no stake in mad ambition's strife,
Where every rogue would fain supplant his brother,
And men seem born to worry one another;
And women too—but pray, Miss Muse! stop there—
We never permit you to abuse the FAIR.—
The man is blest who shuns each bustling mart,
The proud emporium of each useless art,
Whom Nature's simplest blessings can please,
Whose days are spent in exercise and ease,
Without those cares, which pride and wealth annoy,
And dash with poison Grandeur's cup of Joy.
He gathers Health from herbs the forest yields,
And culls his physic from the flowery fields.
Thus lives a stranger to each deadly ill,
Whose *ne plus ultra* is the Doctor's bill.
His heart is large, although his means are small,
His door still open to the needy's call;
But in his dealings so correct and square,
Lawyers and sheriffs have no business there.
No duns put off with "please to call again,"
And Charity ne'er asks his boon in vain.
This man enjoys more real bliss below
Than kings possess or nobles ever know.

From the President of the New-York Lyceum of
Natural History, to the Members, dated New-
York, Sept. 11, 1823.

THE VAMPIRE OF THE OCEAN.

On the 9th day of September, 1823, returned from a cruise off Delaware Bay, the fishing smack Una. She had sailed about three weeks before from New York, for the express purpose of catching an enormous fish, which had been reported to frequent the ocean a few leagues beyond Cape May and Cape Heolopen. The adventurers in this bold enterprize have been successful. They have brought for the enlargement of science and the gratification of curiosity, an *unprecedented* inhabitant of the deep, which has never been seen on the land before.

The creature is one of the huge individuals of the family of *Raja*; or perhaps may be erected, from its novelty and peculiarity, into a new genus, between *that*, the *Squalus*, and the *Scipencer*. Its strength was such that after the body had been penetrated by two strong and well formed gigs of the best tempered iron, the shank of one of them was broken off, and the other singularly bent. The boat, containing the three intrepid men, John Patchen, Theophilus Beebe, and William Potter, was connected, after the deadly instrument had taken hold, with the wounded inhabitant of the deep, by a strong warp or line. The celerity with which he swam, could only be compared to that of the harpooned whale, dragging the boat after it with such speed as to cause a wave to rise on each side of the furrow in which he moved, several feet higher than the boat itself.

The weight of the fish after death was such that three pair of oxen, one horse, and twenty-two men, all pulling together, with the surge of the Atlantic wave to help, could not convey it far to the dry beach. It was estimated from this, and a probable estimate, to equal four tons and a half, or perhaps five tons.

The size was enormous; for the distance from the extremity of one wing or pectoral fin

to the other, expanded like the wing of an eagle, measures, 18 feet.

Over the convexity of the back, and on the right line of the belly, . . . 16 feet.

The distance, from the snout to the end of the tail, 14 feet.

Length of the tail, 4 feet.

Width of the mouth, 2 ft. 9 in.

The operation of combat and killing lasted nine hours. It was a heroic achievement, and was witnessed by crowds of citizens on the shores of New-Jersey and Delaware, and by persons on board the flotilla of vessels in the bay and offing.

During the scuffle, the wings, side flaps or vast alated fins of the monster, lashed the sea with such vehemence that the spray rose to the height of thirty feet, and rained round to the distance of fifty feet. It was a tremendous encounter. On shore all was awe and expectation.

Mr. Patchen, whose taste and zeal in zoology are well known, has attended very much to the manners of the *Vampire* of the Ocean, to the preservation of the skin and external parts, to the osteology and skeleton, the internal organizations; and in short, to every circumstance that was practicable during such a hazardous business and the tempestuous weather which distressed them almost from the beginning to the end of their voyage.

I merely mention, before I lay down my pen, that this animal is viviparous, and of course connects fishes with mammiferous animals; and that the respiratory, motory, and generative and sensitive organs, present an extraordinary amount of rare and interesting particulars. Incomprehensible as well as wonderful are thy works, O Creator! in consummate sagacity thou hast executed them all!

This is but an outline; I intend to finish this sketch; and prepare it as well as I can for the Society's formal notice.

While I express full approbation of our friends, whom neither difficulty nor danger could discourage, I utter a further sentiment that they may be well repaid by their intended exhibition. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

Ingenious and useful invention.—Amongst the new Parisian inventions is a coffee pot constructed of three pieces: the first is a plain boiler, over that is a double filterer, and at the top is an inverted coffee pot, which fits on exactly. Cold water is placed in the first vessel, and the coffee in the filtering pot. Under the whole is a spirit lamp, which in the course of five or six minutes causes the water to boil, the vapor arising from which completely saturates the coffee. When the water boils, which is ascertained by the discharge of the vapor from the spout of the inverted coffee pot, the whole machine is lifted from the lamp, and completely inverted so that the pot, which was uppermost, is at the bottom, and the boiling water, which had saturated the coffee, flows through the filterer, clear, into what was before the inverted coffee pot, where, in the space of two minutes, it is ready for use. This mode of preparing coffee is a saving of at least 25 per cent. and it secures the fine flavor of the berry. In another part of the service is a coffee master of glass, over another lamp of a long wide flame. The roasting requires about

three minutes, and even so small a quantity an ounce may be thus prepared.

York (Eng.) Musical Festival.—It is computed that the necessary expenditure in this grand undertaking, which has the patronage of 5 dukes and lords for aiding the respective funds of the four general infirmaries in this county will not be less than 7000*l*. 133 instruments performers are already engaged and 264 vocal viz. 72 cantos, 60 counters, 60 tenors, 72 bases. Charity being the object of the performance and the period fixed upon immediately after Donchester races, the promoters calculate upon the largest assemblage of company that ever took place on a similar occasion.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FOR SALE, as usual, at the KENRICK PLACE, near Brighton. The Nurseries have been much enlarged, and contain a variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, &c. Also, the finest Nursery of budded Peach-Trees known in America; consisting of a choice collection of about 30 of the most approved kinds in our best gardens, or seen in the Markets. The trees are from 5 to 2 feet high, and sold at the Nursery at the moderate price of 3*s* 1*d* 3 cents each.

Of good sized ornamental trees; the Flowering Horse-Chestnut; Flowering Catalpa; European Mountain-Ash; Weeping Willow; the evergreen Silver Fir, and the Larch. English Walnuts and Butternuts, both of which are justly admired for their fruit. The latter is a hardy, handsome tree, and its bark valuable as dyes and medicine.

Current bushes of the large prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms: Also the Black, White, and Champaigdo. Red and White Roses; Lilacs; English Grapes; Gooseberries, &c. &c.

Orders addressed to John, or William Kenrick, and sent to the Brighton Post-office, or the Office of Mr. Samuel Dana, Broker, in Congress-street, Boston, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats, for shipping, and conveyed to Boston when ordered; but gentlemen at a distance should employ some agent to receive and pay for them.

Oct. 4.

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM,

76, COURT STREET, BOSTON.

CONTAINING much more numerous Collection and greater variety of entertainments than any other Establishment in America, continues steadily to increase, and is open for the reception of visitors.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

It will be constantly in the best possible condition, and every exertion made to render the visits of its patrons agreeable.

This Establishment now contains FIVE former Museums united in ONE, together with very great and numerous additions (the whole receipts being faithfully laid out to increase it.)

JUST ADDED,

The celebrated Race Horse Eclipse,
A beautiful Cosmorama View of London,
A large and beautiful live Rattlesnake,
The Arabian Bottle, made of the stomach of a Camel—holds about a barrel—used to carry water across the desert.

The Invalid's Chair—very ingenious—invented by Professor Peck.

A very large and elegant Sword Fish, upwards of 14 feet long, with a sword 4 1-2 feet long.

There is also now residing in the Museum, Mr. JOSEPH M. STREVEN, the most remarkable Dwarf ever witnessed in the U. States. He is handsome, cheerful, and gentlemanly in his deportment; in his 30th year; 37 1-2 inches high, and weighs 34 lbs.

The Museum is well lighted, and a Band of Music performs every evening. Admittance 25 cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS W. SHEPARD ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

OL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1823.

No. 12.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

ON MAKING AND PRESERVING CIDER.

[Concluded from p. 73.]

3. It is often the case that those who undertake to be very philosophical in the process of manufacturing cider, make a troublesome and expensive job of it, and after all, spoil their cider. They cause it to undergo so many fermentations, while exposed to the open air, that it loses all its carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, and perhaps, a part of its alcohol, or vinous spirit. If the whole fermentation, which is necessary to change the raw apple juice into cider, and rich cider could be conducted in close vessels, according to Dr. Darwin's theory, as in paragraph 11, page 73, the products of the fermentation, which are alcohol, and carbonic acid gas, would be preserved, become incorporated with the liquor, and cause it to be clear and lively, without being harsh and heady. Exposing new cider in open vessels, till the vinous fermentation has produced its results, carbonic acid gas is expelled, but a part of the alcohol is retained. Hence vinegar will infiltrate, if drank in sufficient quantity. But carbonic acid gas, retained in cider, properly manufactured, exhilarates, without inebriating, stimulates and enlivens, instead of operating like an opiate, and causing those who drink it to become at once wild and stupid. It is the want of understanding these principles which leads many would-be philosophical geniuses to doctor their cider, and punish themselves by drinking off the dead liquor. They rack and rack, and rack super-fine their cider till it becomes as dish water, and as sour as lemon juice, something which tastes like a compound of all those articles. It is much better to proceed according to a common practice of New England cider-making, viz. Take the must, or raw cider directly from the press. Strain it through straw or a coarse sieve into clean and new casks, give it no more vent during fermentation than is necessary to prevent the bursting of the vessels, and not draw off till it is ready for use. It is necessary, however, during fermentation to keep the casks full that the scum which rises may be thrown out of the

It was well observed by Mr. Winkley, in a communication respecting the mode of making cider, adopted by the religious society, called Sakers, (republished from the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, in our paper, vol. No. 43, p. 377) that "the slower cider ferments, the better it will be." The reasons are these—If cider ferments slowly, it gradually stops working at the end of the vinous fermentation, and does not pass to the acetous fermentation, which would convert it into vinegar. And if the fermentation proceeds slowly, the fixed air has time to combine, and become incorporated with the liquor instead of escaping into the atmosphere. By mixing a proper quantity of alcohol (spirit of any kind) with cider from the press, you may stop the acetous, and course prevent the putrid fermentation.

But the spirit so mixed hastens the vinous fermentation, which, as before observed, is the only fermentation which can be suffered in making good cider. The alcohol will check the turbulence of the fermenting liquor, by combining with the carbonic acid gas, which causes the fretting and fuming as well as gives the life of the liquor. Thus Nicholson's Fourcroy (Art. Alcohol) says, "*alcohol dissolves the carbonic acid gas, which it condenses and liquefies more than in the proportion of a volume equal to its own.*"

15. We learn that the Religious Society, mentioned above, make use of cider-spirit, distilled from the lees of cider, to regulate the fermentation of their new cider and fit it for the table. They do not, however, make use of their cider-spirit till they have racked off their cider, about the first of January. They then add from one to three gallons of the spirit to a barrel of cider, and "bung it down air tight, and let it stand till it becomes of mature age." This appears to have been the principal improvement, which has rendered the cider manufactured by the Society so famous, and caused it to command an extraordinary price in market. A friend of ours, however, has a mode of using the cider-spirit in refining his cider still less troublesome, and we believe at least equally efficacious. This gentleman mixes from one to two gallons of cider brandy with his cider, when fresh from the press, and immediately closes the barrel perfectly air tight. In about a month's time, in the ordinary temperature of a common cellar in the latter part of autumn, his cider is perfectly fermented, and purified, so as to be in its best state for the table, without the trouble of stumming his casks with brimstone, and hazard of their bursting, or any necessity of racking off his liquor.

16. The quantity of spirit to be thus mixed with cider, we conclude should be in some proportion to the strength of the must. If that contains a good deal of spirit it will ferment quietly and quickly, otherwise it will be turbulent, and must have vent, or it will endanger the vessel which contains it, and soon become flat and sour. The same thing will take place with malt liquor. Ale, or strong beer, which contains considerable alcohol, can be bottled without difficulty; but small beer, which has but little alcohol, is apt to burst the bottles. And in bottling cider a spoonful or two of brandy, or other spirit mixed with the cider in the bottles will prevent that violent effervescence, which might otherwise burst the bottles. Some writers say, that sugar, honey, molasses, or other sweet substances mixed with new cider, will strengthen it, and prevent its fermenting to excess. This is probable, for any sweet substance mixed with a due quantity of water, or other mild liquid will generate alcohol, and the latter will combine with the fixed air, and thus put a stop to its turbulence. But, doubtless, to fine cider with saccharine matter would require a longer time than with alcohol, and we doubt whether it would be so safe or so effectual to use the former as the latter in close vessels.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. i. p. 377.

17. An English writer says, that an infusion of hops is used in cider to give it a flavor, and an agreeable bitter. Another recommends grinding elder berries with the fruit, which gives the cider a fine color as well as flavor. Rye whiskey is likewise recommended as a good substitute for cider-spirit to mix with new cider. Ginger, cinnamon, spices, raisins, &c. have their advocates who assure us they are very good ingredients in cider. But we believe genuine cider-drinkers prefer the clear apple juice. Some advise to make use of bullock's blood, calf's feet jelly, isinglass, &c. &c. which may be well if the cider needs doctoring, but we believe it best to make vinegar of cider which requires to be medicated with such materials to render it palatable and wholesome.

18. The Complete Farmer's Dictionary says, that "the best shaped vessels for keeping cider in are those in which the barrel boards are straight, the vessel broader at one end than the other, and standing on the lesser end with the bung hole in the top. The advantage of this form is that in drawing off the cider, though but slowly, the skin or cream, contracted by its fermentation descends and covers the liquor by means of the tapering of the vessel, and thereby preserves to the last the spirits of the cider, which would otherwise evaporate and waste." A sensible writer, whose essay was republished from the "Farmer's Weekly Messenger," in our vol. i. p. 153, has made it apparent that white oak iron bound hogsheads, made of heart stuff, well painted, and of a size to hold about three barrels and a half, and smeared over with some kind of refuse oil, with a little Spanish brown and lamp black, once in three years will prove more convenient and economical than such barrels as are commonly used. Besides cider ferments more kindly, and keeps better in large than in small vessels. Beer vessels are said to be bad for cider. They spoil cider, and cider spoils beer. New vessels made of seasoned oak do well; but those which have been used do better. The Religious Society mentioned above, clean casks by taking them from the cellar as soon as convenient after the cider is out, (reserving the lees for stilling) and rinse each clean, first with a pail full of scalding water, then with cold, leaving the casks with the bungs down for a day or two. They are then bunged tight and returned to the cellar, or some convenient place, proper for their reception. Previous to filling the casks for the season they are scalded and rinsed as above mentioned.

19. Mr. J. Hommedieu, of New York, directs, when casks have more or less of a sour or musty smell, to take at the rate of about a pint of unslacked lime for a barrel, put it in and pour in three or four gallons of hot water, or more for a larger cask; shake it well, giving it some vent; let it stand till cooled, and then rinse it with cold water. This operation to be repeated till the cask smells perfectly sweet. Stumming casks, or fumigating them, together with the cider may be advisable, especially when spirit is not incorporated with the cider when fresh from the press. Stumming is thus performed. Take a strip of canvas cloth, about

twelve inches long and two broad; let it be dipped into melted brimstone; when the match is dry let it be lighted and suspended from the bung of a cask (in which there are a few gallons of cider) until it be burnt out. The cask must remain stopped for an hour or more and then rolled to and fro, to incorporate the fumes of the match with the cider; after which the cask may be filled. If the stumping be designed only to suppress improper fermentation, the brimstone match is sufficient; but if it be required to give any additional flavor to the cider, some powdered ginger, cloves, or cinnamon, &c. may be strewed on the match when it is made.

[From the New Hampshire Sentinel.]

CHESHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures for the County of Cheshire, was held at Westmoreland on Wednesday the first instant.

An assemblage of a large number of our wealthy, intelligent and experienced farmers afforded the gratifying assurance that an undiminished interest is still felt in the concerns of the Agricultural Society.—The previous arrangements for the day were carried fully into effect.

The awarding committees, previously appointed, attended and discharged their duties promptly and judiciously.

In the morning the hours from 8 to 10 o'clock were devoted by the Society to the transaction of business.—About twenty new members were admitted.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Samuel Findlay, of Acworth, *Pres.*; Stephen Johnson, Walpole, *1st Vice Pres.*; Elijah Belding, Swansey, *2d Vice Pres.*; Thomas M. Edwards, Keene, *Secretary*; Daniel Bradford, do. *Treasurer*; Martin Butterfield, jr. Walpole, *Librarian*; Thomas C. Drew, of Walpole, Aaron Hodskins, do. Simon Cobb, Westmoreland, Salma Hale, Keene, Ephraim K. Frost, Swansey, Elijah Alexander, Winchester, *Executive Committee*.

At 12 o'clock, as is usual the Society formed in procession, and under the direction of Captains Greene and Wheeler, proceeded to the meeting house. After appropriate Services of prayer and music, an address suitable to the occasion was delivered, and the reports of the several awarding committees were read.—The address by Mr. John Lancaster was an ingenious and sensible performance—full of suggestions relating to almost every branch of husbandry.

The Society returned and partook of an excellent dinner prepared by Samuel Winchester.

The exhibition was highly respectable. In stock it perhaps cannot be said to have been superior to some which have preceded it. The number of animals presented was hardly as large as on some former occasions, though many of them were of the very first class.—The working oxen and young stock were particularly good. The value of the former was tested by actual trial. The drawing match afforded a fine display of activity and strength.

In the other branch of the exhibition there was a decided superiority.

The specimens of woollen and linen Cloths, and flannels, were honorable to the competitors, and displayed a perfection in household manu-

factures which until within a few years was wholly unknown in our County. The grass bonnet, presented by Miss Parker, was a successful imitation of the finest quality of the tasteful and expensive Leghorn, and very justly much admired.

The following reports of the awarding committees render any further particulars unnecessary.

ON WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

The Committee, consisting of Aaron Hodskins, of Walpole, Jotham Lord, jr. Westmoreland, Elijah Parker, Keene, and Leonard Thayer, of Acworth, having examined all the Oxen offered for premiums, and observed their strength and skill in drawing, award—

To Jesseiah Kittredge, of Walpole, the first premium on a pair of 6 years old working oxen, \$10
To Samuel Wadsworth, of Roxbury, the second premium on a pair of 6 years old working oxen, 7
To Samuel Lincoln, of Westmoreland, on a pair of 2 years old steers, the first premium, 8
To Samuel Lincoln, on a pair of 3 years old steers, the 2d premium, 6

The committee would observe that many other fine pairs of oxen were exhibited. That they noticed a number of fine teams which were brought on to the ground, though not entered for premiums. And that from the examination of the whole and of many fine steers which were presented, they are convinced that there has been among our farmers, within a few years, a very apparent improvement in the stock and breed of cattle.

AARON HODSKINS,
Chairman, for the Committee.

ON COWS AND HEIFERS.

The Committee, consisting of James M. Warner, of Acworth, Chairman; Samuel Grant, of Walpole, Moses Chamberlain, of Winchester, and Isaac Hubbard, of Claremont, award—

To Seth Morton, of Langdon—the first premium on Cows from 4 to 5 years old, \$5
To Philus Hodges, of Westmoreland, the 2d do. 6
To Nathaniel Holland, of Walpole, for the best Heifer from 1 to 4 years old, the first premium on Heifers, 6
To James Gilchrist, of Charlestown, for the next best 2d premium, 4

Several other fine cows and heifers were exhibited; a cow by Benjamin Doolittle, of Winchester. A heifer by Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, one by William Bullum, of Walpole, and one by James Gilchrist, of Charlestown, and one by Nathaniel Holland, of Walpole, were among the best. Between the heifer presented by William Bullum and the one to which the second premium was awarded, the Committee found much difficulty in deciding.

JAMES M. WARNER,
for the Committee.

ON BULLS, SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Committee, consisting of David Parker, of Charlestown, Daniel Robinson, of Acworth, and Ezra Parker, of Winchester, having attended to their duty award—

To James Dickey, of Acworth, for the best bull, being 3 years old, of the Yorkshire breed, having been kept in the County 3 months, the first premiums on bulls, \$12
To Jotham Lord, jr. of Westmoreland, for next best do. 19 months old and of the Yorkshire breed, the 2d premium, 8
To William Jennison, of Walpole, for the best Mervin Buck, kept in the County one year, 1st premium, 5

To William Jennison, of Walpole, for the next best do. 2d premium,

To Aaron Hodskins, of Walpole, for the two best pigs, the 1st premium on pigs not over 9 months, To Aaron Hodskins, of Walpole, for the 2 next best, do. the 2d premium,

Four very fine pigs were offered by Zephaniah Witherell, of Westmoreland.

DAVID PARKER,
for the Committee.

ON LEATHER.

The committee, consisting of Thomas Ames, of Keene, Chairman, Lemuel Lincoln, John Carlisle, Nathan Vilas, Samuel Winchester, award—

To Jonathan H. Chase, of Walpole, for the best manufactured 2 sides of upper leather, To Edward Wittington, of Chesterfield, for the best manufactured 6 calf skins, To Daniel Reed, of Fitzwilliam, for the next 3 best do.

THOMAS F. AMES,
for the Committee.

ON LINEN MANUFACTURES, HATS & BONNETS.

The committee, consisting of Thomas Drew, of Walpole, Chairman, Larkin Baker, Westmoreland, and Vrylug Lovell, of Charlestown, award—

To Jane Robb, of Acworth, the first premium on linen diaper, To John Lancaster, of Acworth the 2d do. To Elizabeth Pinkerton, of Acworth, the first premium on linen cloth, To Peggy McClure, of Acworth, for the best Cotton Counterpane, To Mrs. Josiah Bellows, 2d of Walpole, for the next best do. To Silvia Parker, of Fitzwilliam, for the best grass bonnet, To Betsey Ruggles, of Walpole, for the two best straw bonnets, To Dexter Anderson, of Walpole, for the six best manufactured for hats,

The Committee examined a number of piece of linen and diaper but little inferior in quality to those to which they have awarded premium. A piece of linen diaper by Miss P. McClure was very finely manufactured. The exhibition of linens was much superior to that of the preceding year. The grass bonnets by Miss Parker deserve particular notice. The finest is at least equal to No. 50, of the Leghorns. Some articles were exhibited upon which the Committee are not authorized to award premiums: of these they can only express their opinion. A valise was presented by Ursilla Gaffield, of Charlestown, which evinced much taste and skill in the manufacturer. A quantity of shirting from the Factory at Chesterfield was good. A cotton and woollen Counterpane, by Mr. Jennison, was ingeniously made, a quantity of linen thread, by Miss McClure and Miss Pinkerton was equal to the best imported.

THOMAS C. DREW,
for the Committee.

ON WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The Committee, consisting of Jimna Walker, of Westmoreland, Gaven Gilmore, of Acworth, and Martin Butterfield, jun. of Drewsville, award

To Josiah White, of Charlestown, for the best piece of dressed woollen cloth, the first premium, To Samuel Findlay, of Acworth, for the next best do. 2d premium, To Josiah White, of Charlestown, for the best piece of Kerseyware, To Josiah White, for the best piece of flannel,

Mary Chase, of Lempster, for the next best, Samuel Findlay, of Acworth, for the best pair of woollen blankets,

Minwell Campbells, for the next do.

Samuel Findlay, of Acworth, for the best woollen coverlet.

Mrs. Josiah Bellows, 2d, of Walpole, for the best piece of carpeting, length 25 yards, width, 1 yd.

The Committee, in awarding the above premiums, believe they should do injustice to many of the Competitors to pass them unnoticed. A number of pieces of woollen cloth were presented, of very excellent stock and well manufactured. A piece by Samuel Dinsmoor, was very nice, unquestionably the third best piece exhibited. The woollen manufactures, generally, with the exception of the woollen shawls, are of superior quality. The shawls were ordinary, and not thought deserving of a premium. The Committee, in withholding this premium, would express the hope that more attention will be paid to the manufacture of this article for a succeeding exhibition.

They would also notice a number of hearth-rugs—one by Mrs. Joseph Dorr, of Keene; 2 Mrs. Abel Bellows, of Walpole; 1 by Mrs. Dunbar, of Keene. The preference was given to Mrs. Dorr's; although all were much admired. They would also mention two pair of woollen hose, by Mary Carlisle, of Westmoreland.

JIMNA WALKER,
for the Committee.

[From the New Hampshire Patriot.]

HILLSBOROUGH CATTLE SHOW.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Working Cattle.

The committee, appointed to examine the merits of Working Cattle, and to adjudge the prizes, have attended to the duties of their office, and beg leave to report.

Agreeably in their instructions, they have taken into consideration not only the ploughing, but the goodness of the cattle, time, &c. What was now much was intended by the &c. your committee were unable to determine; but they presumed that it embraced, or might embrace the discipline of cattle, and they have brought it into estimate in making their decision. That cattle, destined for labor, should be well broken to the yoke, and submit to the authority of the master, is universally admitted, and generally practised. But it is of great importance that they be trained to exercise the plough without a driver.

This is easily effected; and it is a great saving of expense in the cultivation of fields. Most of our ploughing can be done by one yoke of oxen; and with little attention they will perform as much labor on the plough without, as a driver. Even two yoke may easily be taught to do the same. By using the most active and highest spirited pair for leaders, there will be little or no difficulty attending the practice. To save the expense of a man, or even a boy, will be no small additions to the interest of the farmer. It is equally important to reduce the expense of cultivation, as it is to increase the quantity and value of crops.

While we make our observations upon cattle, we would not pass by the teamster with neglect. We cannot forbear to remark on the excessive use of the whip, though there is not so much cause of complaint as there was the last year. Men that are well disciplined, will do all they are taught to do, and they will do all they can do

without severe whipping. That the Ox, that most useful animal, that most faithful servant of man, distinguished for his patience and industry, pre-eminent among the herd of the stall, whose tongue was never defiled by an indecent, or profane word, whose breath was never polluted by the fumes of intoxication, and before whom the Egyptians bowed down in devout adoration, that the ox, I say, should be the object of the unmerciful scourge is an outrage upon that law, which has given to man dominion over the beasts of the field.

After trying the oxen presented, on the drag and on the plough, the committees have come to the following decision, and they make the following awards.

To Mark Morse, the committee award the first premium on Working Cattle. Taking into view the age, form, size, strength and activity of his cattle, they came to this result.

To Moses Greene is awarded the second premium. His cattle are five years old, measure 7 feet, 3 inches; they are remarkable for their strength; and they work with a good degree of activity. They are in a high state for beef, though they have done the necessary work on his farm, the past season.

To David Danforth is given the third premium. His cattle are five years old, of large size, good form and discipline, great activity, and promise to be very useful. These points led to the decision.

The fourth premium is awarded to John Johnson. His cattle are large, fleshy, strong, and performed his work very well.

Other cattle richly deserved premium; and it was with some difficulty a selection was made. The committee, though past the meridian of life, decided as if they believed that advanced age was derogatory to character, or promising usefulness. Mr. B. Parker, and Mr. Joseph Kingsbury, presented no statements respecting their cattle, agreeably to the regulations prescribed.

The ploughing match demands a few remarks. It was cause of regret that a more suitable piece of ground could not have been selected for the purpose. The land was laid out into plots of about one eighth of an acre each. There was a little difference in their size, a little difference in the quality of the work, a little difference in goodness and breadth of the ploughs, and a little difference in the time of performing the work. The average time was from 10 to 11 minutes, exceeding in shortness of time what has ever been done before in this Society.

Fourteen yoke of cattle were entered for premiums, and thirteen entered the list for competition. They all excelled in some points; but as only four premiums were offered the expectations of some must, of course, be disappointed. The general character of the Working Cattle was excellent; and though some of them could not draw a premium they could draw as much upon a drag, as the most highly favored oxen.

The progress, which is making in this department of stock is highly pleasing; and encourages the farmer to persevere in his exertions for improvement. It is hoped that all will give a hand to the work, in which they are all equally interested.

Respectfully submitted by your committee.

HUMPHREY MOOR,

in behalf of the committee.

Francesstown, Sept. 25, 1823.

Grafton County Cattle Show.—One of our Agricultural friends in the County of Grafton writes to us,—Our Agricultural Society held their annual Exhibition and Fair, at Lyme on Wednesday the 1st inst. The stock in general, though not numerous, was of the best quality, and the same may be said of the Domestic Manufactures. The large concourse of independent and practical farmers assembled on the occasion manifested great delight with the various exhibitions of the day, and particularly with the very able, scientific, and practical address from Prof. Dana.

I understand the Society have requested a copy for publication, and I sincerely hope the public will speedily be gratified with its perusal. A regular account of the Society's proceedings will soon be communicated for the Patriot." *Ibid.*

Children's Food.—A lady of Yorkshire observes in a letter dated May 2, that, in consequence of her losing first three children, one during teething, and two of inflammation in the bowels she gave her fourth child a little lime water every article of food adding a dessert, and sometimes only a tea spoonful of lime water to every article whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child, instead of being feverish, flatulent, and fretful, as her preceding children had been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut its teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c.; but if the child be disposed to costiveness on account of its assurgent quality a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.—*Gazette of Health.*

An extraordinary case of hydrocephalus, or water of the brain, is just now exciting the interest of the medical gentlemen of Salisbury. The head of an infant, before any operation was performed at the age of six (now only seven) months, was of the following extraordinary dimensions:—Round the forehead, and back part of the head 30 inches, and from ear to ear, across the vertex 24 inches; which measurements will be better understood by stating, that the larger circumference of the adult head averages but 22 inches and from ear to ear but 12; and of a healthy child of six months old the largest circumference averages 16, and from ear to ear 9 inches. The infant belonging to respectable parents, is under the immediate treatment of one of our surgeons, and is submitted to a novel practice, viz. the removal of the water by degrees, through means of operation, and at the same time the employment of pressure. The infant has undergone the operation five times, and 110 ounces (nearly seven pints) of water, have been removed. The present state of the infant and the effects of the operations and treatment are such as afford well-grounded hopes that for this disease, considered hitherto hopeless, a remedy has at length been found.—*Salisbury Journal.*

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for
June 1823.

Some notice of Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq.
President of the Horticultural Society of London. His experiments and present to this Society.

BY THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

If any apology could be necessary for the brief and imperfect notice which we are about to take of one of the most distinguished cultivators of the age, of a man who has done as much to enlarge the boundaries of theoretical agriculture, and horticulture, as any man living, while he has at the same time done more than any man with whom we are acquainted to advance that science *practically*, it will be found in the kind expressions of his regard for our country, and his generous exertions to make us partakers of the improvements he has actually effected in his *own*. To those who may be disposed to consider horticulture as less interesting and less within the province of this society, we would observe (at the hazard of repeating and reinforcing the remarks we made in our first article) that it is precisely the branch of agricultural industry which in our country needs the most attention. It is the one in which we are most deplorably deficient. So long as we were surrounded with Indian neighbors, and our crops were so precarious that our only anxiety was to procure bread corn sufficient for subsistence, it was natural that we should be indifferent to the rich profusions of vegetables and fruits, which nature has provided for our luxurious enjoyment. In this particular, we can without blushing, compare ourselves with the European nations at a period not far distant; and when we learn that the water-cress was the only salad for the royal table in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we may not be surprised at the scanty supply of our own tables, fifty years since. But we are past that age, and we see no reason, why we should not have the finest melons of Persia which we can grow in the open air, while a Russian Prince will enjoy them in spite of nature, by expensive hot-houses heated by steam. We feel only a sentiment of humiliation, when we reflect, that countries which the sun never heats, produce the most luxurious fruits, while our sun wastes its powers in many parts of our country on a rich and productive soil, which is applied, in most cases, to the raising of the coarse vegetables, which our Indian predecessors bequeathed to us. In this remark we refer only to vegetables for the table, not to our invaluable staple articles.

Much has undoubtedly been done in the vicinity of our great towns, and horticulture has within our memory made a progress equal to our growth and improvement, but much remains to be done even here, and the inhabitants of the country at large may be considered as to horticulture, in a state of nature, excepting always some liberal, and spirited individuals who have made horticulture their study. After the provision for the support of life, come our comforts and rational luxuries, and if these can be obtained, without neglecting the more substantial and important articles, it is our interest to procure them. This is our apology for introducing the character, discoveries, and exertions of Mr. Knight. He has devoted his life to the investigation of the physiology of plants.

and it has been his rare merit, to submit his theories to the *best test*, that of experience. He no sooner settled a principle than he undertook to shew its truth by actual experiment, and to prove its importance, by applying it to the practical amelioration of horticulture. He early announced, that individual varieties of plants have their *limited age*; that although by culture, and in favorable circumstances, they may survive that age, they generally after that period decline and become weak, and of course unprofitable. With respect to the potatoe, he ascertained with as much precision as the nature of the subject will admit, that the specific varieties do not last in perfection more than fourteen years. No observing man in any country could doubt, as to the temporary duration of the varieties of this vegetable, however he might question the accuracy of the *precise limits assigned by Mr. Knight*. There is not a single variety of the potatoe now cultivated with us with which we were familiar thirty years since; and within twenty years, we have known several sorts which were invaluable, gradually run out; and this too, not from any want of attention, but from the impossibility of raising them. We will mention two sorts, as examples, the round cranberry potatoe, better than any now in market, a great bearer, excellent in the spring after other potatoes become flaccid and watery. We continued to raise them till they would not produce double the amount of the seed put in. They are now *extinct*. Another was a blue potatoe, with white spots—a delicious variety, brought from England direct, and also from Connecticut. For the last four years, it has become extinct. Some persons are deceived by appearances. We have always *white* potatoes, and they think them the same, but the varieties are infinite, and are constantly changing. The long reds, called the River Plate potatoes, have essentially changed their character, and ten years hence we shall no longer see that very valuable variety. So far our experience fully supports the theory of Mr. Knight.

Mr. Knight, if not the first to suggest the mode in which the sap circulates in vegetables, was, we are persuaded, the first who proved it to the satisfaction not only of men of science, but of the most incredulous and ignorant. Some of his early experiments were made on plants whose parts are transparent. He took, we believe, the Balsamine, or "Touch me not." He watered it with a colored fluid. He saw that the fluid passed up in the central parts of the plant, made its way into the leaves and having colored them, it returned by the bark which was the last affected. For the information of those who have not attended to the structure of plants, it may be remarked, that they consist of an external covering which is generally very thin, called the Cortex; of a softer substance, which is usually confounded with the other, called Liber; of a white portion, called by botanists, Albumen, and commonly known as "sap wood;" and the Heart-wood, which in more durable trees is usually much the more dense and solid. Mr. Knight maintained that the sap ascended in the Albumen and descended in the bark, or between the bark and Albumen, where it made its deposit of new wood. This theory was not without its *practical* value. It explained the reasons of the fact of the destruc-

tion of trees by decortication or a *too great removal of the bark, if accompanied with such wounds in the Albumen as to prevent the formation of new bark*. It was known before that you might cut off half the top and half the roots of a tree and it would still flourish, but if you should make a wound of one inch wide through the bark, and into the Albumen, the tree inevitably perished. His theory led to various experiments, founded upon its undoubted truth Mr. Williams, of Great Britain, applied it to the early maturation or ripening of grapes, by taking off the bark to the extent of a quarter of an inch in width; it was found that the sap was impeded in its descent, the parts above became larger, the fruit swelled and ripened *earlier and was more large and fine*. This experiment was repeated in this country by the writer of this article, and its success was so perfect, that nothing could be said against the theory by those who were eye witnesses of its most extraordinary effects. Another consequence followed from this discovery of Mr. Knight. If fruits can be hastened to maturity, and enlarged and improved by partial and prudent and judicious decortication, why, it was asked, may it not be applied to the bringing trees earlier into bearing, than by the ordinary process of nature? This it was said would necessarily be the effect of detaining the sap preternaturally in the branches, and thus forcing the plant to produce blossom buds instead of leaf or branch buds. It was before well known to gardeners, that any thing which checked the growth of a fruit tree, hastened the production of fruit. It was reserved for Mr. Knight to shew the *causes*, and to submit the whole process to rules as certain as are known in any other branch of natural science. In all, we are stopped at certain points, when we rashly venture to penetrate the great secrets of nature, but this is no reason why we should not search as far as we can find intelligible explanations and facts.

Perhaps it would be satisfactory to our readers to have experiments *at home* stated to them, in support of Mr. Knight's theories, and we trust that due credit will be given to our statement of *actual* experiments, especially as nothing would give us more pleasure than to afford any cultivator the most perfect satisfaction as to the accuracy of these statements, if he will do us the honor to call and examine the subjects of our experiments.

On two orange-trees from St. Michael's, which had never borne fruit, though we had them many years, we practised decortication, taking off a ring of the bark of half an inch in width. In the following spring, this year, the gardener expressed to me his surprise, that those limbs were literally covered with blossoms. He had not been in the secret. We pointed out to him the decortication or ringing, or as we say, the "girdling," and it was found, that while every other part of the tree was without blossoms, those which were operated upon were far *too greatly covered* with them. In this case we committed a mistake. The orange-tree puts forth only once in a year ordinarily in our climate, or under favorable circumstances, twice. Ringing or girdling should only be executed when the sap is in the greatest possible degree of action. These limbs are not healthy, and we fear will not hold their fruit, but the experiments shewed the principle in its

est light. The general rule is, to girdle the tree in its most rapid state of growth, to make the decortication or ring narrower according to the vigor of the tree, but so little in all cases as to enable the tree to close the wound during the same season.

We made a similar experiment on a flowering plant, the beautiful *Pastiflora Alata*, and drew it by this process into flower, at a time in which it never flowers in the ordinary course of nature, that is, in the month of June. Its usual time of flowering with us, is in March and April.

We proceeded to experiments out of the house, within the reach of all cultivators. We tried this plan on 20 young pear trees, some two and three branches—trees, which had been grafted from 10 to 12 years, without fruit. The spectacle on so extensive an experiment, is really interesting and instructive, showing the power of human art over nature. A single branch in a tree is at this hour, as we are writing, absolutely snowy white with flowers, while every other branch on the tree is as barren and unprolific, as it had been every preceding spring, when it had disappointed our hopes. We sported very much in our experiments. On some, trees we girdled only on others 2 to 5 branches, but the extent was so perfect, that before you reach the tree, you can decide precisely which were girdled. The same experiment was made on pears, with equal success.

As we here, however, check any disposition to have been excited in favor of this mode of hastening early bearing, by saying, Mr. Knight, from whose theory the experience has been derived, is opposed to it on a large scale. He thinks it will shorten the life of the trees subjected to it; that it is contrary to the course of nature, and is only just when you wish to be certain, whether the fruit you have bought or grafted are really such as you supposed they were, or when you have grafted fruits, to enable you to ascertain the ears earlier their qualities, in order to know whether you should reject them or not. I carry my apprehensions so far (I say it with great diffidence) as this learned cultivator. The effect of judicious girdling is nearly the same with grafting; that produces a similar incision of the sap, a callous is formed between the original stock and the graft, and yet we see the branches continue productive, and enjoy excellent health. No doubt great discretion and care should be exercised in the application. Mr. Knight has adopted other modes of hastening the early production of fruit on pear-trees. Some he raises in pots and boxes, and he bends down either to a horizontal, or to an anti-perpendicular form, if we may be allowed a novel expression. The sap is expedited in its course, and Mr. Knight has shown that the principle of gravitation is as operative in the fluids of vegetable life, as in the mineral. The effects are nearly the same as in girdling, producing earlier bearing.

These are but a part of Mr. Knight's labors and services. Following up the Linnæan theory of the sexual system of plants, (or to speak in more better adapted to all classes of readers,) proceeding upon the well established fact, that certain parts of the flower, called Anthers, produce a dust called Pollen, which is indispen-

sable to the fertilization of the germ or fruit, a fact known to be true, before Linnæus existed, but which never received perfect confidence, until he demonstrated it. Mr. Knight has devoted 35 years of his life to the practical application of this theory, which he has not only demonstrated by hundreds of experiments, but he may be said to have created many new and valuable varieties of fruits hitherto unknown. He has obtained new varieties of the pear, the apple, the grape, the plum, and the strawberry. He has demonstrated, that we can correct the defects of one variety of fruit by another, by introducing the farina of a pear for example, which has too much austerity or acidity, into the flour of another pear, which has too much sweetness, too insipid a sweet, you may give to the new product a taste and flavor, which may be perfectly agreeable. So it has been ascertained by Mr. Knight, that by the same process, a fruit which is defective in vigor, which bears with great reluctance in a cold climate, may, by intermixing it, or coupling it with another tree of the same species of a hardy character, acquire the vigorous constitution of one of its parents, and still retain the excellent qualities of the other parent. There is, indeed, no end to the changes which have been produced by Mr. Knight and others, not in fruits, but in flowers, by this process. We are aware, that this statement, to those who are ignorant of his exertions and success, may seem to be extravagant; but we can affirm, that he has done more to improve horticulture than any person of whom we, in this western world have any knowledge.

These remarks were intended as an introduction to a notice of the efforts which Mr. Knight has generously made to communicate to America some of his improved fruits. In 1822, I had occasion to write to Mr. Knight to procure the last numbers of the Horticultural Transactions, for the College; he replied to my letter in the most friendly manner, appeared to be highly gratified with opening an intercourse with our country, expressed his strong attachment to it, his disgust at the libels on our country in some of the presses of Great Britain, and his intention to send to us the best new fruits which the late improvements had introduced; declaring at the same time, that though he should confide them to my care, it was under the full belief and expectation, that I should disseminate them as extensively as possible. I need not say, that he could not have given me a charge more agreeable; and that without the smallest regard for personal interest, I shall circulate as rapidly as possible, by buds and scions, every variety of fruit he may send. I shall consider myself steward for the public—but I ought to remark, that as he sends but one individual specimen, the progress must be slow, and that I must exercise a discretion in giving scions and buds to such persons as will be most likely to take good care of them; but I shall do it in all cases on express condition, that the same freedom of circulation shall be practised by all.

I shall close this article by inserting Mr. Knight's last letter to me, accompanying certain fruit trees sent this spring—

"Downton Castle, Feb. 15, 1823.

"JOHN LOWELL, Esq.

"Dear Sir—I have this day sent to Messrs. Thornely, of Liverpool, to be forwarded to

you, a box containing trees and grafts of *ten* new varieties of pears, which here ripen in succession from October to May, and which I conclude in your warmer summer climate will ripen in succession—I could have sent a larger number of varieties, but those sent are the best and most productive, and inferior varieties that would ripen at the same seasons, I did not think worth sending. Each tree has a label and is also numbered besides, and I will now give you a concise description of each variety. I have also sent grafts of each variety from bearing trees, that you may certainly have each variety.

No. 1. Cassinot—A large pear, yellow upon one side and red upon the other, ripens in October.

No. 2. Tillington—This is described in the Horticultural Transactions. It is perfectly melting or rather perfectly beurree, and very rich, sprang from a seed of the autumn bergamot,—and the pollen of the Jargonelle, and its form is precisely such as you would expect from such a mixture. It is ripe in November."

[N. B. by the Corresponding Secretary.]—This example will shew our cultivators the process of Mr. Knight and the great changes produced by it. He removed from the flowers of the autumn Bergamot all the anthers. He impregnated the germ with the pollen of the Jargonelle. He took the seeds of the fruit, thus obtained, sowed them, and produced a new pear, having a mixed form, between that of the Jargonelle, which is long and eminently pear shaped—and that of the autumn Bergamot, which is flattened, and rather apple shaped—and it ripens nearly two months later than either of its parents. Being a new seedling, it will have strength and vigor and endure many years. Mr. Knight computes the longevity of a new variety of pear at more than 150 years. We may then form some judgment of the value of such an acquisition, when we know and have perceived for many years the gradual deterioration of the St. Germain, St. Michaels, Chaudmontelle, &c.)

"No. 3. Urbaniste—A large and nearly globular pear—color yellowish green—the flavor of rose water. Season, November.

"No. 4. Beurree Knox—Large, pear shaped, yellow. Season, November and December, an excellent pear.

"No. 5. Marie Louise—Middle sized—color, pale yellow. Season, November and December, a most excellent variety.

"No. 6. Napoleon—Somewhat smaller than the Marie Louise, exceedingly melting and juicy. Season, November and December.

"No. 7. Florelle—Middle size and pear shaped, color, bright red, nearly scarlet, with minute dark points, a most beautiful and excellent variety. Season, November.

"No. 8. Colmar d'Hyver—Shape varying from nearly globular to pear shaped, color, yellowish green. Season, January—a melting pear of first rate excellence and very productive.

"No. 9. Passe Colmar—Large and pear shaped, but very broad towards the eye. An exceedingly fine melting pear, which by being kept in different temperatures, may here be brought to table in perfection from the beginning of January to the middle or end of April. This variety is productive to a fault. I am generally obliged to take off 9-10ths of the fruit.

"No. 1. Hardenpont de Printems—A large pale green pear with rather a rough skin. It ripens *here* (in England) in the end of April or beginning of May—and its flesh at that period nearly resembles that of the Brown Beurré in Autumn. It is a very productive variety, and *in your climate* will I believe prove the most valuable variety of all.

"No. 11. Gilliflower apple—*Grafts only sent*—Form angular, flesh perfumed and remarkably yellow. It is in perfection in *winter and spring*. It would afford in a warmer climate a most excellent cider.

"No. 12. Sreency Nonpareil Apple—A very large variety of the Nonpareil, very excellent ripened on a south wall, or in a very warm season, and good situation, but too late for *our climate*. I believe it would suit yours. It is entirely new.

"No. 13. Black Eagle Cherry.

"No. 14. Elton Cherry.

"No. 15. Waterloo Cherry.

All these cherries are new varieties produced by Mr. Knight—they have been described in the horticultural transactions and colored plates of them given—they have all of them valuable properties.

It should be recollected, that Mr. Knight often fails in his numerous experiments, and it is only the excellent new variations which he presents to the public.

"No. 16. Downton Cherry—It is a white or pale red cherry with white flesh, and it is believed will prove an excellent variety.

No. 17. Cooes Golden drop plum—A fine variety from the original stock.

No. 18. A very large new plum of a green color, which promises well.

Mr. Knight added also two hundred Downton Strawberry plants; a new variety, but they perished in the passage.

The trees were admirably packed, and although they started more than could have been desired on the passage, yet there is no doubt we shall save every variety except perhaps one or two of the cherries—but had they all perished, our feelings towards Mr. Knight would not have been affected. His good intentions—his kindness towards our country, his philanthropy, would not have been the less. Unsolicited, he has bestowed upon us, what is of no small value, independent of the excellent intention. One new, and excellent variety of fruit is a great gain. Now have the St. Germain and St. Michaels Pear contributed to the pleasures of our tables? Who would not be pleased to have *ten new and excellent varieties* of pears, in the prime of youth, to supply the place of those, which we must soon lose? We trust we shall find some apologists for the zeal with which this article is written. There is something so kind, in this intercommunication between cultivators of different countries; it seems to be such a forgetting of the old circumstances of separation, that one cannot but be pleased with it.

* So named I have observed from Monsr. Hardenpont of Mons in Brabant, who raised it as a seedling. It is cherished by the French Gardeners Beurre. Kauer, but the English cultivators give credit to its creator, or raiser.—*Cur. Soc.*

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR,—In your paper of the 14th inst. you have copied an article from the Boston Recorder, on

the subject of Lightning Rods, in which it is stated, "The whole expense of one rod, for a two story building, including the silvering the points, will not exceed \$50." I would inform the public, and especially my brother farmers, that I have lately erected a lightning rod on my house, which is two stories high, and the whole cost was as follows, viz.

Paid for 65 lbs. rod at 8 cents,	5 20
" " silvering four points,	1 25
" " putting up rod,	1 25
	<hr/> \$7 75

Yours, &c.

BROOKLINE.

Oct. 10, 1823.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Frankfort, (Me.) Oct. 6, 1823.

SIR,

I notice that you are writing on the "Slaving of Horses." It has been a dry season here, and we have had no slaving among the horses. If horses here were afflicted with it, I would put two into a stable, and keep them there until they became both dry and hungry. I would then let one drink all the water he would, and turn both into luxuriant feed, where there was no water. I think they would not slaver in the same proportion. It is my opinion that the slaver is no more than the running off from the stomach of redundant water, where horses feed on very succulent grass. Let a horse, if he slavers, eat dry hay, if he will, and not drink. I presume it will stop the slavers, by taking up the redundant water.

I am, Sir, yours, very respectfully,

ARCHIBALD JONES.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

We are under great obligations to Mr. Jones for the above communication, but do not perfectly coincide with him in the opinion that "the slaver is *nothing* more than the running off from the stomach of redundant water, when horses are fed with succulent grass." Although that cause may, perhaps, occasionally produce running of water at the mouth, we are confident that "succulent grass" is not the *only*, nor the common cause of the slavers. Our opinion is founded on the following facts:—

Mr. Peters, a very respectable practical farmer, of Westborough, Mass. in his communication, published p. 53, of the 2d vol. of the New England Farmer, expressly attributes the slavers to "a kind of grass of second growth, making its appearance the fore part of July, much resembling oats." He likewise says, this grass, "when chewed, causes a flow of water in the month more than any other vegetable that I have ever seen." And it appears from Mr. Peters' statement that the disorder was not known on his farm or in his neighborhood, 20 or 25 years ago, before that kind of grass, to which he attributes the slavers, had made its appearance.

Dr. Abraham Perlee, of Wilmington, Delaware, produces what appears to us conclusive evidence, that a certain plant which is called *Sprague* (*Euphorbia Maculata*) will cause this disorder. His testimony is given, p. 70, of the 2d vol. of the New England Farmer, and we shall repeat but one short sentence. "When the

horse was perfectly free from ptyalism, [slavers] a considerable quantity of clover carefully gathered without the Euphorbia was given him, and no such effect was produced." Likewise appears by the same statement that a small quantity of clover or any other grass, given with Euphorbia, invariably produced slave. Now if the plant, mentioned by Mr. Pet would salivate a man, it would probably produce a similar effect on a horse; and if a considerable quantity of clover without Euphorbia would not produce salivation, but a "small quantity" with Euphorbia never failed to produce it, complaint, we have good reason for believing that Euphorbia was the cause of the mischief. Perhaps "succulent grass" alone in great quantity, may produce a running of water from the stomach of a horse, but if so, it does not prove that the slavers is *nothing* more than such a flow of water. Warm water taken by a human subject, in sufficient quantity will be rejected from the stomach, yet we do not consider water to be an emetic. Besides, we have seen horses afflicted with slavers in a dry season and in short pastures. We are not, however, positive that are right or tenacious of our opinion. This is our only object, and we should ever be obliged to Mr. Jones or any other gentleman who may suppose us to be in an error, for attempt to point out our mistakes, and any libelation of the reasons on which his dissent is founded.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1823.

BRIGHTON FAIR, &c.

Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures at Brighton on the 15th and 16th inst.

The Show was, on the whole, as good, and in many respects, better than any preceding one. As to the bull calves, it was decidedly superior, and in articles of substantial, and fancy home made manufactures it was far before any former exhibition. The usual dress was omitted, for the reasons assigned by the President, Mr. LOWELL, who introduced the proceeding the day, upon his first taking the chair, with the following remarks:—

"In first entering upon the public performance of duties of this arduous and highly responsible of which has been successively held by Russell, Stone, Adams, Dexter, and my lamented Parent, it would indeed, strange, if I did not feel more than ordinary emotion, and a deep sense of my own inferiority to predecessors. The only assurance I can give to the numerous members of this ancient and important society, that I shall endeavor by zeal and activity in every degree to supply my deficiencies in knowledge and ability.

"The address upon some agricultural topic which has been for several years past delivered on this occasion having been found to interfere with the constantly increasing duties and labors of the trustees, and the respectable citizens, who have liberally afforded their aid in the distribution of our premiums, the Trustees have deemed it expedient to omit it for the present. There is indeed less occasion for them now than at early periods of this annual exhibition. County societies have sprung up in almost all parts of the state, men of talents and learning, in every quarter are

themselves to the dissemination of agricultural information. Several journals are now published in its parts of the United States, placing this hitherto neglected science and art in some degree on a footing with its sister arts. Newspapers are now supported in Maryland, New York and Massachusetts, exclusively devoted to the interests of agriculture, and our citizens are to feel that it is as interesting, though painful in consequence to learn that a night frost has cut off one hundred dollars worth of crops in Maryland, or that a fire has overwhelmed one hundred thousand dollars merchant's hopes, or a fire has consumed a like amount of the labors and property of the manufacturer. Those who wish to read, therefore, may resort to agricultural journals and newspapers, and we may sincerely devote this day to the business, in which, the hopes, the pride, the just and laudable attention of agricultural friends are principally concerned. Arrangement will be much more convenient to permitting them more time to attend to the objects having patriotically exhibited. Though we shall the Address, we would by no means neglect the noble custom of our pious ancestors, of invoking the blessings of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe over our proceedings, our country, and our efforts to the means of agricultural improvement.

On any occasion, of a character not purely religious supplications, to the Supreme Being are, surely they will be admitted to be so, when at the moment of harvest we are assembled to exhibit the fruits of divine bounty from the orchard and from the field, from the fold and from the stall. *On him alone we must be on such an occasion perfectly sensible, that all these blessings directly flow, that to him, we owe, that intelligence which enables us to improve what his bounty gave—and the civil privileges, and institutions, which permit us to them in greater security, than any people on earth have ever done since the expulsion of our parents from the garden of Eden, to this day of multiplied light and knowledge—may we never, however, forget, that the original condition upon which these gifts were bestowed, was, that we should use our endeavors to extend and improve them.*

Full account of this show, of its awards, and the names of the several committees will be published in our next number.—The committees had not time to send in their reports for publication and the sentiments of the festival were not duly arranged and we could not delay the publication of them till we could assure that they are perfectly correct.

COMMUNICATION.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXHIBED AT BRIGHTON.

Several articles were sent to the Agricultural Hall for gratification of the curious in the uncommon productions of nature. A Sicilian squash, raised on the farm of Mr. Isaac Cook, of Brookline, measuring round the middle three feet in length. Several of the Sugar corn very large size, very productive and most valuable stock, from the farm of John Prince, Esq.—A variety of the Mangel Wurtzel from Mr. Prince and another one from Gen. Sumner, raised in a seedling plot of the seed planted the first day of July, measured 11 1/4 pounds, and measured 23 inches in circumference; a few very large pippins. A pear from the farm weighing 23 1/4 ounces. A basket of pears, raised and brought to America by Gov. Endicott. Many more and full ears of the very productive corn of Essex, raised by Mr. Prince, the largest ear exceeding sixteen inches in length. A most productive vine of a grape vine, with the fruit on it, from the farm of Mr. Cook, of Brookline. A variety of the small mill quality, raised by Mr. Prince, from Tripoli. Four trees, bearing large apples on

them from the nursery of Deacon Lealand, of Shattuck. The wines for exhibition and premiums, were valuable, as the luxury of imported wines is one of great cost. The wine from Mr. Prince, of three years old, made of currants, was in imitation of the flavor and taste of a favorite French wine, and may become valuable as a substitute. The wines from the Messrs. Kenricks, of Newton, made also of the currant. Wine more like a rich cordial, which may esteem a pleasant liquor. Wine also from the elder berry, from Mr. Spencer, of Beverly, was sweet and pleasant, and reputed very wholesome. This attention of gentlemen in sending rare productions from their farms and gardens, serves the double purpose of exciting emulation by good example when the production is of a common kind, but of uncommon excellence, and that of saving labor to be better bestowed when the production is of an uncommon kind, but not of an uncommon excellence, and may both serve as an attraction to the show, and a gratification to the observing and the curious. B.

Information respecting the culture of the Grape Vine.—A friend to our establishment requests information through the medium of the *New England Farmer*, relative to the cultivation of the *Grape Vine*, both native and foreign; and particularly the best means of preserving the latter through the winter, in our climate. Any communication on this subject from an experienced and scientific cultivator, would be thankfully received by the Editor, and would doubtless prove beneficial to the public.

Officers of the Middlesex Agricultural Society.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, for the year ensuing:—Col. Joseph Valentine, of Hopkinton, President; Rufus Homer, Esq. of Stow, Vice President; Benjamin Dix, Esq. of Littleton, 2d Vice President; Nathan Brooks, Esq. of Concord, Recording Secretary; Josiah Adams, Esq. of Framingham, Corresponding Secretary; Col. Daniel Shattuck, of Concord, Treasurer.—*Middlesex Observer.*

A letter from an officer of the Constitution, dated Gibraltar Bay, Aug. 26th, says, "The events of Spain have lately been the most unpromising kind. A universal defection has been spread through all classes of military and civil society in that devoted country. French gold has superseded the necessity of French arms."

Latest from Key West.—The U. S. schooner Allen, Legare, arrived at Savannah on the 1st inst. in 11 days from Key West, bound to Washington. Commodore Porter was nearly well, and had left that place in the Sea Gull for Norfolk. The squadron except a guard of marines, had all been ordered to sea, in consequence of increasing sickness. Several additional deaths had occurred, but no names are mentioned.

The treaty between the Florida Indians and the United States was signed at the encampment near St. Augustine, on the 9th ult. The particular object of the treaty is not stated in the St. Augustine paper. We understand, however, that the Indians have agreed to abandon those fine sections of country on the Micassee, Tallapoosa, and Alacua, which they now occupy, and locate themselves between Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor. These lands are said to be among the most valuable in the territory—the soil being equally adapted to the culture of Sugar Cane, Corn or Sea Island Cotton, and as it is expected that the seat of government will be located in their vicinity, it affords a fine opening to an industrious population.

Savannah Rep.

Fire.—During a smart shower of rain last evening, accompanied with high wind and very violent thunder and lightning, the bells gave the alarm of fire, which for a few minutes assumed a threatening appearance. It proved to be the barn of Mr. John B. Lord, Belleville. We understand it was struck by lightning, and containing a considerable quantity of hay and other combustibles, was in an instant wrung in flames, and with its contents burnt to the ground.

Newburyport Herald, 4th inst.

Agricultural Report for September.—District of Quebec.—The weather this month has been dry, with the exception of some heavy rains about the middle of the month. On the night of the 21st, there was a frost, which continued every night throughout the week and completely destroyed all tender fruit, apples, and covered the forests with the brilliant furs of autumn, earlier than usual.—*Gazette.*

ALDERNEY BULL FOR SALE.

A very fine full blood ALDERNEY BULL, which was presented to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture by John Hubbard, Esq. This breed is considered in England, as superior for the richness of their milk, making considerable more butter from the same quantity of milk, than any other breed. He is now two years and three months old, is in fine health, and a gentle animal, and may be seen at the farm of John Prince, Esq. Jamaica Plain, Roxbury. For terms of sale, which will be very liberal, apply to JOHN LOWELL, Esq. or said Prince, in Roxbury.

If the above animal is not previously disposed of, he will be at the Public Show at Brighton, on THURSDAY 16th October, at 12 o'clock.

Roxbury 30th Sept. 1823.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C. D. C.	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	137 50	140
pearl do.		137 50	140
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs.	bb.	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No 1,		7 00	
No 2,		6 00	
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual. new	lb.	12	13
2d qual.		9	11
small kegs, family,		11	16
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
FLAX		44	9
FLAX SEED	bush	65	70
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bb.	2 25	
Groceries, new,		3 00	3 25
Rye, best		3 50	3 75
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	
Corn		57	55
Barley		67	70
Oats		33	00
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	00
HOPS, No 1, inspection of 1822		18	25
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	bb.	12 00	
Bone Middlings		14 50	15 00
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	
Cargo, No 2,			
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . .	bb.	2 00	
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		60	70
do, do unwashed		40	50
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		40	45
Native		33	35
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	
do Spinning, 1st sort		45	50
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	11
PORK, fresh		5	8
VEAL,		4	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		5	8
POULTRY,		1	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	16
lump, best		11	20
EGGS,	doz.	15	17
MEAL, Rye,	bush	67	70
Indian,		60	65
POTATOES, new,		30	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bb.	1 50	1 75
HAY, best,	ton.	16 00	20 00

JOB PRINTING

At short notice and fair prices, at the *Farmer's Office.*

The following lines from the Albany Plough Boy, rival the sweetest strains of Shenstone or of Akenside. Like those writers, all Mr. Southwick's effusions breathe the same openness of heart, the same abhorrence of duplicity and exalted love of virtue.— *Rochester Telegraph.*

TO A COUNTRY GIRL,
WHO EXPRESSED A WISH TO LEAD A TOWN LIFE.

BY S. SOUTHWICK.

Sweet Mary, sigh not for the town,
Where vice and folly reign—
Spurn not the humble homespun gown
That suits the rural plain.
In ev'ry street the city's glare
Doth simple hearts betray,
And simple hearts who wander there
Are sure to lose their way.
The tradesman plays his party pait,
To take the stranger in—
The profligate displays his art,
The modest maid to win—
He lures her to perdition's brink
By every treacherous scheme,
Then leaves the hapless wretch to sink
In pleasure's guilty stream!
The flaunting crowd, that seem so gay,
May please you for a while—
But joy with these doth rarely stay,
Or sweet contentment's smile.
The splendid dome that proudly rears
Its gilded roof on high,
Full oft conceals pale envy's tears
And disappointment's sigh.
There foul ambition loves to dwell,
False pride and lust of fame—
There malice and revenge rebel
Against the good man's name.
Ah! little do you know, sweet maid
What are the city spoils,
Where villains ply the canting trade,
And fraud is drest in smiles.
Then Mary sigh no more to rove,
Or change your native fields,
The rural walk, the verdant grove,
For all the city yields.
And when some swain, of soul sincere,
Shall seek your love to gain,
Trust to his faith nor never fear
That you shall trust in vain.
So shall your rustic life be spent,
With every blessing crowned—
Within your doors shall sweet content
And faithful love be found.
And when your infant offspring rise,
A mother's smile to greet,
The joy that sparkles in their eyes,
Shall your own bliss complete!
Your tide of life, thus even flowing
Will ebb at last, 'tis true—
When calm with hope your bosom glowing
You'll bid the world adieu!

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser.]

The grand epoch of mingling the waters, destined by nature, to swell the volume of the most magnificent river of the north, with those of the Hudson, is announced for the 8th instant, and some interest is excited to devise an appropriate mode of celebrating that auspicious event.

The river gods, the naiades, and the nymphs of the heathen mythology, whose exhaustless

urns and sylvan sports crewlike animated the pageants of Europe, afford abundant resources for display on this memorable occasion—but they are not perfectly congenial with the general habits, turns of thinking, and tastes, prevalent in this new world; and the American classic ground is certainly of a formation too recent, to be filled by imaginary, incomprehensible beings, of a grade superior in intellect and powers to humanity, emerging from a dense looming medium, tinged with the ignorance and credulity of the dark ages—for the origin of the congregated Americans of European extraction, is luminous as the glare of day.

Our Aborigines have their presiding genii, manitoes and spirits, hovering over every fountain, river and lake, of their country, whose malignity they deprecate, but whose beneficence they never implore; and from this, by a combination of comparatively, ancients and moderns, indigenous and local, perhaps a sufficient number of dramatic personages might be ushered on the stage, with an unique, but certainly a novel effect.

For example, *Skipper Hendrick Hulson*, an anglo-Dutchman, in his four-fold hosen and doublet, on the quarter deck of the sloop *Half-Aloon*, the Dutch flag, with the admonitory motto, *Fendragt macht macht*, waving over her head, a telescope in one hand, the other supporting a speaking trumpet, vociferating defiance to all intruders on his peculiar domain, to contaminate his ever-moving water with those stagnated in reservoirs, with which he never formed a wish to be connected.

The spirits of the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga and Skanetelas lakes, personified by Indian Chiefs, as hunters, in their gala costumes, painted, crested with the beads, beaks, or plumage of native birds, armed with spears, war clubs, bows, arrows and quivers, smoking the calumet and shaking their rattle traps, in bark canoes, laden with furs, peltries, skins, and beaver and Buffalo robes.

Citizens of the western regions, in canal boats, freighted with hemp, flax, wool, cordage, sailcloth, woollen and linen fabrics, plaster, salt, fossil, coal, wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, flour, meal, smoked, pickled and dried fish, beef and pork, pot ashes, lumber, copper, iron, hardware, marble, mill and grind-stones, and innumerable other productions of their wide-spread country, all uniting in request to Skipper Hendrick to be admitted a free intercourse with his great arm of the ocean, to pass to the markets of the world, and to contribute to the lucrative trade of the commercial emporium of his favorite river, accompanied with the assurance, that the inhabitants on the great inland seas and the rivers flowing into them, are prepared to follow in their track, with the cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, oil and sugar, and other valuable productions of the south.

The venerated *Columbus*, conspicuously stationed on another sloop, firm and erect, bearing a chain wrapped round his left arm, (a memorial of the gratitude of princes,) holding a map of the ample territories which his intelligence and perseverance have bestowed on civilized men—an astrolabe—sounding-line, entwined with sea-weeds, compass and his highly celebrated cask at his feet, his right hand pointing to the canal and ejaculating—*this is in the scope of my own creation*—on the forecastle, *Amigo*

Vespucci, in the garb of a petty officer, depicting the success of his injustice, in usurping the honor of imposing his name on this distinguished portion of the globe, so appropriately do to the greatest human benefactor of his race the great *Columbus*.

In this effort, more than one of the unities the drama must be grossly violated—but snatch a grace beyond the reach of art, and harmonize every discordance, an assemblage of American belles, in a galley, with a band playing some of our most admired national melodies under a standard inscribed *Vivue our friend*, a *Providence our guide*, would eclipse the meretricious or factitious splendors of either the ancient or modern bark of Cleopatra.

A dramatic writer may extract pageant from such materials, as fascinating as if a whole olympian group aided the witchery the exhibition. AN ALBANIAN.

MOUSE TREAD-MILL.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Star.

Sir.—Having seen a paragraph in your paper some time ago stating that a gentleman in Kildale has trained two mice, and invented a machinery for enabling them to spin cotton yarn making 5d per day profit. I take the liberty of informing you that a Mr. Hutton of this town has had two mice constantly employed in making of sewing thread for upwards of months; and that the curious may be entertained with a fair statement of facts, I hope I will give place to the following description which is by no means exaggerated, thorough and understand the amusing operation.—The mouse tread-mill is so constructed, that the common house mouse is enabled to make attendance society for past offences, by twisting, twining and reeling from 100 to 120 threads per (Sunday not excepted,) of the same length, quality with the enclosed hank, which I send a specimen of their work for the inspection the curious. To complete their task the pedestrian has to run ten miles and a half. An ordinary mouse weighs only half an ounce. A half-penny worth of oat meal, at 15d. a peck, serves one of these tread wheel culprits. This journey it performs with ease every day for the long period of five weeks. In that time makes (110 threads per day, being the average 3,350 threads of 25 inches, which is very nearly nine lengths of the standard reel. A penny is paid here to women for every cut made the ordinary way. At this rate a mouse can 9d every five weeks, which is just one farthing per day, or 7s 8d per annum. Take 9d off board, and allow it for machinery there will arise 6s. of profit from every mouse year. The last time I was in company with the mouse employer, he told me that he was going to make application to the heritors for a lease of an old empty house here, the dimensions of which are 100 feet by 50, and 50 in height, which at a moderate calculation, will hold a thousand mouse mills, sufficient room being for keepers and some hundred spectators. I am allowing 200l. for rent and task masters, and 60 for the interest of 10,000l. to erect machinery; there will be a balance of 2,300l. per annum. This, Sir, you will say, is projecting with vengeance, but it would surely be preferable the old South Sea speculation. I remain your obedient servant, A CONSTANT READER.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1823.

No. 13.

REPORTS of the Committees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, as to the premiums awarded at the Cattle Show and exhibition of manufactures, held at Brighton, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of October, 1823.

First Committee, on Fat Oxen, Bulls, and bulls. The President, assisted by Hezekiah Jos. Esq. of Marlborough, and — Perry,

Chairman of the Committee on certain donations of Live Stock, I am about to report decisions of that Committee, and to award premiums to the successful competitors.

Before doing it, however, I hope I may be allowed with some prefatory remarks. They be as short as I can make them, because I have the impatience of those who hope to find they are among the fortunate, and I have the vanity to believe, that I have the power to instruct or entertain you—that what I say, will be directed solely to the object of conciling those who may be disappointed, only in the awards of this Committee, but not of all my brethren, and their assistants.

I would not do to compare this exhibition to any, for that would imply the absence of skill, and judgment, and anxiety to do right; in this case, every expedient has been used to secure competent skill, to exercise the sound judgment, and with the deepest desire to give a just and impartial decision. We have the most experienced judges of animals—above temptation, or bias. They understand his laborious and unthankful office, with the hope, or the wish, of any other reward, but the promotion of the public good. We have the best farmers as judges of working and ploughing. We seek out the ablest and most skillful mechanics, (need I name them as Mr. Moody, of Waltham, and Mr. — of South Boston?) to judge of new inventions—we invite experienced importers or dealers of manufactured goods, to examine the merits and constantly increasing articles, which with ingenuity and taste of a country, preeminent distinguished for its inventive powers in the science and taste, the country of England of a greater name, of Perkins, are condescending to the common stock.

It could seem, then, that we have done everything in our power to secure intelligent and impartial awards—yet it must be seen and felt by every one, that in one respect, and in one only, a cattle show resembles a lottery—the intent of resemblance is, that as in a lottery, in these exhibitions, there are many blanks, and few prizes—and would any fair man, and interested friend to agriculture and manufactures wish it to be otherwise? Would it be just, that all should draw prizes? There would be an end at once to all competition—there would be no reward to those, who by patient, and cultivated ingenuity, had reared superior animals, or produced a fabric of superior beauty and durability. The very intent of a show is to discriminate and reward super-

rior exertions, and to encourage those who have come a little short of the prize, this year, to make their utmost efforts to excel in another. It cannot be too often repeated, that the task of judging is as delicate, as it is laborious and unthankful. It is unthankful, because the disappointed much outnumber the successful candidates. It is also unthankful, because the committees may occasionally (though not often) differ from the public opinion—yet an intelligent and impartial public, and a fair and generous competitor will admit the serious difficulties in the case, and that it is scarcely possible, that all men will think alike as to the beauty of an animal, any more than they agree in the relative beauty of their wives and children,—neither will they be more likely to agree in the other qualities of the animals, their aptitude for labor, their disposition to fatten—and still less, can uniformity of opinion be expected in the varied and ever changing forms, so arbitrary as in fancy articles of manufacture.

Having made these general remarks, applicable to all my friends and associates,—I will add one or two peculiarly adapted to my own branch of inquiry and decision.

As to fat cattle, there can be little difference of opinion. The animal has then run through his course—has performed his destined, and faithful and invaluable labors, to man, and by a hard, but inevitable fate, he is to be submitted to the knife, and the sinews and muscles which turned the sod, are to be converted into the sustenance of man. He is, when so fattened, in his most perfect state, and skillful men (such as I have had the pleasure to be associated with, can then decide, which animal is, on the whole, the best. They can do this with so much accuracy, that they can lay the ox (as the phrase is) within a score of pounds of his actual weight, and they can even decide in most cases the quantity of fat, or tallow, which will be found in parts concealed from the eye.

Not so as to the bull. In judging of a bull, many properties, or qualities, are to be taken into the estimate—his carriage, whether erect or groveling—his temper, whether ferocious or tractable—his eye, whether full or sunken—his neck and head, whether thin and delicate, or thick and fleshy—his coat, whether coarse, like that of a buffalo, or fine like that of a full blooded racer—his limbs, whether stubbed and thick, like those of an elephant, or delicate, denoting activity and power, like those of an antelope—his forehead and chest, whether deep and powerful, indicating that he will produce a progeny calculated to tear up the stiffest soil, and to remove the heaviest rocks—and a hind quarter, fitted with muscles, which, when properly loaded with fat, will furnish an abundance of delicious food. There are many minor properties, such as the straitness, and breadth of the back, and the elevated insertion of the tail, known to good judges, which I forbear to notice.

But my enumeration will satisfy any reasonable mind, that it is not size alone which can determine the preference, and that it is no light or trifling task to decide upon the properties

of that noble animal, the bull—the parent, and the most important parent, of our most valuable domestic animal. I would not be misunderstood, when I call him the most important parent, I mean it simply in this sense—while one cow can only transmit either her good or bad qualities to eight or ten individuals, a good or bad bull, may convey his good or bad propensities, to some hundreds.

The remarks I have made as to bulls, are equally applicable to bull calves, with one exception, which I beg every intelligent farmer to weigh. Bull calves are imperfect animals in a state of growth, often preternatural growth—as in man, we find children, often disproportioned, when growing, and at mature age of the most perfect proportions; so bull calves of little promise, often become perfect specimens of their species, and the most perfect calves, when young, not unfrequently prove distorted, or coarse or ordinary, when arrived at maturity. I treat your patience for these details, which seemed to me, however, necessary.

We award the first premium for a fat ox, to Asa Pond, of Peterham—weight 2597 pounds, \$30
The second premium for a fat ox, to Samuel Bowen, of Adams, in Berkshire, 25
The third premium for a fat ox, to Amos Davis, of Groton—weight 2260, 15
The first premium for bulls, to Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, for his red bull, called Middlesex, out of Cælebs, owned by him, 30
The second premium to Samuel Keir, of Charlestown, for his calf out of Boldness, owned by Jeremiah Parsons, Esq. of Woburn, and much improved in that part of Worcester, 20
The third premium to Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, for his bull out of Cælebs, called "Yankee," 10
The first premium for bull calves, we award to Jacob Sawyer, of Westminister, for a native bull calf of a breed that has often gained our premiums, weighing at 7 months old, 725 pounds, 15
The second premium for bull calves is awarded to John Brown, of Dudley, for a bull calf of the Holderness breed, 10
The third premium for bull calves is awarded to Silas Stone, of Sherburne, Middlesex, for a calf out of Fill-pail's pregnancy, owned by Mr. Alner Wheeler—Note, Fill-pail was presented to the Society by Col. Thordike, and imported from the Netherlands. His pregnancy in the third degree inherit fully his qualities, 5

There were several other fine bull calves, among which I am requested by the committee to notice that of Nathan Nichols, of Malden, out of Cælebs; that of William Dodge, and that of Daniel Stephens, of Marlborough.

Among many excellent bulls not included in the premiums, were a bull from Denton, by the Hon. Mr. Welles; Jupiter, a white bull, of Col. Jaques—The bull of Henry Rice, Esq. of the same breed, and a native bull, exhibited by David Perham

It will be seen by this enumeration, that even the second and third crosses, from the imported bulls, have carried the premiums, and yet it was not in any degree owing to any influence which I, as a trustee, exerted over two very respectable citizens from the interior—I am only the organ to communicate their opinion, carefully formed, and cautiously expressed. It will, however, be seen, that some native bull calves, of a superior stock, carried the two first premi-

um—a proof that we need selection and care only, to make our own breed equal to any we could import. Yet we must rejoice at the opportunity we have had to cross our breed with the most improved of foreign countries. If no other effect should be produced, than that of exciting attention to the improvement of our native stock, all the care and expense hitherto bestowed would be only as the chaff is to the plump and healthy grain.

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*

N. B. There was a cow exhibited, owned by Charles Vaughan, Esq. of Hallowell, which for several accounts, did not come within the list of our premiums.—Yet it would be improper not to notice her—she was from an imported breed, of great value, and she was without question one of the most perfect animals ever exhibited in Brighton.

REPORT No. II.

The Committee on Milch Cows, Heifers, Sheep and Swine, consisting of E. Hersh Derby, Esq. Willard Gay, Esq. of Dedham, and Abner Wheeler, Esq. of Framingham, report:

That there were three premiums offered for milch cows, for which there were twelve candidates, and after long deliberation they have awarded the premiums in the following manner—The 1st premium of \$30 to the Rev. John B. White of East Sudbury—2d do \$20 to the Rev. Samuel Capen, of South Boston—3d do 15 ds. to Henry Rice, of Boston, for the Duchess of Marlboro'.

Mr. White who received the first premium, furnishes the following statement under oath. His is a native cow, raised by Mr. Noah Smith of Sudbury, is nine years old, and came into his possession in the spring of 1821. She calved on the 28th of May, the calf was killed the 11th of July. She has furnished 156 lbs. 9 oz. of butter, besides furnishing the family with a supply of milk. Weight of one quart of her milk 2½ lbs. Weight of milk given in a day when the calf was a week old, besides what he would take, 35 lb. 3½ oz. Weight of milk when the calf was three weeks old 32 lbs. 13 oz. Weight of milk given on the day after the calf was killed 60 lbs. On the 27th of Sept. weight of milk given in one day, 38 lbs. 12 oz. 15 qts. 1 pt. On the 11th of Oct. 38 lb. 14 qts. 3 1-5 gills.—From this it appears that the mean weight of milk given by the cow from the time when the calf was killed to the present is 48 lbs. a day. It also appears that when the calf was killed she gave milk at the rate of a barrel of 32 gallons beer measure in 5 1-3 days, and that she now gives milk at the rate of a barrel in 8 days and 3-9 of a day.

Mr. Capen who received the second premium, stated under oath that his cow was raised by himself, is from a superior native cow and a bull of the Hon. John Welles's stock—is eight years old, calved the 2d May, since which she has furnished 202 lbs. of butter; her greatest quantity of milk has been about 16 quarts per day, of very rich quality.

Mr. Rice stated that his cow by Denton was three years old last February, she calved July 27; she has given from the 9th of August, to the 13th Oct. 65 days, 2181 lbs. milk, averaging 38 1-5 lbs. per day.

The Committee noticed with much pleasure two other very fine cows, one belonging to the Hon. John Welles, the other to Mr. Luke Fiske.

There were twenty four Heifers entered for premiums, and your Committee had only three premiums to award. Among so many very fine animals, they found it extremely difficult to decide, and regretted that no distinction had been made in the premiums between those which had calved and those which had not. But taking into view every circumstance, they have been induced to award the first premium of \$15 to Mr. Samuel Jaques of Charlestown, for his full blooded short horned heifer of 16 months.

The 2d premium of 10 ds. to Maj. Benjamin Wheeler of Framingham, for his part blooded heifer of 11 months old.

The 3d premium of 7 ds. to Col. Joseph Valentine of Hopkinton, for his native heifer of 17 months old.

The Committee were highly pleased with several other heifers, and regret that they could not award more premiums. They feel desirous of noticing in a particular manner the five heifers by Denton, owned by his Honor Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, also five heifers offered by the Hon. John Welles of Dorchester, 1 by John Pierce Esq. of Roxbury; 2 by Jacob Knapp Esq. of the same town; 1 by George L. Stearns, of Medford; 1 by Samuel Brooks of Brighton; 1 by the Rev. Lemuel Capen, of South Boston; 1 by Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, and two full blooded young heifers by Col. Samuel Jaques of Charlestown.

In deciding the premiums on Merino Sheep, they have been governed more by the fineness of the fleece on every part of the same, than by the size and appearance of the animal, and have therefore awarded

To Samuel Henshaw, of Boston, the first premium for the best Merino Ram,	\$15
To Samuel Jaques, of Charlestown, the 2d do.	10
To Samuel Henshaw, of Boston, the first premium for Merino Ewes,	20
To Samuel Jaques, of Charlestown, the 2d do.	10

There were several other lots of Merinoes, all of which the Committee thought very highly of, several of which were very much superior in size and appearance to the ones to which they have awarded the premiums, but the quality of their wool was not of such exquisite fineness throughout. There were no Merino or native wethers offered for premiums.—They were much gratified by the appearance of four long woolled sheep from the Netherlands, imported by Col. Jaques, who has made great exertions to introduce fine breeds of sheep into the country, but as the Society have not offered a premium for sheep of that kind, they could not award any.

The committee award for the best Boar, the 1st premium to Gorham Parsons, Esq. for his Cobbet and Wellington boar,	\$12
For the 2d best to Silas Dudley, of Sutton	8
For the 3d, to Francis Moore, of Brighton	5
For the best Sow, to Silas Dudley, of Sutton	12
For the 2d best, to Gorham Parsons, Esq. for his Leicester Sow	8
For the 3d, to S. W. Fomeroy, Esq. of Brighton	5
For the best store Pigs, to Josiah P. Kenney, of Roxbury, the 1st premium	10
For the 2d best, to Luke Fiske, of Waltham	5
For the best spayed Sows, four in number, to T. P. Mariani, of Concord	20

[Your committee were much pleased with the appearance of these animals. Mr. M. furnished them with a description in writing of his mode of operation.]

Mr. Parsons desires the committee to state that he relinquishes the premiums awarded to

him for his swine, having intended to enter them for exhibition only.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. HERSH DERBY, *Chairman.*

REPORT No. III.

BRIGHTON, OCT. 16, 1823.

The Committee on Agricultural Inventions

Report:

That among the articles presented of this description, Safford's Straw Cutter, is, in their opinion entitled to the Society's premium, from its great simplicity as well as its effectual operation. The motion is communicated to the feeders directly by a double threaded iron screw, without bands or any complicated machinery. The knives are flat and oblong, and affixed to the radius of an iron wheel, and fixed and un-fixed, and regulated with the greatest ease. The whole expense of the machine is fifteen dollars. It is said that it will cut a bushel of straw in a minute; and the testimonials in its favor are of the most decisive character, given by persons well acquainted with the use of such machines, who certify that "it exceeds any other they have ever seen, for cheapness, simplicity, dispatch and durability." Your Committee therefore award to Mr. Safford the Society's premium of \$20.

A machine, called Jaquith's Threshing Machine, was presented for premium by the inventor. It is chiefly characterized by its being the application of the same wheels to the action of flails, which are fed by gear, or bands. The operation of the machine is very simple and effectual, and in the opinion of your Committee is the best, which has yet been presented, for mowed grain. Its expense is thirty-five dollars, when prepared for the hand, and seventy five dollars when prepared for the horse power. Your Committee deem it entitled, accordingly award a premium of \$20—the proprietor adducing certificates, to the satisfaction of the Chairman, that the machine has been used and approved by some practical farmer.

Walter James presented for premium, a Corn Shelling Machine, the principal component parts of which were a fluted cast iron cylinder hung under the segment of another fluted cast iron inverted cylinder. Without attempting further to particularize its conformation, your Committee deem it sufficient to state that it performed its operations well, and is in their opinion an useful machine. Your Committee do not however, deem it so decidedly, if at all superior to machines, for a similar purpose used in this vicinity, as to justify them in awarding any premium; although they deem it well adapted for its purpose.

A Shearing Machine, presented by John T. Cambridge, of Springfield, Vermont, the operation of which is chiefly characterized by the horizontal motion and sliding action of the knife, by which it differs from similar machines in common use in our manufactories. It is a machine extremely handsome in its structure, and performs its work well—but not coming under the head of agricultural implements, is not embraced within the sphere of the premiums, and the authority of the Society.

The same remark applies to a machine denominated "Jencks's Alleviator." This your Committee apprehend to be a very excellent

vention, and is very powerfully recommended by Dr. Warren, of Boston, and others, for the dressing of persons, whose limbs are fractured, while in bed, with great ease and safety. While our Committee consider it a machine of great practical utility in hospitals and sick chambers, they deem it not within the objects or power of this Society to award to it a premium.

Various agricultural machines were presented for exhibition only—among these your Committee particularly notice Mr. Pope's threshing machine, which on a former year obtained the Society's premium. It has been since improved, and now can thresh, as it is stated, with a good power and the assistance of three men, eight to ten bushels of grain per hour—enlarged, to the application of a horse power, will thresh per hour, from ten to fifteen bushels of wheat, and from fifteen to twenty of rye or oats.

Messrs. Lincoln Fearing & Co. also presented for exhibition a variety of agricultural implements, consisting of forks, ploughs, Eastman's new cutter, from Baltimore, and Curtis's churn, from Connecticut; all of them to be found in our excellent and extensive collection of agricultural implements in Boston, and all machines of different degrees of merit, the particulars of which your Committee did not deem themselves called upon to estimate. They cannot fail, however, to express their gratification at the particular exertions of Messrs. Lincoln Fearing & Co. as well as at the general evidence of the increasing attention of the community to implements tending to improve and lighten the labors of agriculture.

JOSIAH QUINCY,
CYRUS ALGER,
PAUL MOODY.

REPORT No. IV.

BRIGHTON, OCT. 16, 1833.

The Committee on Manufactures award

to James Shepherd & Co. of Northampton, for the best specimen of Broadcloth, \$20

to Elihu & Howard, of Oxford, for the next best, 15

to Thomas Dedman, of Templeton, for the best specimen of Woollen Cloth, of household manufac-

ture, 12

to George M. Barrett, of Concord, for the next

best, 8

to James Shepherd & Co. of Northampton, for the

best specimen of Cassimere, 12

to the Wolcott Woollen Manufacturing Company, of

Northampton, for the next best, 8

to Lincoln Burr, of Hingham, for a piece of Ker-

sey, 2d premium, 8

to Messrs. Pomroy & Clapp, of Pittsfield, for the

best specimen of Satinets, 8

to Beth Bemis & Co. of Watertown, for the next

best, 5

to Mrs. Stephen Fay, of New Braintree, for the

best specimen of household Flannel, 10

to Jonathan Wilder, of Sterling, for the next best,

to Ephraim Coburn, of Dracut, for the best spec-

imen of Linen Diaper, 7

to Eideon Delano, of New Braintree, for a piece

of Linen Cloth, 3

to John Hunter, of New Braintree, for the best

specimen of Floor Carpeting, 15

to Joshua McVillie, of Concord, for the next

best, 7

to Benjamin Poor, of Newburyport, for the best

specimen of Stair Carpeting, 10

to Theodosia Converse, for a specimen of fine

blankets, 6

to Anna Buckman, of Tewksbury, for a specimen

of Linen Diaper Table Cloths, Worsted Stock-

ings and Work Basket (as a gratuity) 3

Also to Polly Leland for a piece of Cotton Diaper,

to P. Sanford and brother, of Medway, for a spec-

imen of fine Cotton Thread, 5

to Elizabeth Cowan, of Boston, for a specimen of

Thread Lace, 5

to Ann Heath, of Roxbury, for 13 pair of Cotton

Stockings, 3

to Mary Ann Plimpton, of Medfield, for a Straw

Bonnet, 3

to Olivia Stanley, of Dracut, for do, 4

to Eunice Barthol, of Newton, for two extra Fine

Straw Bonnets, 3

to Martha Daggood, of Shrewsbury, for a Bonnet, 3

to Lavina Sweet, of Foxboro, for a Bonnet made

from the husks of corn, 3

to M. W. R. of Boston, for a Cotton Counterpane

to Misses Baxters, of Quincy, for a Hearth Rug, 3

to Sarah Cushing, of Dorchester, for a Rug, 3

to Jane Coburn, of Dracut, for do, 2

to Betsey and Mary Monroe, of Lincoln, for two

Hearth Rugs, each, 2

to Caroline Cutting, of E. Sudbury, for do, 2

to Melitah Dean, of Mansfield, for do, 2

to Louisa Clark, of Boston, for do, 3

to Susanah Whiting, of Cambridge, for do, 3

to Anna Bemis, of Watertown, for do, 3

to Mary B. Converse, of New Braintree, for do, 2

to Mrs. Eliza Warren, of Leicester, for do, 2

to Catharine Pierson, for 3 pair of fine Worsted

Hose, 2

to Hannah Hawks, of Sterling, for do, 2

to Frances, Nancy, Elizabeth and Abel Wheeler,

of Worcester, for a specimen of Artificial Flowers,

exhibited as the work of young children, 2

each, 2

to John Thoreau & Co. for a specimen of Lead

Pencils, manufactured from Plumbago, native of

this country, 5

to Marian R. Haven, of Hopkinton, for 2 Straw

Bonnets and Calash of Straw, 4

to Sarah Pollock, of Canton, for a Grass Bonnet, 4

to Susan Whitney, of Dedham, for do, 4

to Abigail Goodale, of West Boylston, for wrought

Buttons and Frogs, 2

to Nancy Wheeler, of Worcester, for Tippets of

Turkey Down, 2

A Bonnet from Plymouth, made of white paper,

was considered by the Committee a curious

and ingenious article, but they doubted whether

it could be sufficiently serviceable to merit en-

couragement.

The number and amount of premiums on

Factory Goods having been diminished since

the last year, in favor of household fabrics, fac-

tory Flannels were not a subject of premium

the present year.

The best of the specimens sent for exhibition,

from the Amesbury Flannel manufactory, were

very fine and of excellent materials, and in all

respects well finished. There were pieces of

different qualities, but all creditable to the Com-

pany.

The Committee can say no less of the six

pieces exhibited by Mr. James Howorth from

his Factory at Andover.

The four pieces from the Salisbury Woollen

Manufactory were substantial goods, but not in a

finished style.

Many of the specimens of Household Industry,

exhibiting a commendable taste, ingenuity and

skill, are not rewarded by gratuities, not because

they were undeserving this distinction for any

deficiency in the qualities mentioned, but be-

cause it was necessary to put a limit somewhere

to this kind of reward—the Committee have

therefore conferred it on some of the most use-

ful articles only. Much praise, however, is due

to Miss Merrill, of Salisbury, for a parcel of

fine Linen Thread—to Hannah Edson, of Har-

wick, for Worsted Socks—to a Lady, of Ply-

mouth, for a Paper Bonnet—to T. P. Meriam, of

Concord, for a specimen of Stocking Yarn and a

pair of Socks—to Mrs. Robinson, of Worcester,

for Stockings and Socks, and to Mary Adams,

for a specimen of good Carpeting.

The pieces of Calico from the Charlestown

Bleachery (a recent establishment) were

thought by the Committee to be excellent

goods, and far preferable for durability to Eng-

lish calicoes of the same description.

A very fine Beaver Hat was exhibited by

Messrs. Dikeman & Shepard, of Northampton.

The Committee could conceive of no improve-

ment beyond it.

The case of Hats, from the Boston Manufac-

turing Company, were of the first quality of

gentleman's hats. This Company have in for-

mer years deserved and received the commen-

dation of the Committee on Manufactures,

whose favorable judgment has been confirmed

by the public. It is understood that the impor-

tation of men's hats, even of the best qualities,

is now very small.

The two parcels of S il Cloth, one by Mr.

George B. Chase, of Salem, the other by Mr.

George Johnson, of Cambridgeport, were pro-

nounced by competent judges to be without

fault, and these gentlemen have therefore se-

cured to themselves a good prospect of the pub-

lic patronage.

Four pieces of black Broadcloth, offered for

exhibition only by the Wolcott Woollen Man-

ufacturing Company, were very creditable to

the makers, and with a little more skill in the

finishing would have approached very nearly

to those which obtained the first premium.

The best of the Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and

Satinets, were much superior, in all respects,

to the same quality of goods exhibited at Eigh-

ton in any previous year.

RICHARD SULLIVAN, Chairman.

EDWARD TUCKERMAN,

JOHN LEMIST.

Important Discovery.—A man by the name of

Daniel Hawley, who has been a school teacher

in Carmel, N. Y. and its vicinity for about six-

teen years past, and established a good charac-

ter, has lately invented a new construction of

materials, which with the loadstone, will attract

and draw steel, and which will not continue,

but is immediately repelled the contrary way

and passes the load stone. Such an operation

by the magnet has always, by the great, been

considered to be impossible, which now may be

thought to be no more of a miracle than fiction.

As the operation has the appearance of a real

perpetual moving wheel, which, when finished,

it is thought can be applied effectually to boats

on canals, and for raising water, and to many

other advantageous machineries. Having seen

the operation on water, and not knowing why

it has not heretofore been carried into execution,

we are led to suspect that necessary means has,

in a great degree, prevented the inventor from

accomplishing his design in this great philosoph-

ical and important discovery; and were this

to be the case, we think that immediate as-

sistance should be rendered him, as we understand

that his earnings for many years past, have de-

frayed the expenses up to the present time. It

may be here observed, that he has invented some-

thing that will stop the force of attraction, which

surpasses the knowledge of all philosophical

discoveries.—N. Y. Spectator.

FRANCESTOWN CATTLE SHOW.

Report on Flannels, Blankets, Coverlets, Shawls, Hosiery, Bonnets, &c.

(Concluded from page 91.)

The committee appointed to award the premiums on Flannels, Coverlets, Shawls, Hosiery, Bonnets, &c. have attended to the duty assigned them, and after careful examination and comparison of the various articles, have awarded the premiums as follows, viz.

On Flannels.—No. 15, presented by Samuel Folsom of Deering, the first premium, of \$3; and to No. 106, presented by Mark Morse of Francestown, the second premium, of \$2. Both pieces were of a very superior fabric, and for fineness of thread and delicacy of touch, could hardly be surpassed; but Mr. Folsom's was the finest and received the first premium. A number of other pieces were presented which the committee consider entitled to great praise, particularly, No. 107, presented by Mr. Morse which was so nearly equal to his other piece that it was difficult to decide to which the premium should be awarded.—No. 64, presented by Kimball Emerson, and No. 63, presented by Thomas Eaton, and No. 51, presented by Joseph Philbrick, were of very superior manufacture, and the committee would have awarded premium to them had it been in their power. The committee are happy to observe the great improvement which has been made in the manufacture of this necessary article, and do not hesitate to say that a number of the above pieces were superior to any usually imported.

On Coverlets.—The first premium of \$3 to No. 53, presented by Mrs. Sabra Bailey of Weare, and the second premium of \$2 to No. 52, presented by Joseph Philbrick of Weare. Several other handsome Coverlets were presented, particularly one by Maria C. Ballard, of Henniker, all of which did credit to the ladies who manufactured them.

Fewer pieces of Linen were presented this year than the last. The committee presumed this must arise from a want of sufficient inducement to present, rather than decrease of the manufacture. The first premium, of \$4, was awarded to No. 55, presented by Mrs. Mary P. Darling, of Henniker. The second premium of three dollars, to No. 67, and the third, of two dollars, to No. 68, both presented by Samuel Chandler of Bedford. These were of the kind called table linen, of very fine even thread, and evinced a perfection in the manufacture of this article highly creditable to the county. The fourth premium, of one dollar was awarded to No. 22, presented by Simeon Walker. This was also table linen, and though not so fine and nice as the other pieces, was two yards wide.

The first premium, of two dollars for the best pair of knit Hosiery, was awarded to Mrs. Mary P. Darling of Henniker; they were of a fine linen thread and wrought in a very superior manner. The second premium, of one dollar, to Polly Starrett of Francestown—and the third to Humphrey Moore of Milford.

The first premium, of 4 dollars, on Grass Bonnets, was awarded to No. 77, manufactured by Miss Lucy Kimball, of Merrimack; and the second, of 3-dollars, to No. 78, manufactured by

Miss Sarah Kimball, of Merrimack; of these articles the committee can hardly speak in terms of too high commendation. No one can doubt the importance of this manufacture to the country, when it is considered that the article is now almost universally worn, and that large sums of money are annually sent to Europe for the purchase of it. If Bonnets as good or superior, can be manufactured in this country, the manufacture should be encouraged, and the committee do not hesitate to say that these Bonnets are as good, if not superior to any imported; and he who does not prefer American Grass Bonnets, wrought by the industrious hands of our fair country-women, to Leghorn Straw, has no legitimate claim to the name of *yankee*, and should be sent to Leghorn for a wife as well as bonnet.

The first premium, of 2 dollars, on Straw Bonnets, was awarded to Miss Susan Lord, of Francestown; and the second, of 1 dollar, to Miss Lucy Ann Fuller of Amherst. These Bonnets were neatly manufactured, and would discredit neither the fair hands nor the fair faces of the fairest of the fair, neither in making or wearing.

A number of articles were presented and referred to this committee, for which no premiums were offered. Many of these the committee have examined with much pleasure, and being allowed to appropriate a sum in discretionary premiums, have awarded it as follows:

To No. 91, being a hearth Rug, presented by Lucinda Gould, of Henniker, 2 dollars. To No. 12, a hearth Rug, presented by Benjamin Pettengill, of Salisbury, 1 dollar. To No. 85, a hearth Rug, presented by Humphrey Moore, of Milford, 1 dollar. To No. 20, a hearth Rug, presented by Peter Woodbury, of Francestown, 50 cents. To No. 71, a hearth Rug, presented by Sarah Kimball of Merrimack, 50 cents. To No. 93, a fine Cotton Handkerchief, presented by Sally Felt of Temple, 50 cents. To No. 31, an Indispensable, presented by Polly Starrett of Francestown, and made of small Glass Beads, 50 cents. To a Straw Indispensable, presented by Sarah Kimball of Merrimack, 50 cents. To No. 23, a Cape or Vandyke, wrought on Silk, with the down of Milkweed, presented by Sarah W. Livermore, of Wilton, 50 cents. To No. 13, being 5 Vest patterns, presented by Benjamin Pettengill, of Salisbury, 1 dollar. To No. 25, a Counterpane, presented by Melitable Beede, of Wilton, 2 dollars. To No. 18, a woollen Coverlet, presented by Peter Woodbury, of Francestown, 1 dollar. And to No. 65, a pair of Rose Blankets, presented by Samuel Chandler, of Bedford, 2 dollars. Also a number of pairs of Blankets, which were of a superior quality, particularly No. 66, presented by Samuel Chandler, of Bedford.

The committee would have been happy, had it been in their power, to have awarded premiums to each of the above, and other articles presented, and they can only regret that the industry and skill of the Society, in creating funds with which to reward, does not keep pace with the industry and skill of the Ladies in manufacturing.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA DARLING,
ISAAC SPALDING,
JOHN DALTON,
for the Committee.

[From the Worcester Papers.]

On the 8th instant, the WORCESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY held their Fifth Annual Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, and Exhibition of Manufactures. Our account of the proceedings of the day must be condensed; and indeed minute detail is unnecessary. The reputation of these interesting anniversaries is now so generally diffused, and so firmly established, that they do not need any eulogiums to recommend them to public attention. It is enough to say that the present exhibition was decidedly superior to any that preceded it, and realized every expectation however sanguine.

The examination of Manufactures took place on Tuesday. The specimens offered for inspection occupied the convenient rooms with which the Society were accommodated by the kindness of Nathaniel Maccarty, Esq. The variety of articles, particularly of household manufacture, was greater than usual, and an improvement was visible both in the materials and the workmanship. We are happy to observe this increasing attention to so interesting a part of the exhibition, and we assure our enterprising Manufacturers and Mechanics, and our industrious housewives, that the members of the Society, and their fellow citizens at large, witness their exertions with the highest gratification, and most cordially wish them success.

The concourse of people assembled was very great, including many from a distance. His Excellency and suite gave additional interest to the proceedings of the day. The number of pens for animals was eighty-eight, all of which were well filled; and as many as fifty posts in addition were occupied by working oxen and steers. The number of animals was 371, of which 215 were neat cattle, and 159 sheep and swine. There were beside these a team of six yokes from Shrewsbury. All the arrangements of the day were regularly executed.

Twelve teams started in the Ploughing Match. The soil was less favorable than had been anticipated. The ploughing was well done considering some unfavorable circumstances attending it, but might have been better done had it been less hurried.

The procession moved at 11 o'clock to the South Meeting-house. The prayer by the Rev. Mr. Osgood, of Sterling, was solemn, pertinent, and impressive. The Address, by the Hon. Oliver Fiske, one of the board of trustees, was, in all respects worthy of the reputation of the author, and contained many useful lessons for the Farmer, the result of study and experience. It will soon be published under the direction of the trustees.

There was but one opinion expressed by the spectators, that a finer show had never been witnessed in this Commonwealth. A large portion of the young stock was of the Denton breed.

The following toasts were drank at the entertainment.

Our great Farm—the Commonwealth—The venerable Foreman employed in its oversight—and all able and faithful laborers who are engaged in its management on account and for the sole profit of its Legitimate Proprietors—the People.

The Economy of Massachusetts, a good Stock in the man—bad husbandry shows where it wants crossing.

The Interest of Manufactures, and the skill of the Manufacturer—may the one be justly appreciated, and the other wisely protected.

The Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture—It has not the credit of giving the first example of *ploughing Match*, to the other Societies of the Commonwealth, yet to them it has become, what with the *ough*, the heavy oxen at the beam are to the steers in the chain—the *strength and steadiness* which regulates the team, and carries out the furrow, to the end of the work.

The only path which can be made through the Ocean is the path of glory, which our enemies have found by beaten.

land Navigation—while it gains us new neighbors, shall not forget the claims of our own household.

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn. May the patronage of Legislature cause the Connecticut to flow through Worcester, and make Boston her best neighbor.

The Middling Interest—As it respects animals may it be confined to Cities and Seaports. The Farmer counts the general interest by preferring his best stock.

our Next Cattle Show—May it find us with good in our fields, good flocks in our folds, good prizes in our hearts, good help-mates in our houses, to the Governor.

The Town and County of Worcester—whose improvements in Agriculture and the Useful Arts reflect honor on the compact centre of the real strength of the state. By Mr. Wells, Delegate from the Massachusetts Society.

The ambitious purposes of our Agriculturists—May they subdue the earth, not by war and desolation, but by multiplication of the means of subsistence and comforts of man.

By Mr. Durby, Delegate from the Massachusetts Society.

The Worcester Agricultural Society—Their interest in this exhibition this day evinces what can be effected by the emulation of improvement.

By Col. Eastis, of the U. S. Army.

the Worcester Exhibition of the noblest animal, which cannot be improved by crossing the breed with any foreign importation.

Commodore Bainbridge, Adjutant General, and Mr. Silsby, President of the Senate, gave complimentary toasts to the Society (the Exhibitions of the day: and the Sheriff of the County gave a complimentary toast to distinguished guests present.

In addition to the Governor and suite, there were present Com. Bainbridge, Hon. Mr. Silsby, President of the Senate of Massachusetts,

Mr. Crowninshield, of Salem, Gen. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Gen. Sumner, Messrs. Wells and Derby, Delegates from the State Society, and Col. Eastis, of the Army.

PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE COMMITTEES.

On Neat Cattle—For the best Bull, Samuel of Charlton, \$15, next best, John W. Hubal, of Worcester, and Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, 10. Best Bull Calf, John Brown, of Uxbridge, 6; next best, Alpheus Smith, Leicester, 5. Best Milch Cow, from a stock of five cows, Daniel Mixer, New-Braintree, 15; next best, three cows, Andrew Smith, Rutland, 10; next best, Henry Rogers, Worcester, 8. Best Calf, Job Rainger, New Braintree, 6; next best, Salem Towne, jun. Charlton, 5. Best Calf, Alpheus Smith, Leicester, 5; next best, Asa Waters, Millbury, 4. Best four years old Steers, Simeon Phelps, Sutton, 10. Best two years, Luther Whiting, do. 2; next best, Cummings, jr. do. 5. Best two years old Steers, Stephen Marsh, jr. do. 7; next best, Roylance, do. 4. Best Yearlings, Daniel Cheney, do. 5. Best fat Ox, Asa Pond, Petersham, 15; next best, Seth Wyman, Shrewsbury, 10.

On Ploughing Oxen—1st, Isaac Hathaway, Sutton, \$15. 2d, Freegrace Marble, do. 12. 3d, John Sherman, 2d, do. 10. 4th, Seth Wyman, Shrewsbury, 5.

On Sheep—Best Merino Ram, Bezaleel Taft, jr. Uxbridge, 10; next best, Joseph Thayer, do. 5. Best Merino Ewes, Aaron Tufts, Dudley, 10; next best, Salem Towne, jr. Charlton, 5. Best Merino Wethers, Bezaleel Taft, jr. Uxbridge, 4. Best lot mixed Merino Sheep, Rejoice Newton, Worcester, 5. Native do. Asa Rice, do. 1. Best Native Ram, Holton Maynard, Northboro', 5.

On Swine—Best Boar, Samuel Harrington, Worcester, 10. Best breeding Sow, Jonathan Knight, do. 6. Best weaned Pigs, Ward and Rice, do. 4.

Articles manufactured of Cotton, Wool, Flax and Silk—Best Broadcloth, Slater and Howard, Oxford, \$15. Best Cassimere, Wolcott Manufacturing Co. 10. Best Carpeting, Hannah Blair, Worcester, 15; next best, John Hunter, New Braintree, 10. Best Woolen Cloth, household manufacture, Samuel Dadman, Templeton, 8; 2d do. do. Lovett Peters, Westborough, 5; 3d do. do. Levi Sawyer, Bolton, 3. Best Flannel, Jonathan Wilder, Lancaster, 10; next best Jerome Gardner, Harvard, 5. Best Linen Sheet, Betsy Delano, New Braintree, 5. Best do. Shirting, Priscilla Putnam, Grafton, 3. Best Woolen Coverlid, Jonathan Moore, Holden, 4. Best Linen Table Diaper, Patty Leland, Grafton, 8; next best, Polly Leland, do. 5. Best half Stockings, Hannah Edson, 2. Sewing Silk, Lemuel Healy, Dudley, 5.

On all other Manufactured articles—Best Butter, Levi Goodale, West Boylston, \$7; next best, Ebenezer Dunbar, Leicester, 5.—Best Cheese, William Tufts, New Braintree 10; next best, Elisha Mathews, do. 5. Set of Machine Cards, Cheney Patch, Leicester, 20. Best dressed Calfskins, William Slocumb, Northboro', 10. Best Sole Leather, Phineas Davis, do. 5. Best Morocco, Joseph Griggs and Co. Millbury, 3. Best Ox Yoke, Simeon Hathaway, jun. Sutton, 6; next best, Andrew Buxton, do. 5.

An extra Premium of \$2 was recommended by the Company, and awarded by the Trustees to be paid to Ebenezer Mower, of Worcester, for Butter in cakes of superior neatness and flavor.

On ploughing—1st, Freegrace Marble, Plough 10, Ploughman 5, Driver 3. 2d William Eaton, jun. Plough 8, Ploughman 4, no driver. 3d, Nathan Heard, jun. Plough 6, Ploughman 3, Driver 1. 4th, Silas Dudley, Plough 4, Ploughman 2.

BERKSHIRE CATTLE SHOW.

This Exhibition was held on the 1st and 2d inst. The exhibition of Animals was very fine, including various breeds and cross-breeds, from different sections of the country. The quantity of Household Manufactures was small compared with that of former exhibitions, which was imputed to accident. The Ploughing Match, on the morning, was of much interest. The spectators were more numerous than had been before known. A numerous procession was escorted to the Meeting-house, (which was previously in part filled with an assembly of the fair and the fashionable) by the company of Berkshire Greys, under Capt. Clapp. The Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Shepard was peculiarly fervent and appropriate. The Address, by Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. of Stockbridge, was distinguished for good sense and good humor, and was well adapted to subserve the interest

of the practical agriculturist. This address will be published for the use of the Society. After the Address an elegant Ode, written by William C. Bryant, Esq. of Great Barrington (published on the last page of this day's paper), and set to music by Thomas Hastings, Esq. of Albany, was received with enthusiasm, heightened by the reflection that it was wholly American.

Elkanah Watson, Esq. of Albany, whose services in the formation of the Society were gratefully recollected, delivered some brief and pertinent remarks, accompanied by the present of a small treatise on Salt, &c. as a memento.

On the evening of the first day a Concert of Vocal Music was given under the direction of the Messrs. Hastings, of Albany, which was highly spoken of.

The Premiums were declared by the President, the Hon. H. W. Dwight, and were as follows:

Seth Wilcox, of Stockbridge, for the best two acres of Winter Wheat, \$9. The Committee observed that they had no doubt but this was the best crop of winter wheat raised within the Commonwealth this season. Oliver P. Dickinson, of Pittsfield, for the second best piece of Winter Wheat, \$6. Richard Cooman, of Pittsfield, for the best two acres of Spring Wheat, \$9. John Chamberlain, of Dalton, for the 2d best do. \$6. David C. Hull, of Stockbridge, for the best 3 acres of Winter Rye, \$9; Silas Smith, of Lanesborough, for the 2d best do. \$6; David Chapin, of Richmond, for the 3d best do. \$5; Erastus Rowley, of Richmond, for the 4th best do. \$1. Enos Smith, of Stockbridge, for a piece of Barley, \$1. Joseph Merrick, of Pittsfield, for the best 2 acres of Pease, \$5; James B. Ward, of Pittsfield, for the 2d best do. \$1.—Oliver P. Dickinson, of Pittsfield, for the best acre of Flax, \$3; Caleb Snow, of West Stockbridge, for the 2d best do. \$6; Erastus Rowley, of Richmond, for the 3d best do. \$1. Azariah Root, of Sheffield, for the best 3 acres of Oats, \$6; Timothy Wainwright, of Great Barrington, for the 2d best do. \$1. Jacob London, of Windsor, for the best 2 acres of Indian Corn, \$8; Chester Goodale, of Egremont, for the 2d best do. \$6; Samuel Kellogg, of Williamstown, for the 3d best do. \$5; William Whitney, of Stockbridge, for the 4th best do. \$1.

The Committee observed, "that in consequence of the severe drought in the early part of the season, the crops of Summer Wheat and Flax were much injured; yet, as the Society have thought proper to give liberal encouragement for raising these important crops, your committee did not think themselves at liberty to withhold the premiums on these crops, more especially on wheat. As it is a fact that by estimation more than 4,000 dollars is annually paid to the citizens of a neighboring state, by the inhabitants of one of our towns, for the article of wheat flour; a fact that calls loudly on the society for the encouragement of the cultivation of wheat." They likewise state, that "a crop of Winter Wheat, raised by Major Gen. Whiting, sowed after a corn crop would give at least 20 bushels; and on land that has been under cultivation for many years; which affords good evidence that wheat may be cultivated with profit on our old improved lands."

The Premium for the best cultivated farm was awarded to Samuel Kellogg, of Williamstown, \$20.

For Domestic Animals the awards were as follows, viz. To Isaac Reese, of West Stockbridge, for the best Bull, \$10; Abel Clark, of Richmond, 2d best do. \$8; Abishai Lewis, of West Stockbridge, 3d best do. \$6; Arvin Miller, of —, 4th best do. \$1. Levi Hinsdale, of Hinsdale, for the best yoke of Working Oxen, \$10; Levi Goodrich, of Pittsfield, 2d best, \$8; Aaron Roberts, of Dalton, 3d best do. \$6; Curtis Powell, of Pittsfield, 4th best do. \$1. Henry W. Dwight, of Stockbridge, for the two best Cows, \$10; Erastus Sacket, of Pittsfield, 2d best do. \$8; Charles Kellogg, of Dalton, 3d best do. \$6; John Chamberlain, of Dalton, 4th best do. \$1. Luther Sears, of Lenox, for the two best three years old Steers, broke to labor, \$10; Henry C. Brown, of Pittsfield, 2d best do. \$8; Hezekiah Porter, of Dalton, 3d best do. 5. Jonathan Y. Clark, of Pittsfield, for two best two years old Steers, 8; Erastus Sacket, of Pittsfield, 2d best do. 6; Joseph Woodbridge, of Stockbridge, 3d best do. 1. Henry W. Dwight, of Stockbridge, for the two best two years old Heifers, 8; Abishai Lewis, of West Stockbridge, 2d best do. 1. Thomas B. Strong, of Pittsfield, for the best Merino Ram, 8. Caleb Hyde, of Lenox, 2d best do. 5. Sam'l D. Colt, of Pittsfield, for the five best Merino Ewes, 6; Jonathan Allen, of do. 2d best do. 5; Elijah Robbins, of do. for the ten best common Ewes, 6. Levi Hinsdale, of Hinsdale, for the three best Swine, 6; Richard Cooman, of Pittsfield, 2d best do. 4. Samuel M. McKay, of Pittsfield, for the best Boar 6; Moses Tracy, of Richmond, 2d best do. 1. Obadiah Ward, of West Stockbridge, for the best Stud Horse 2.

A Bull of the short horned Durham breed, belonging to Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northborough, not exhibited, was noticed by the committee as a fine animal. Two premiums awarded to the President of the Society, amounting to *eighteen dollars*, were relinquished by him for the purpose of being awarded to the person who shall exhibit the best *Stock of Cattle* at the anniversary of 1821.

The committee regret that so little attention is paid to improve our breed of horses, believing the farmer cannot find a greater source of profit than would arise from raising those fine and useful animals. They likewise observed that the animals exhibited were, in general, superior in size and beauty, to those shown at any former period.

Six ox teams and one horse team were entered at the Ploughing Match. The premiums were as follows: To James Nichols, of Pittsfield, the 1st premium 10 dls.—Curtis Powel, 2d do. 8.—Levi Goodrich, 3d do. 6.—David Goodrich, 4th do. 1. There was no competition in horse teams. Abraham Bow alone entered, who did his work in a very skilful and expeditious manner, finishing his quarter of an acre in twenty-eight minutes, and receiving the first premium on horses of 6 dols.

Household Manufactures.—The committee speak highly of this branch of the exhibition, observing, in substance, that although not authorised to say that so large a quantity of goods have been exhibited as at some former exhibitions, they excelled in point of value and manufacture those on former occasions. The premiums were as follows: Woollen fulled Cloth, to Mrs. Wealthy Goodrich, of Pittsfield, 3 dols. 2d best to Mrs. Levi Hinsdale, of Hinsdale, 3;

3d do. to Mrs. Anna Cooman, Pittsfield, 4.—White Flannel, Miss Sophronia Tracy, Richmond, 6; 2d best, Mrs. Esther Plummer, do. 5. Linen Shirting, Miss Lucy Phelps, Pittsfield, 8; 2d best, Mrs. Laura Chapin, Richmond, 5. Linen Diaper, Mrs. Almira Nichols, do. 6; 2d best Mrs. Louisa Bliss, Stockbridge, 4. Carpeting, Mrs. Nancy Williams, do. 8. For the largest quantity of useful articles manufactured by one family, and by females since the last anniversary, &c. to Miss Catharine Pierson, Richmond, \$10; 2d largest quantity, Mrs. Sarah Perkins, Becket, 8 dols.

Reserved Premiums.—One piece of Imitation Caroline Plaid, Miss Lucy Phelps, Pittsfield, 6. One Grass Hat, in imitation of Leghorn, Mrs. Elizabeth Beard, Washington, 5. Three pairs Worsted Stockings, Miss Catharine Pierson, Richmond, 4. One piece Worsted Plaid, Mrs. Olive Tracy, Richmond, 3. One piece Linen Diaper, Mrs. Clarissa Dickinson, Pittsfield, 3. Cassimere Shawl, Mrs. Phebe Nichols, Richmond, 2. One Rose Blanket, Mrs. Eunice Rowley, Richmond 2.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers, for the ensuing year: Henry W. Dwight, President, Samuel M. McKay, 1st V. President, John Wells, 2d V. President, Ezekiel R. Colt, Cor. and Rec. Secretary, Samuel D. Colt, Treasurer; Thomas Melvill, Jr. Oliver P. Dickinson and Levi Goodrich, Committee on Agriculture; Phinehas Allen, Jonathan Allen, 2d. and Curtis T. Fenn, Committee on Manufactures; Thomas B. Strong, Richard Cooman and Jonathan Y. Clark, Committee on Animals.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1823.

BRIGHTON FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

Our last contained a brief outline of this exhibition; and the Reports of the Committees will better complete the picture than could any of our sketches. We shall merely add that the Festival was honored by the presence of his Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieut. Governor, and many other gentlemen of the highest standing and first character in the Commonwealth. The Public Dinner, on the first day, presented a feast of sentiment, as well as of the best fruits of the soil and the season. Previous to the entertainment, and after the guests were seated, Mr. LOWELL, President of the Society, addressed the company as follows:

"We are the only nation (we believe) on earth, which has been accustomed to introduce sentiments in our convivial meetings and solemn festivals. In the country from which we descended, the usage has been and still is to give toasts in honor of *individuals*, and often of *persons present*. The delicacy of our republican feeling has forbidden the introduction of this custom, at least, in these Northern States. Perhaps the origin of this delicacy may be traced to the peculiar character of our ancestors, who despised worldly distinctions, and sought for their reward only the testimony of an approving conscience, and of that Almighty Being, to whom they felt a solemn accountability. In the countries in which this species of *personal adulation* prevails, it is necessarily followed by *formal speeches*, in which the person *praised* endeavors to show that he *deserved* it, and in his turn, compliments in exaggerated terms, as well the person who offered the compliment, as those who *applauded* it. To minds not accustomed to these usages, there is something

revolting in them, and we feel a natural repugnance to this concerted bandying of mutual praise, as meaning as it is offensive to delicate minds.

"But we too, with our cold reserve as to *personal praise*, have our faults, and they are scarcely less injurious to the public welfare. We have been accustomed to make the sentiments, given at our social meetings, the vehicles of our party, personal and political feelings. One cannot hope at once to correct this habit so deeply rooted, but we may be permitted to say, that on occasions like the present (and wont to God they were more frequent) in which there is union (if but for a day) of men of all *political and religious* opinions, all sentiments which might give the slightest pain to any individual present ought to be suppressed. We are met to celebrate the triumphs of cultivated minds, in the agricultural and mechanical arts. These triumphs are confined to no sect—to no party—to no particular portion of our common country—they are the common estate, and pride of us all. Few sentiments only will be announced from the chair in which it is hoped we may all cordially unite."

Sentiments were then announced, after which others followed as volunteers by his Excellency Governor Eastis, His Honor Lieut. Gov. Lincoln, by members of the Executive Council, by the respectable Delegation from the Society at Worcester, by Judge Storrs, Judge Davis, the Hon. Mr. Webster, Professor Everett, Col. Thorndike, Mr. Winthrop, and many others. Although these were fraught with sound sense, good sense wit, perfect good humor, and a happy adaptability to the occasion, we shall omit all but the two following *volunteer* sentiments, for the reasons assigned by Mr. Lowell, in which we beg leave to express our perfect concurrence. Those which we here publish are retained because the former may be useful in combating a prejudice injurious to agricultural improvement, and the latter is a vehicle of morality and patriotism.

By Lieut. Gov. LINCOLN. "Gentlemen Farmers! A term heretofore, in common acceptance, of *equivoque* significance, but which the latest and most approved authorities—crops, improvement, and a Brighton Cattle Show—have defined to mean a class of disinterested, intelligent, successful, "though going;" practical agriculturists.

A basket of fine Peas, called "Bon Chretiens," [good christians] having been presented, from a tree planted by Gov. Endicott, in 1630, and now in a fruit-bearing state, on the farm of his lineal descendant, the Hon. Judge Davis paid the following neat compliments to the *Pilgrims*.

Governor ENDICOTT, and the "Bon Chretiens" thus accompanied him—*Good fruit, and long lived.*

A FINE COW.

In a note attached to the Report of the first Committee on Stock, exhibited at the late Brighton Cattle Show, of which Mr. Lowell was chairman, notice is taken of a Cow exhibited, owned by Charles Vaughan, Esq. of Hallowell, "from an imported breed, of great value, and without question one of the most perfect animals ever exhibited at Brighton." This cow, we learn, has since been slaughtered, and her weight was as follows:

Hile	79 lbs.
Tallow	93
175	2 hind quarters.
163	
190	2 fore quarters,
193	
903 whole weight.	

This fine animal, we are assured, has been at grass all the season, and had no provender till within a few

cks. This fact, considered in addition to her beautiful form must place her high in the estimation of judges of Near Cattle. It proves her to have in one of those animals which possess a great aptitude to fatten, a quality held in high estimation by discerning and calculating graziers.

Little Shows are pouring in upon us from various quarters in such abundance that we apprehend a scarcity of room in our columns. We fear we shall not be able within a pretty protracted period to give place to official accounts of all these exhibitions, or to publish many before they get to be old affairs. They will in course not be adapted to the curiosity of some readers, who are always all agog for novelty, and can scarcely endure a terrible earthquake, or a shocking derelict, which is more than a week old, although they are very fond of such articles when fresh from the press. We shall, however, proceed, as fast as possible at full accounts of each Husbandman's Holiday on record, that the agricultural Ladies and Gentlemen, who do us the honor, to take the New England Farmer, may compare the exhibitions of the present year with those of the last and future years. We must therefore beg Messrs. A. B. and C. to the end of the alphabet, to have patience; we will tell them all—unless we omit a part by inadvertence. Should such omission happen we will be much obliged to any of our friends who will forward the omitted statement, and it shall appear as soon as we can possibly find room for it.

FOREIGN.

The last advices from the seat of war in Europe are not so favorable as the first of September. It appears that at that time preparations were making not only for the bombardment of Cadiz, but for a descent on the Bay of Leon of a large and select body of troops, including the royal guards, to be supported by a powerful naval force. Events of much interest appear to be passing in that quarter of Spain. The French are soon to accomplish their objects, or return home, the Spaniards will let them and digest their disappointment as they can. A winter residence in Spain, for the inhabitants continue hostile, would be very uncomfortable, and somewhat dangerous for the French. It is true that the climate is not so "frigid" as that of Russia, but the country must by this time be very well exhausted of provisions, and cold lodgings, and stomachs and a bad cause will be apt to quell the ardor of the most fiery spirits that ever shouldered a musket, or charged with a bayonet.

The Greeks.—An article dated Zante, July 16th, states that the Greeks had gained an important victory over the Turks near Megara. "After two hours fighting the Turks were repulsed, and sought safety in flight, leaving behind them 2000 killed and 3000 prisoners; their wounded amounted to 3000." The whole of the Turkish artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c. fell into the hands of the conquerors.

Walter Scott, says an English paper, is fitting up a house at Abbotsford with gas light. The bells are rung by the pressure of air through a brass tube, in the wire now in use.

Derburgh, June 30.—A sad accident happened to a monarch, during his journey to Warsaw. His Majesty it is well known, is accustomed to travel in a manner. While passing a bridge near the city of Derburgh, the bridge broke through, and His Majesty's carriage fell into the river. The horses alarmed, endeavoring to release themselves from the carriage, turned it, and the Emperor seated in his open calash, received so severe a blow on the back of the head he lost much blood from the wound and fainted. Immediately the city of Derburgh was not far off, the Emperor was carried there, and visited by the best surgeons of the city, who pronounced that the wound would not be followed by serious consequences. The

Emperor ordered into his presence the two inspectors general of the roads, and having reprimanded them with their carelessness, banished them to Siberia.

DOMESTIC.

Tobacco.—Some accounts from the South inform that Tobacco, to the amount of one half the crop, has been destroyed by a frost on the 29th of September. But the Petersburg, (Virginia) Intelligencer, of the 10th inst. states that in that section of the country, and all south of it, there is reason to believe the damage sustained by the tobacco crops is comparatively but slight, and that the quantity brought to market will not be lessened materially.

Thanksgivings.—His Excellency Gov. Estis has appointed the 30th of November next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout this Commonwealth. The Governor of New York has appointed the 18th December to be observed as a day of Public Prayer and Thanksgiving. The 20th of November, in New Hampshire, and the 27th in Connecticut are appointed for the same purpose in those States.

Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the bounds of the Presbyterian Church in the U. States.—The General Assembly at Philadelphia, in May, set apart the first Thursday in November to be thus observed. As this denomination of Christians is confined principally to the middle and southern States, the state governments of which are not generally accustomed to appoint this religious anniversary, it seemed necessary for the Church to do it.

Stramonium.—A Long Island paper mentions that several children have been poisoned and barely escaped death by eating the seeds of *Stramonium*, (thorn apple or stink seed.) This plant is now in seed, and grows in almost every village.

Snow.—On Tuesday last, Sept. 30, the hills in this and the adjacent towns were covered with snow. We are informed that on the height of land in Washington, the snow was from three to four inches deep; presenting the appearance of winter.

Montpelier Watchman.

Sixty pounds of cloves have been gathered from a single tree in Hayti the past season, a specimen of which has been sent to Dr. Mitchell, of New York.—The person who sent it expressed a belief that the climate of Florida is capable of producing this spice.

There are in the state of Vermont 27 cotton and woollen factories—13 paper mills—256 fulling mills—250 carding machines—380 grain mills—389 physicians—224 lawyers—235 churches—1575 school houses, and about 150 distilleries.

The Grist, Chocolate, and Carding Mills, of Major Foster, at Danvers, were unfortunately consumed by fire, on Tuesday evening. Loss estimated at \$25,000.

Half Century Sermon.—The Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D. of West Hartford, recently preached a sermon at the close of the 50th year of his ministry.

Andrew Jackson has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Tennessee, to succeed John Williams, whose term of service expired on the 3d day of March last.

ALDERNEY BULL FOR SALE.

THE very fine full blood ALDERNEY BULL, which was presented to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture by John Hubbard, Esq. This breed is considered in England, as superior for the richness of their milk, making considerable more butter from the same quantity of milk, than any other breed. He is now two years and three months old, is in fine health, and a gentle animal, and may be seen at the farm of John Prince, Esq. Jamaica Plain, Roxbury. For terms of sale, which will be very liberal, apply to JOHN LOWELL, Esq. or said Prince, in Roxbury.

Roxbury 30th Sept. 1823.

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM,

76, COURT STREET, BOSTON.

CONTAINING much more numerous Collections and greater variety of entertainments than any other Establishment in America, continues steadily to increase, and is open for the reception of visitors

EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

It will be constantly in the best possible condition, and every exertion made to render the visits of its patrons agreeable.

This Establishment now contains FIVE former Museums united in ONE, together with very great and numerous additions (the whole receipts being faithfully laid out to increase it.)

JUST ADDED.

The celebrated Race Horse Eclipse, A beautiful Cosmorama View of London, A large and beautiful live Rattlesnake, The Arabian Bottle, made of the stomach of a Camel—holds about a barrel—used to carry water across the desert.

The Invalid's Chair—very ingenious—invented by Professor Peck.

A very large and elegant Sword Fish, upwards of 14 feet long, with a sword 4-2 feet long.

The Museum is well lighted, and a Band of Music performs every evening. Admittance 25 cents.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		From D. C.	To D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	
" " " " " "		137 50	140
BEANS, white,	bush.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bb.	8 00	
" " " " " "		6 50	6 75
" " " " " "		5 50	5 75
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual. new	lb.	13	13
" " " " " "		9	11
" " " " " "		13	16
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush.	25	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bb.	8 25	
" " " " " "		8 00	8 25
" " " " " "		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush.	60	
" " " " " "		50	55
" " " " " "		67	70
" " " " " "		35	37
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	00
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		14	25
LIME	cask.	1 00	1 12
OLL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	bb.	12 00	
" " " " " "		14 00	15 00
" " " " " "		12 00	12 50
" " " " " "		11 00	25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush.	2 00	
" " " " " "	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		60	70
" " " " " "		40	50
" " " " " "		45	50
" " " " " "		40	45
" " " " " "		33	35
" " " " " "		50	00
" " " " " "		45	50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	11
PORK, fresh		5	8
VEAL		4	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	3
POULTRY,		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	16
" " " " " "		18	20
EGGS,	doz.	15	17
MEAL, Rye,	bush.	70	
" " " " " "		62	
POTATOES,		20	46
SIDER, liquor, new	gal.	1 50	1 75
HAY, best,	ton.	16 00	20 00

AN ODE,
FOR THE ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE BERKSHIRE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1823.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT, ESQ.

Far back in the ages
The plough with wreaths was crown'd,
The hands of kings and sages
Entwined the chaplet round;
'Till men of spoil
Disdain'd the toil
By which the world was nourish'd,
And blood and pillage were the soil
In which their laurels flourish'd.
—Now the world her fault repairs,
The guilt that stains her story;
And weeps her crimes amid the cares
That form'd her earliest glory.
The proud throne shall crumble,
The diadem shall wane,
The tribes of earth shall humble
The pride of those who reign;
And war shall lay
His pomp away;
The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earn'd in deadly fray,
Shall fade, decay and perish.
—Honor waits, o'er all the earth,
Through endless generations,
The art that calls the harvest forth,
And feeds the expectant nations.

From the N. H. Patriot.

JONATHAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE CATTLE SHOW.

Did y'e'ver to the Cattle Show go?
What kicking, and pushing and goring—
Cattle in pens—the pens in a row—
And tarm'd great hogs, there, a snoring.—
There's sheep too; ewes and weathers and lambs—
Some Bucks; (some are'n't in pens far's I know)
There's sheep of the Dons—some Uncle Sam's—
Some Natives—some "real Merino."
There's a tug too, or trial of strength,
With hawing and geeing and scolding,
Just to twitch a great stone a foot's length—
Haw! haw buck!—why don't ye!—gee golding!
Then for ploughing they give a reward,
And, *cute* as a squirrel cat burrows,
Off start the ploughs, cut through the green sward,
A turning the *slickest* of furrows.
And then, sir, in a room that they've got,
There's an "ocean of notions" display'd,
There's blankets, and stockings and—what not—
That the folks in their houses have made.
There's bonnets, both of straw and of grass,
And cloth too, of woollen and linen,
And there's yarn, and there's thread, smooth as
glass
That gals for themselves have been spinning.
There's hats, and there's shoes, and there's leather,
And there's—I can't tell half now, I hear—
Got a price—gee! ho! altogether!
And I'd go to the show twice a year. JOCK.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Several years having elapsed, since the subscriptions were paid in, several gentlemen have suggested, that it would be proper that the

contributors (scattered throughout the state) should be informed of the causes of delay in carrying the project into execution, of the present state of the property, and our future expectations, and have requested me to state them.

The Committee appointed to procure the Statue wrote to our distinguished artists, the late venerable Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy of Painting, and to Washington Alston, Esq. both resident in London, and authorized them to select the sculptor in their opinion best qualified to execute the work in any part of Europe, and to contract with the person so selected, as the Committee were entirely unable to judge of the value of such services. They selected Mr. Chantry, of Pinlicko, near London, whose reputation is well known, and contracted with him for a marble statue, of colossal dimensions, but simply pedestrian, the fund not being adequate to the purchase of an equestrian statue.

Mr. Chantry frankly told Mr. Alston that he had works of art already engaged, which would occupy him for four years, which have expired. Col. Thomas H. Perkins having kindly offered his services on his late voyage to Europe, to ascertain the progress of the work and to urge its completion, I gave him a letter to Mr. Chantry. His report is, that a marble block of beautiful quality had been obtained, and that it is the expectation of Mr. Chantry to complete it and send it out within the next year.

The funds are under the care of the Treasurer, the Hon. P. C. Brooks, and I have the pleasure to state, that by his attention they amounted to \$14,739 on the first of October instant—so that there will probably be ample funds to complete the pedestal and other appendages. We may hope, in a short time, to see this too long delayed tribute to our greatest benefactor completed.

JOHN LOWELL,

Chairman of the Committee for procuring Washington's Statue.

Roxbury, Oct. 13, 1823.

Some days since, in the family of Mr. Moore, a gentleman residing near Shacklewell, at a family dinner, that gentleman, and four others, who sat down to the table, were all taken suddenly ill, with violent pains in the throat and stomach. A doctor was immediately sent for, when powerful emetics were administered, and after each of those affected had sustained dreadful illness, they were saved from the dreadful consequences, which there was reason to believe the poison would otherwise have produced. There was afterwards considerable difficulty in ascertaining in what way the poison had been taken. The wine was tried but it was found to be of an innocent quality. One of the sufferers stated that he felt a "coppery" taste in his mouth, and this led to an examination of the French beans, which had been eaten at dinner, and which were found to be highly impregnated with copper. It ultimately turned out that the cook, who had not been long in the situation, had put a dozen of half-pence in the pan in which she boiled those vegetables, and by that means gave them that fine green which they possessed. This she had always been accustomed to do, and there is great reason to believe that this highly reprehensible and dangerous practice is pursued very

generally by ignorant cooks, to give their vegetables the green color, which so many persons foolishly consider as a recommendation, and a test of their excellence. We understand that all the sufferers are now perfectly recovered.—*London Paper.*

In the centre of the Museum in Dublin, suspended the skeleton of a grampus, fifteen twenty feet in length. The preparations this museum are numerous and valuable: among those are two rare and celebrated specimens. One of these is the skeleton of one Clark, native of Cork, who it is said was a young man of surprising strength and agility; but having once laid all night in a field after indulging in great dissipation, the left part of his body began to ossify, and the process continued by slow degrees, until every part grew into a bony substance, excepting his skin, eyes and entrails. His joints became stiffened, so that he could neither bend his body, lie down nor rise without assistance: when placed upright, like a statue he could stand; but move no more than if dead. His teeth were joined, and formed into one central bone, so that it became necessary to break hole through them to convey liquid substance to preserve a miserable life. His tongue to its use, and his sight left him sometime before he expired. This preparation shows the progress of this singular instance of a disease, parallel to which is not perhaps to be found any other collection.—*Griscom's Year in Europe.*

Marble Ponds in Persia.—This natural curiosity consists of certain ponds, or plashe whose indolent waters, by a slow and regular process, stagnate, concrete, and petrify, producing that beautiful transparent stone, common called Tabriz marble, much used in the burial places of Persia, and in their best edifices. These ponds are contained within the circumference of half a mile, and their position is distinguished by heaps of stone which have accumulated as the excavations have increased. The petrificative process may be traced from its commencement to its termination; in one part the water is clear; in a second, it appears thick and stagnant; in a third, quite black; and in its last stage, it is white like a hoar frost. When the operation is complete, a stone thrown on its surface, makes no impression, and a man may walk over it without wetting his shoes. Such is the constant tendency of this water to become stone, that when it exudes from the ground in bubbles, the petrification assumes a globular shape, as if the bubbles of a spring, by a stroke of magic, had been arrested in their play, and metamorphosed into stone.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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Agents who procure seven subscribers, and be considered responsible for the payment, will be entitled to a copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a larger number.

Subscribers to the N. E. Farmer are requested not to pay any money to Travelling Agents, on account of the paper, as Agents of this description are not authorized to receive money on our account. Sept. 27.

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Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1823.

No. 11.

RIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

REPORT No. V.

BRIGHTON, OCT. 16, 1823.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on the Ploughing by single teams, or by yoke of oxen, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report as follows, viz:—That persons entered as competitors, and drew the eleven lots laid out by the Committee arrangements as follows:

- No. 9.—Joseph Dudley, of Sutton, Himself, Ploughman, ———, Driver.
performed in 26 minutes—12 furrows turned.
- No. 10.—Lincoln Fearing, of Boston, E. Cushing, Ploughman, Giles Woodman, Driver.
performed in 29 1-2 minutes—10 furrows turned.
- No. 11.—Silas Dudley, of Sutton, Himself, Ploughman, Isaac Hathaway, Driver.
performed in 31 minutes—13 furrows turned.
- No. 12.—Leonard Stone, of Watertown, Solomon Sargent, Ploughman, Jonas Smith, Driver.
performed in 28 1-2 minutes—13 furrows turned.
- No. 13.—Isaac Cook, of Brookline, Isaac Cook, jr. Ploughman, Isaac Cook, jr. Driver.
performed in 35 minutes—13 furrows turned.
- No. 14.—Stephen Marsh, of Sutton, Simon Phelps, Ploughman, Stephen Marsh, Driver.
performed in 27 minutes—12 furrows turned.
- No. 15.—Aaron Davis Williams, of Roxbury, Lewis Barker, Ploughman, Lewis Bliss, Driver.
performed in 31 2-2 minutes—14 furrows turned.
- No. 16.—Joseph Miles, of Concord, Silas Lee, Ploughman, Joseph Miles, Driver.
performed in 25 minutes—11 furrows turned.

The committee feel it a duty to report, that the work was well performed, and did great credit to the performers; but having only three yokes to bestow, after due deliberation, they examined the work carefully award as follows:—

- Isaac Cook, of Brookline, the first premium, \$15
- Isaac Cook, jr. as Ploughman, 8
- Isaac Cook, jr. having no driver, 4
- \$27
- Aaron Davis Williams, of Roxbury, the second premium, \$10
- Lewis Barker, Ploughman, 5
- Lewis Bliss, Driver, 3
- \$18
- Joseph Dudley, of Sutton, the third premium, \$6
- Silas Dudley, as Ploughman, 3
- Isaac Hathaway, Driver, 2
- \$11

The committee found some difficulty in deciding the premiums, and regretted that they did not at least one more to bestow, but have ventured to award in the best manner the use of the subject would permit. All which is respectfully submitted. (Signed)

GORHAM PARSONS, Chairman.
ICHABOD NICHOLS,
FRANCIS WINSHIP.

REPORT No. VI.

BRIGHTON, OCT. 16, 1823.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match of two pair of oxen to plough one quarter of an acre, consisting of John Prince as chairman, and Josiah Titcomb and Paul Upton, beg leave to report their opinion and award of premiums:

That four ploughs only were entered to contend for the three premiums; that the ploughmen drew for lots as follows:

No. 1.—John Sherman, of Sutton, with plough and wheel on the end of the beam, made by J. Hall, of Sutton—said Sherman himself ploughman, and Austin Sherman, driver.

No. 2.—Stedman Williams, of Roxbury, plough made by Jesse Warren, of Dedham, with wheel on the beam—said Williams, ploughman, and Samuel Prime, driver.

No. 3.—Joseph Curtis, of Roxbury, plough made by Jesse Warren, of Dedham, with wheel and cutter—Amos Wymann ploughman, and Aaron Stone, driver.

No. 4.—Aaron Davis Williams, of Roxbury, plough made by Jesse Warren, of Dedham, with wheel and cutter—Thomas Howe, ploughman, and David Howe, driver.

The rules and regulations were explicitly stated to the ploughmen, particularly that *goodness of work, the state of the cattle when finished, and time*, would be taken as criterions in deciding the premiums—and that the Committee did not wish the cattle to be hurried, as good work could not be well done, when over driven. They have great satisfaction in stating that the work was all exceedingly well performed, and the cattle came out in good order and could all of them, with ease, have proceeded to double the work if required. The only difficulty the committee experience is in deciding, and they trust, from the pains they took, that the unsuccessful competitor will not feel dissatisfied, although he was the only one that could not obtain a premium; they much wish they had a fourth to give him.

No. 1 finished their task in 48 minutes 20 sec. with 28 furrows in 24 feet width, making 10 1-3 inches per furrow—the cattle 3 and 4 years old.

No. 2 finished in 44 minutes 20 sec. with 26 furrows in 24 feet, making 11 inches per furrow—cattle 3 and 8 years old.

No. 3 finished in 49 minutes 30 sec. with 26 furrows in 24 feet, making 11 inches per furrow—cattle 7 and 8 years old.

No. 4 finished in 49 minutes, with 28 furrows in 24 feet, making 10 1-3 inches per furrow—cattle 6 years old.

The chairman having stated his wish to the Committee that they should agree on the premiums, if not, he would be called to the unpleasant task of deciding—which he is happy to inform the Trustees he was not required to do, the committee agreeing in opinion to award as follows:—The first premium to

- Stedman Williams—plough \$15
- Himself, ploughman, 8
- Samuel Prime, driver, 4
- 27

- 3d prem.—John Sherman—plough \$10
- Himself, ploughman, 5
- Austin Sherman, driver, 3
- \$13

- 3d prem.—Aaron D. Williams—plough 6
- Thomas Howe, ploughman, 3
- David Howe, driver, 2
- \$11

They feel themselves in duty bound to state, that the goodness and well training of the 3 and 4 years old cattle of Mr. Sherman would have given him a fair claim for the first premium, had he not made two or three baulks in his work. They would also state, that the work of Mr. Curtis's plough was very fine, but rather shallower than their rule, or of any other plough.

The Committee feel satisfied that all engaged exerted themselves to their utmost, in doing good work, and they only regret, that there had not been more competitors, that they should not have had the unpleasant feelings of leaving a solitary, faithful and deserving one.

JOHN PRINCE,
JOSIAH TITCOMP,
PAUL UPTON.

No. VII.—ON WORKING CATTLE.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, consisting of Messrs. John Welles, Silas Gates, Elijah Perry, and Nathaniel Tucker, having been appointed to consider the several claims for premiums to the Working Oxen, duly entered at the Cattle Show at Brighton, on the 16th of October, 1823, have attended to that duty, and Report: That they are enabled to congratulate the Society upon the good effects of the encouragement given by them to the rearing, training and improving of the Ox Team, of the importance and utility of which they have a strong sense.

Ten yoke of Cattle were entered to contend for the premiums, and they did honor to the farmers who owned them.

The committee proceeded to compare them in reference to their *age, strength, size, form, and beauty, equality of match, and other general circumstances*; and, after a minute examination, and such test of their power and training as could well be had, they award as follows:—

- To John Sherman, of Sutton, his twin cattle, 4 years old, 1st premium, \$30
- To John Scammel, of Bellingham, his cattle, four years old, 2d premium, 25
- To Isaac Hathaway, of Sutton, his cattle, four years old, 3d premium, 20
- To Stephen Marsh, of Sutton, his cattle, 5 years old, 4th premium, 15
- To Isaac Stone, of Watertown, his cattle, 5 years old, half of 5th premium, 7 50
- To Simon Phelps, of Sutton, his cattle, 4 years old, half of 5th premium, 7 50

The committee have a full conviction of the motives of the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," in extending to the simple operations of labor, by the best selected and judiciously trained cattle, in five several gradations, the most liberal encouragement and reward. The admirable fitness of this power, in cultiva-

tion, for our soil,—its cheapness of support,—the ease with which it is reared,—its certain and regular increase in worth, and its intrinsic value in case of accident, should be sufficient inducement to its universal use, and preclude the necessity of persuasion.

But the fact is not to be disguised! The Horse is too often substituted for the Ox, and when maintained beyond necessity, becomes a source of consuming expenditure. The great increase of this animal has, in several parts of Europe, been thought the mean of public inconvenience and distress.

Is it not then a dictate of sound consideration with the Farmer, not to multiply the Horse (the greatest consumer of all animals of the means of support to man) beyond his convenience and necessity; whose value depends on so many casualties, and ceases with his breath, in preference to the Ox, whose utility has been tested by long tried, and well founded experience? who when he ceases to improve is made to add to our means of support, and to enlarge the interests of the community; every effort to advance which, should be zealously supported by the Agriculturists of Massachusetts.—All which is submitted by

JOHN WELLES,
SILAS GATES,
ELIJAH FERRY,
NATHL. TUCKER.

REPORT NO. VIII.

BRIGHTON, OCT. 16, 1823.

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments, to whom was also committed the inspection of sundry articles of manufacture, for which premiums were offered, report:

That six parcels of Cheese, of more than a year old; and fifteen parcels of new Cheese, were offered for the Society's premiums; much of it, in the opinion of your committee, superior to any hitherto exhibited; marking, most evidently, improvement in the quality of this article. All the Cheese exhibited was from the town of New Braintree, in the County of Worcester; excepting one parcel of four Cheeses, entered by Mr. Jacob Osgood, of Andover, in the County of Essex, which was well made and of good quality. Of the old Cheese, that from the dairy of Mr. Job Rainger, was considered to be the richest and best made, and is entitled to the premium of ten dollars—that from the dairy of Mr. Elisha Mathews, the next best, and is entitled to the premium of five dollars. Of the new Cheese, that from the dairy of Mr. Joseph Green, was adjudged to be the best, and is entitled to the premium of ten dollars—that from the dairy of Mr. Alpheus Gilbert, the next best, and is entitled to the premium of five dollars.

Ten specimens of Butter were entered for premium, most of which is of an excellent quality—that from the dairy of Mr. Jonathan Upham, of Newton, was considered to be the best, and is entitled to the premium of fifteen dollars—that from the dairy of Stephen Hastings, of Sterling, the next best, and is entitled to the premium of ten dollars—that from the dairy of Mr. Jephthah Parker, of Chelmsford, the next best, and is entitled to the premium of seven dollars—and that from the dairy of the Rev. Lemuel Capen, of South Boston, being in lumps, and made in June last, the next best, and is entitled to the premium of five dollars.

Mr. Gideon Delano, of New Braintree, offered specimens of Butter, and Cheese, which are of a good quality, made between the 15th day of May and the first day of October, from ten cows, fed exclusively upon grass—the entire quantity of Cheese being 2744 lbs. and of Butter 171 lbs. Your Committee recommend that the premium of twenty dollars be granted to said Delano.

Mr. Samuel Hobbs, of Weston, is entitled to the premium of ten dollars, for the best dressed Calf Skins—and Mr. H. H. Hild, of Framingham, to the premium of five dollars, for the next best.

Five sides of Sole Leather were entered by Messrs. Benjamin Myrick & Co. of Roxbury, but your Committee did not consider them sufficiently well manufactured to be entitled to the Society's premium—the leather not being of an uncommon good quality.

Four specimens of Currant Wine were entered for the Society's premium; that offered by John Prince, Esq. was considered to be the best, and is entitled to the premium of ten dollars—John Kenrick, Esq. of Newton, is entitled to the premium of five dollars, for the next best.

A specimen of Wine made from the Elderberry, by Thomas Spencer, of Beverly, was exhibited; it appeared to be a pleasant, and is said to be a wholesome liquor, but one on which no premium was offered by the Society; your Committee recommend that a gratuity of three dollars be paid by the Treasurer to said Spencer.

Some canisters of Mustard, manufactured by Messrs. Bickford & Kellogg, of Boston, were entered for exhibition, and were found on trial to be equal, if not superior to any imported—no premium was offered by the Society for this article.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS L. WINTHROP, *Chairman.*

The further claims for premiums on Agricultural Experiments, will not be decided upon until the Trustees' meeting in December next, affording time for the competitors to exhibit the evidence required; soon thereafter the Committee will make and publish an additional Report.

HARTFORD CATTLE SHOW.

On Wednesday the 8th of October, the Hartford County Agricultural Society held their 6th anniversary Cattle Show and Fair, in the city of Hartford.

An official Report of this Exhibition was prepared by Dr. Comstock, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, from which we have made the following abstract and selections:

The exhibition of the present year, compared with those of former years, in some respects by far exceeded any former Show. The animals were more than double in number, and superior in quality; particularly the *Working Oxen*, *Three years old Steers*, and *Bulls*. The *Sheep* were few in number, compared with what might have been exhibited, did the farmers pay proper attention to this kind of stock. The *Swine* were many of them of the first quality, but the number less than was expected. Dr. Comstock remarks that "this being an animal which almost every house-keeper in the country fats for his own use, it becomes a mat-

ter of great importance that the best breed should be generally introduced. Farmers, others, therefore, who possess the best breed would undoubtedly find it to their advantage exhibit them. The *Cows* were commended for number and quality, and the *long team* of yokes, mostly of red oxen, excited great attention.

Domestic Manufactures.—The specimens *blue Broadcloths* were good; some of them respect to fineness of fabric, dressing and color were highly creditable to the skill of the manufacturer. The *Flannels* were nearly double in quantity to what had been offered before, and some pieces of superior quality. "We noted in particular, for its fine quality, a piece filled with cotton, and offered by Mr. Ira Wyster, but on which no premium could be given because it was not entirely of wool."

Of *Linen Diapers* there was a fine display. One piece in particular was said to exceed, consisted of 20 yards of real Damask Table Linen; the figures, those of birds. It was offered by Miss Mary L. Porter, of Farmington.

Of *Flannel Blankets* there was a delicious which it is hoped the next Fair will remedy.

Of *Coverlets* and *Counterpanes* there was a handsome display. "On these two articles Society have heretofore offered no premium it is however hoped they will be included next year."

Carpets.—"A very beautiful piece offered Mr. Lemuel Howlet, of Hartford, could not receive the premium because it was partly made of tow or cotton. We hope the next year the custom will be changed, for there is certainly more merit in making an equally good carpet of tow and wool than of wool alone."

Sockings.—These were woollen, worsted, linen, cotton and silk. "Some of the specimens were of the finest quality. The linen and cotton pairs which took the premiums were beautiful specimens of the art of knitting."

"*Bonnets.*—In this article, it is believed Shows have generally exceeded in beauty and fineness, any other in this country. This year we are sorry to see so little competition on article so costly, and so generally in use. The truth is our ladies ought to make their own Leghorns. Experiment has shown that it is possible within the country, both materials and ingenuity to fabricate as beautiful hats as can be made any where. The saving of cash to the county would be many thousand dollars yearly, if this was done. Among the bonnets we noticed one made of straw, which was pronounced by competent judges superior in beauty and fineness to any specimen ever seen in our shows."

Hearth Rugs, Butter and Cheese are taken notice of, but offer nothing remarkable.

Among the miscellaneous specimens of metal were a collection of *Coins* from the cabinet of the Rev. Mr. Robbins, of East Windsor, consisting of 342 pieces, viz. 210 of copper, 10 of silver, and 26 alloy. The dates are chiefly within 200 years, and many of them rare and valuable.

"As a specimen of Domestic Manufacture, nothing ever exhibited at our shows can be compared with a *Clock* manufactured and offered by Miss Sarah H. Hubbard, of Wintonbury. The colors, in imitation of the Scotch Plaid, were on the whole more beautifully and tastefully

arranged, than in any specimen of that we remember to have seen. The fabric exceedingly fine and soft cassimere. The lined with the skin of moles, and the presenting a very superb article of apparel. Miss H. also presented a *long Shawl* of mere, with a beautiful border, worked by H. The Society awarded Miss H. \$5, an premium for the cloak."

Bull of the full blood Devonshire Stock, bred by Mr. Hurlbut, of Winchester, was said to be the most perfect animal of the Ox kind seen at our Shows, or perhaps in the coun-

try. *Infant's Cap*, of fine Lace, done in a fair manner by Miss Alice Cogswell, of Hartford, who is deaf and dumb, was one of the most curious and interesting specimens of art we have ever seen. No description gives the reader an idea of this article." *Well Combs*, by Mr. Platt and Mr. Ruger. *Water Proof Fur Hats* by Mr. Hoadley Messrs. Wildman & Hamilton. *Bed Posts* of lignous wood—Two elegant *Chaises*, made at the Factory of Mr. Wing, and the one at that of Mr. Gaines, all of Hartford, are spoken of in terms of approbation.

The *Sweet Potatoes*, raised by Mr. Martiny, of Hartford, attracted particular notice. A piece of *Linon Diaper*, from Mrs. Bates of Norfolk, was considered not inferior to the article of the kind ever seen at our Shows.

The *Viewing Committee* reported—That in their official capacity, they have been called upon to view five farms.

The farm of Mr. Jefferey O. Phelps, of Simsbury, consists of about 120 acres. The attention of the committee was more immediately directed to fifty-one acres, lying in oblong, between the main road and the river.

This tract of land has been in the possession of Mr. Phelps, but a few years, and when it came into his hands, the whole of it with the exception of a few acres, was altogether unimproved. Two separate patches, of a light soil, were worn out, by a yearly repetition of the same crops—a large frog pond had been allowed to extend itself, in the form of a marsh, and the remainder was overgrown with white-bush, hard-hack, and laurel. In the period of three years, most of this has been reclaimed, but rendered highly unproductive. The low lands have been effectually drained; the decomposed vegetable matter, from the drains, has been applied, with success, to the parts, which were exhausted by tillage;—the bushes have been eradicated, the frog pond and marsh have been converted into an unusually beautiful and productive meadow lot.

Moses Goodman's farm in West-Hartford, contains about one hundred acres, and presents several valuable improvements. That which is the most productive part of this farm is a tract of low land, of about twenty acres. This is so dreached, by a small stream, which flows so it, and spread itself over it; and so fertilized by springs, issuing from the base of the land, by which the flat is surrounded, as to be wholly unfit for any agricultural purpose. It has been drained in a cheap, but effectual manner;—the growth of bushes removed;—and the mirey parts rendered firm, by frequent dressings of sand and gravel. The sit-

uation of this tract is such, that it is subject to occasional inundations. To rescue a part from the effect of freshets, and to render it subservient to the various purposes of tillage, an embankment is thrown up, in a very workmanlike manner, answering, at once, the purpose of a fence, a ditch, and a dike.—Mr. Goodman's attention, has by no means been confined to this part of his farm, but the whole exhibits traces of care, labor, and ingenuity. The orchards are thrifty, and of choice fruit, and the fences well built; this farm, deserves notice; and the dairy, though not large, is a source of very handsome profit.

The committee also viewed, in West-Hartford, the farm of Mr. Russell St. John, containing about fifty acres. Although naturally feasible, some parts of this farm had been allowed to run waste; and though originally not destitute of fertility, the rest had become nearly so, by an injudicious and improvident course of cultivation. The attention of Mr. St. John seems to have been directed to every part of his farm, and the crops taken from it, prove that labor has not been spent in vain. The fencing on this farm is defective, being made of weak and perishable materials; but a course of farming is pursued, which has eventuated in an increased amount of produce, and we cannot but admire that a young man, with limited resources, and almost entirely by his own hands, has caused this farm, in so short a time, to assume such a neat and tidy appearance.

The committee were gratified, in being again called upon to witness the agricultural operations of Mr. Oakes, on his farm in West Hartford.—This farm has now become well known, by the Reports of the Reviewing Committee, the two last years, and by having been visited by many intelligent and scientific farmers, from different parts of the county. The zeal and intelligence which Mr. Oakes has heretofore displayed, have not in the least abated;—but on the contrary, his success seems to have increased his ardor, and his experience to have added to his skill. When it is considered what this farm was, but three years since, it will be admitted that too much credit cannot be given to the enlightened proprietor, who originated, and who with the application of moderate means, has brought to perfection improvements so extensive and diversified.

The farm of Mr. Fontienne Raphael, in the south part of Hartford, was viewed by the Committee last year, and the improvements made upon it, were noticed in their Report. It will be sufficient to remark that the *neatness, order and regularity*, observable then, are still the prominent traits in the farming operations of Mr. Raphael. His quickness in perceiving what is desirable, combined with a readiness to apply the most direct and efficient means to accomplish the end proposed, is a faculty which few of our farmers possess, and which can be acquired only by long experience, severe thought, and the habit of reflection.

We would add, as a fact of primary importance, that in all their operations the owners of the several farms which we have visited, appear to have adhered to principles of strict economy. The beneficial changes which we have noticed, have been made with comparatively small expense; and the several improvements have been effected, by means, within the reach of almost every farmer in the country.

The examples which have fallen under the observation of the Viewing Committee in this, and the preceding years, evince, that nothing but *well directed industry* is wanting, to give every free-holder competent wealth, and to cause every part of our country to blossom as the rose.

The Committee award to Mr. Frederick Oakes, the premium of 30 Dollars for the best cultivated Farm.

To Mr. Fontienne Raphael, the premium of 20 Dollars for the second best cultivated Farm.

To Mr. Jeffery O. Phelps, the premium of 20 Dollars for the third best cultivated Farm.

By order of the Viewing Committee,
SAMUEL S. STEBBINS, Chairman.

Extracts from the Speech of Gov. Van Ness to the Legislature of Vermont.

Agriculture is our leading employment and principal support, and deserves every attention and encouragement that can in any manner tend to the advancement of its permanent prosperity. It is the most ancient and most useful of all employments. And the general diffusion of this sentiment, and the cultivation of an habitual regard for it, will be sure to conduce to the welfare of the state.

Considerable improvements have been made, within a few years, as it respects the tillage of the soil, and the breed and treatment of domestic animals. These have proceeded, in a great measure, from the spirit of emulation and enquiry excited by the establishment of agricultural societies. To the same source may be traced an improvement in that commendable industry in families, which is directed to the manufacture of articles of clothing, from materials produced on their own farms. These societies do not generally continue to be supported with the same zeal that organized them, though the same good effects thus far produced by them, will no doubt be lasting. If it should be considered of much consequence to have them kept up, and their exertions continue to advantage, it would be expedient to afford them some aid, by which they may be better able to distribute premiums, that being one of the most effectual means of their usefulness.

* * * * *

On the success of our manufacturing industry depends essentially the prosperity of agriculture; as by the establishment of manufactories is created a market for the articles necessary for manufacturing and for subsistence. And there appears good reason to justify the opinion, that by cherishing the resources of our own country, and protecting the industry of our own citizens, we might soon be able without going abroad, to obtain a ready supply of our wants, and to find a profitable and steady market for our produce. But if, on the other hand, we should persevere in the course we have been pursuing, if no barrier is erected to the vast importations of foreign merchandize, by which the exertions of our manufacturers have been systematically paralyzed, and the debts as well as the habits of extravagance of our citizens constantly increased, it would seem that a period cannot be far distant, which will overwhelm us with difficulties of a most serious and alarming nature.

Extracts from a "Journal of a Horticultural Tour through some parts of Flanders, Holland, and the North of France, by a Deputation of the Caledonian Horticultural Society."

STEAM IN HOT-HOUSES.

"For increasing and keeping steady the temperature in several of his hot-houses, Mr. Andrews has of late employed steam, in aid of the ordinary flues conveying smoke and heated air. The steam is carried through the house by means of metal pipes, which are laid along the top of the brick flues. The pipes are of copper, on account of its expanding less than lead. They are of a square form, and are set on edge, so that any condensed vapor trickling to the bottom may occupy but little room, or present only a small surface. As in the common steam engine, the boiler is made to regulate itself by a simple contrivance: it is furnished with a float, which descending in proportion as the water is dissipated in steam, in due time raises a valve and admits a new supply of water.—The superfluous condensed vapor also returns to the boiler, there being no other provision for disposing of it. It is scarcely necessary to add, that by merely opening a valve, the house can at pleasure be steamed, i. e. filled with steam, than which nothing can be more conducive to the health and vigor of plants confined in a hot-house. We were assured that seven bushels of coal go as far in keeping up the steam-heat, as ten bushels do in maintaining an equal temperature the other way. When the aid of steam is resorted to, the temperature is found to be more easily regulated, continuing equable for a considerable length of time. Mr. Andrews Junior, mentioned, that the furnace being duly charged, and the boiler prepared, he could with confidence leave the hot-house for eight or even ten hours together, being satisfied that the temperature would continue to be maintained for that length of time."

MARKET FOR BUTCHER'S MEAT.

"The market for butcher's meat in Ghent is kept extremely neat and clean; no offensive streams of blood are to be seen, every thing of that sort being confined to the shambles. Each dealer in meat keeps a carpenter's plane, with which he daily shaves the surface of the table of his stall; so that a stranger would be apt to think that all the tables were new."

MANNER OF FORCING RASPBERRIES.

"Raspberries are forced at Haarlem. The bushes are planted on the North and South sides of a pit filled with tanner's bark, leaves or stable-litter. The shoots of last year were at this time laid down to a horizontal trellis [structure of wood or iron] where they had yielded fruit in the vernal months. All means of artificial heat were now (the 29th August) of course removed. The shoots of this year were allowed to spring upright; and these will in their turn be laid down to the trellis at the approach of winter, when the others will be cut away. The gardener told us that raspberry plants thus treated yield large crops; and doubtless they are better adapted to this mode of forcing than vines."

ON RAISING NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

"The experience of Mr. Van Mons (a famous Dutch horticulturist) confirms what has

been observed by British horticulturists,—that the fruit produced by a seedling tree in the first year of bearing, affords by no means a fair criterion of its future merit. If a pear or an apple possess promising qualities, a white and heavy pulp, with juice of rather pungent acidity, it may be expected in the second, third and subsequent years greatly to improve, in size and flavor; particularly if the buds, leaves, bark and wood possess the characteristics of approved bearing trees. Mr. Van Mons added a remark which we do not recollect to have met with in horticultural writings—That by sowing the seeds of new varieties of fruits, we may expect with much greater probability to obtain other new kinds of good quality, than by employing the seeds even of the best old established sorts. He likewise gave it as his opinion that if the kernels of old varieties were to be sown it would be better to employ those of other countries similar in climate."

NOTICES OF ENGLISH GARDENS AND HOT-HOUSES.

"Mr. Grange, of Hoxton, in the neighborhood of London, has fifty-seven acres under the spade. It is about seventeen years since he took possession of his grounds, and all the erections on them, connected with his establishment, which are very considerable, have been done at his own expense. It appears from a sketch which I took, that the hot-houses he had erected might be about 500 feet in extent; a great part of which were double roofed houses, projecting at right angles from a range of about 200 feet. At the back of these, sheds extend the whole length, suitably fitted up for the accommodation of his servants and other purposes. It forms the largest establishment of the kind that ever fell under our notice. He has introduced steam into two of his houses, in which he forces early strawberries, grapes and French beans to a great extent. In these houses stages are erected pretty near the glass for supporting the pots. He had about 15,000 pots of the Roseberry-strawberry plant ready for forcing, and said he had not been without ripe strawberries for 13 months past. When Mr. Grange shall have finished the extensive suit of hot-houses he is now erecting, and which is to be heated by steam, he intends to force peaches, grapes, cherries, figs, pine apples, jargonelle-pears and apricots. He has also a large ice-house, chiefly above ground, and entirely built of wood. It is divided into three parts, and its roof has much the figure of a large Dutch barn, approaching to the ground, and thatched five or six feet thick. When the ice in the first division is consumed, he opens a door into the second, and works through it into the third division. He keeps this for the supply of his elegant fruit-shop in Westminster with ice."

At Bruges, in Flanders, on the 12th of August, the Committee observe: "In the course of our evening walk, we were attracted by a novel appearance in husbandry, the labors of the seed time and harvest seeming here to be united and contemporaneous. We entered a fine field of luxuriant rye, part of which remained uncut, but a large proportion had been cut down this morning, (August 12.) The crop had been carried aside; well rotted dung had been pretty liberally laid on the stubble; the Flemish plough was now at work; and to com-

plete this picture of industry and expedition, a man was actually engaged in sowing turning the same portions of the ploughed fields, which the rye crop had been reaped in morning."*

"We must not omit to take notice of a large sort of hoe used for cleaning the gravel walks in the Duke of Ardenberg's garden is worked by two men, and is furnished with wheels, which greatly facilitate its movement. One man pulls forward, while the other guides the hoe, according to the nature and dance of the weeds to be extirpated. The patch thus afforded is great; two men I able effectually, and without interfering with the other garden operations, to do the which formerly occupied six men, to the lect of the ordinary business of the garden the time. It is best suited to the clean light sandy walks, but a similar implement might, in many places, where there are e sive gravel walks, be advantageously employed." A similar hoe is likewise in use in gardens near Paris.

"The last number of the Massachusetts Agrier Repository contains the following remark on this size: "This example ought not to be lost on us, as it is much more powerful, and our vegetation rapid than in Flanders. We know that some of us raise second crops with us; but may we not the system much farther? We certainly can do limiting the extent of our cultivated grounds, and allowing greater labor on the quantity we do cultivate, a remarkable example of raising turnips as and crop, we would refer to the statement of Daniel Esq. published in the first vol. of this paper 181. It appears by that article that Mr. Burd turnips at the rate of 760 bushels to an acre, on g which had previously, the same year, produced of clover, rye, wheat, flax and peas."

A hint to Stage owners.—The inconvenience and misery of cold feet, while riding in the winter, is obviated in the North of France, by means of pewter tanks (made the manner of water plates) being fitted to the bottom of the stages, and filled with hot water at each stopping place, which impart not warmth to the feet in the coldest weather, a pleasant glow of heat through the stage, similar to that experienced in a room.

GOOD INK.—From Niles' Register.

The following notice, copied from the "Enquirer," and addressed to the "Councils of justice" in Virginia, involves a matter of great importance to the public; and every one may possess himself of ink that is as good as the best. I republish, from the 17th vol. of "Niles' Register," the following receipt, which was furnished to me by the late Joseph James, who was remarkable for his attention to matters of this nature, and withal a good chemist and exceedingly fond of useful experiments. The character of the ink, made according to his directions, is this—it is very strong and durable, yet flows freely from the pen; it is commonly black, yet dries very quickly.

I repeat, once more, it to be important in the highest degree, that records, (which are to endure for ages,) be written with strong durable ink; and it is much to be regretted that former mild and friendly admonitions on this subject, have had little or no effect. It seems indeed to be progressive and gains

ound, as there has been lately brought to several records from different sections of the State, so obscure as scarcely to be legible, even those whose eyesight remains unimpaired! clerks, who made use of pale ink, for records, were impeached and deprived of their clerkships, for misbehavior in office, a few examples might have a salutary effect, and be beneficial to the community at large.

WILLIAM FLEMING,

President of the Court of Appeals.

Somerville, Sept. 1, 1823.

FROM THE REGISTER, VOL. 17, PAGE 61.

Improved Composition of Black Writing Ink.—Take a gallon of soft water, and boil in it one pound of chips of logwood, for about half an hour, then take the decoction from the fire, and pour it from off the chips, while boiling, hot, on a pound of best Aleppo galls, reduced to a fine powder, and two ounces of pomegranate peels, put into a proper vessel. After stirring them well together, with a wood-spatula, for some time, place them in the sun, in summer, or within the warmth of a fire, if in winter, for three or four days, drying the mixture as often as may be convenient. At the end of that time, add a half pound of green vitriol, powdered, and let the mixture remain for four or five days more, stirring it frequently, and then add further four ounces gum Arabic, dissolved in a quart of boiling water, and after giving the ink some time to settle, strain it off from the dregs, and keep it well stopped for use.

If the ink be desired to shine more, the proportion of the pomegranate peel must be increased; and, in the country where the logwood cannot be so easily obtained, a pound of the privet-berries may be substituted for it.

In order to secure this ink from growing mouldy, a quarter of a pint or more, of spirits of wine may be added; but to prevent its containing any acid, which may injure the ink, a little salt of tartar, or pearl ashes, should be added previously, and the spirit poured off from which will render it innocuous with regard to the color of the ink.

PREPARATION OF SAUR-KRAUT.

Every Russian family, from that of the boor to the nobleman, lays in its stock of cabbage to make Saur-Kraut, about the month of October, before the setting in of the winter frost. It is prepared in the following manner: They take a large strong wooden vessel, or cask, with which every family is furnished, resembling a salt beef cask of the Scotch farmers, and capable of containing as much as is sufficient for the winter's consumption of the family. They then gradually break down or chop the cabbage (deprived entirely of the loose outside leaves) into very small pieces, beginning with one or two cabbages at the bottom of the cask, and adding others at intervals, pressing and rubbing them by means of a wooden spade, against the sides of the cask, until the vessel is nearly full. They then place a heavy weight on the top of it, and allow it to stand near to a peat stove, or any other warm place, for four or five days. By this time it will have undergone fermentation, and be ready for use. Whilst the cabbage is passing through the process of fermentation, a very disagreeably fetid,

acid smell is exhaled from it; and this is strongly perceptible to the olfactory nerves of a person passing near the house, in which the preparation of the Saur-Kraut is going on. They now remove the cask to a cool situation, and keep it always covered up. Aniseeds which are strewed amongst the layers of the cabbage during its preparation, communicate a peculiar flavor to the Saur-Kraut at an after period.

In the boiling of the Saur-Kraut, and preparation of it for the table, two hours are the least period which they allow it to be on the fire. It forms an excellent, nutritious, and antiscorbutic food for winter use. For the greater part of the year, this article, in one form or another, supplies a daily dish to the table of the Russian peasant. It may be made use of as a separate dish by itself, made into soup, or it may be eaten with boiled animal food.

Necessary hints to those who use Copper Vessels for Culinary purposes.

In domestic economy the necessity of keeping copper vessels always clean is generally acknowledged; but it may not perhaps be so generally known, that fat, and other substances, and vegetable acids, do not attack copper while hot; and, therefore, that if no liquid be ever suffered to grow cold in copper vessels, those utensils may be used for every culinary purpose, with perfect safety.

Dr. Johnstone relates the shocking case of three men who died, after excruciating sufferings, in consequence of eating some victuals prepared in an unclean copper on board the Cyclops frigate. Thirty-three other men became ill, and were put upon the sick-list, at the same time, and from the same cause.

Dr. Percival gives an account of a young lady who amused herself, while her hair was dressing, with eating samphire pickle impregnated with copper. She soon complained of pain in the stomach, and in five days vomiting commenced, which was incessant for two days. After this her stomach became prodigiously distended; and in nine days after eating the pickle, death relieved her from her sufferings.

To prevent Lamps from being pernicious to Asthmatic Persons, or others, liable to Complaints of the Chest.

Let a sponge, three or four inches in diameter, be moistened with pure water, and in that state be suspended by a string or wire, exactly over the flame of the lamp, at the distance of a few inches; this substance will absorb all the smoke emitted during the evening, or night, after which it should be rinsed in warm water, by which means it will be again rendered fit for use.

From the American Farmer.

TO PREVENT THE FEMALE BREAST FROM GATHERING.

[Communicated by a Mother.]

Sir—You are a husband and a father, and I greatly mistake your character, if it would not give you particular satisfaction, to communicate in the Farmer, any means of mitigating the sufferings which Mothers experience, in endeavoring to give to their infants from their own breasts, their most congenial and healthful sustenance. There is perhaps in the catalogue

of human pains, none more acute than those which are experienced from the gathering of the female breast, in time of giving suck—pains which too often drive the devoted mother, with heartfelt reluctance, to consign to a strange bosom, the beloved off-spring of her dearest affections, therein relinquishing the most interesting of all her maternal cares and duties, and losing the effect of the most endearing associations, provided by nature, between mother and child. But the faithful wife and the tender mother, only can understand, for she alone can feel the nameless pleasure of imparting to her child in helpless infancy, its chief pleasure, its only nourishment.

None else therefore can estimate the privation. It is for them and their benefit I send you a remedy which I know by experience to be effectual.

To prevent the female breast from gathering or to cure them after they have gathered.

To the yellow of one egg add one table spoonful of brown sugar, one of honey, and one of rum, a small tea spoonful of powdered alum, and as much of rosin, this mixture should be put in a pewter vessel, and mixed well together, then put over a slow fire, and stirred all the time with the finger*, until it comes to a consistency that will spread easily.

A plaster of this spread over the breast before the child is put to them, will prevent their gathering, or should a fever at any time fall in them, a plaster of this salve should immediately be applied, and it will certainly prevent gathering—should matter be formed before the application of the salve, the breast should be kept covered with a thick brown paper made wet with rum, and the salve over the diseased part only; when it breaks, there should be a tent kept in it, and the salve spread on lint, the salve side next the ulcer—the child should be taken from the breast as soon as matter is discovered, which may be done without the least danger of losing the use of the breast, (which is too often the case by the skin cleaving to the bones.)—after the cure is made the child may be allowed to suck, the milk will soon return.

*It must never be made too hot to bear your finger in.

† On lint in order to keep the salve alive.

From the American Farmer.

To the Editor of the American Farmer, or to any person who has any information on the subject.

A dreadful malady has appeared among the cattle in Talbot on two different farms. The animals are seized with a muscular or nervous catching, that resembles hiccoughs, when the complaint seizes them in the head, which it chiefly does; but some have been affected behind, some in one leg, some in the chest, and some across the loins—the catching increases—the part affected is hot and appears to itch so violently, that they soon rub all the hair off, and lacerate the flesh—they appear to have high fever; take to the water; and can be with difficulty kept out of the creeks. They appear constipated, and die in 24 or 36 hours—bleeding, purging, medicine and Antispasmodic balls have been tried without any success.

The Editor solicits the immediate attention of his correspondents to the above, and will busi-

self investigate the subject, by all the means in his power. In the mean time he sends to the gentleman, whose losses dictated the paragraph, the latest treatise on the disorders of cattle, and which he begs him to accept.

The symptoms as here described, seem to indicate a disease arising from some incidental, or local, rather than general or epidemic influence. It is probable, in other words, that some poisonous seeds, or other vegetation are developed at this season, in peculiar places, or by the peculiar weather, to cause such effects; which are in this instance, more conformable to the symptoms of poisonous diet, than those of infected atmosphere. This view is taken from a comparison of the general aspect of symptoms, as described by authors in those two conditions of disease, arising from the one or the other of those sources. The remedy in this case would be, to shut up the cattle, and to treat those affected, by evacuating the stomach and bowels, as quickly as possible, and drenching copiously with mild diluents, as flax seed and melon seed tea—horse radish added, would probably counteract the effect of poisons, in producing cramps, as they usually do, in the stomach and limbs. Any one attentive to these subjects, could readily perceive why a poison taken into the stomach should act differently on the system, from one taken by breathing or infection:—the former disturbing the digestive organs first, and causing some other local affections by their peculiar influence on particular organs—the latter, more generally, causing coldness and fever, debility, thirst, costiveness, &c. before the stomach and brain are much disturbed, being the difference between atmospheric exhalations and poisonous food. If they proceed, even in the present instance, from the former cause, the shutting them up would exclude them from the more direct influence of the cause, morbid exhalation, and besides, would tend to obviate its influence by a more tonic or bracing diet. In either case, the itching and heat of the skin, would indicate a want of transpiration at the surface—or morbid humor thrown there, which the free internal use of sulphur, say one ounce, three or four times a day, would counteract in a warm place, with the flax seed &c. as stated above, especially after the passages were evacuated. The malady is indeed a serious one, as will appear by the following extract to the Editor:—“Since Thursday week, I have lost eight of my grown, and most valuable cattle—my pet cow Europa—5 working oxen and another one of the finest spirited animals that ever bowed his neck to the yoke, is now sick!”

Edit. American Farmer.

Great yield.—Capt. Peter L. Boynton, of Shelburn, in Vermont, raised, the past season, upon three acres and one tenth of an acre of land, two hundred and fifteen bushels of winter wheat. A considerable portion of this crop has been sold for seed at \$1.50 per bushel, averaging from sixty-one and a half to sixty-four pounds per bushel, which is pretty good evidence of its quality. The particular mode of cultivation we have not learnt; but as Mr. Boynton is among the number of our best farmers, presume he pursues the correct one, namely, to use no land than he can cultivate well.

Burlington Sent.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1823.

The subscriber having disposed of the establishment of the New England Farmer to Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLS, requests all persons indebted for the first volume to make immediate payment. Payments for the second volume will be made to Mr. Nichols.

THOMAS W. SHEPARD.

WILLIAM NICHOLS respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the establishment of the New England Farmer, and that it will hereafter be published by him, at the same place, and on the same terms as heretofore by Mr. T. W. Shepard. The paper will be edited as usual by Mr. Fessenden, and no exertion omitted to merit the continuance of that public patronage, which will excite to renewed and unremitting exertion to render it useful to the agricultural community.

OBSERVATIONS ON BEES.

A friend of the Editor states that we may “oblige him and perhaps some others by giving an essay on the best management of bees, with the best mode of extracting the wax, &c.” But we cannot, at present, without omitting some other articles in part or wholly prepared for the paper, which may perhaps prove of equal utility, enter largely into the discussion of this topic, which has occupied the pens of many able and voluminous writers. We will, however, from time to time, offer some intimations on the subject, which we hope will be found little if any less useful than a formal and elaborate treatise.

An article written for the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal by the Rev. Andrew Jameson, states the following mode of constructing Bee-hives, so as to resist the cold of the severest winter. “Let us suppose a hive made of wood, of whatever shape, is 12 inches diameter; then let another hive of the same material be made two, or two and an half inches larger; place the one within the other, and fill the space left by the difference of size with powdered charcoal, hard rammed down; nail a fillet of wood at the bottom to connect the two hives, and to prevent the charcoal from falling out, or damp ascending through the coating, which would destroy in some measure its non-conducting power. The bee door edges must be secured in the same manner. Should charcoal not be to be had, any other non-conductor of heat may be used, as dry saw dust, chopped straw, feathers, &c. but the charcoal is to be preferred, not only as better suited for its most powerfully resisting the transmission of heat, but as less liable to absorb moisture and destroy that power.”

“As the coating prevents the transmission of the internal heat of the insects in summer, this will tend to raise the temperature too high for the health of the bees. This inconvenience may be obviated by a small perforation made through the entire hive at one of the corners, immediately under the projecting part of the roof. To prevent any of the charcoal being moved a tube must be inserted as long as the thickness of the entire hive, a plug made to fit of the same length; and when the ventilation is used, care must be taken that no light is perceptible by the insects, which may be effected either by partially withdrawing the plug, or hanging over the hole at a little distance from the

outside of the hive a piece of black cloth. Perhaps two such ventilating holes may be required; but experience must determine this.”

“The out-side hives may be used merely as cases for the hives which may be in use; removing the cover or caws when any operation is to be performed on the hives.”

The *Complete Farmer's Dictionary* gives the following method of preserving bees in winter, which it appears had been partially tried in England, and may deserve a trial in this country.

“At the usual time of the approach of winter, the hives are removed into a dark vault or cellar; where the bees being kept cold and dark, soon fall into torpid state, and so continue throughout the winter and till the flowers they feed upon begin to be disclosed. They are then removed to their summer situation, and enter upon their labors with great vigor and activity, and having a good stock left of the last year provision, and in no danger of starving, or suffering much by a backward or unfavorable spring, by which other bees are often greatly injured.

“The bees thus removed, are not in much danger from an excess of cold, as that may be moderated in the same manner as is done for preserving wine lodged in vaults in severe winters. The great difficulty seems to be to prevent the bees being too warm in mild winters, which might make them very uneasy and restless, as they are known to be when too much exposed to heat in the summer. Some have proposed as a remedy for this, to place the hives in ice-houses; but this could be of service in a very few places only, and cannot be of general use, if such a degree of cold was necessary, which probably it is not, as the trials which have hitherto made of this method of disposing of bees have succeeded; all their lives, and all their honey also, or much the greater part of it, have been saved.

“Should this method be found effectual upon full experiment, it seems likely to be of more general use than any other hitherto proposed; as it will without doubt be a means of greatly increasing the quantity of wax and honey when it shall be judiciously practised.”

Mistake corrected.—We are informed by a gentleman (to whom we are much indebted for his kindness) that the *PEAR* mentioned in our paper of the 18th ult. page 95, as “a pear from Newryport, weighing 23 1-4 oz.” was brought from Newburyport to Brighton, by Mr. Benjamin Poor. It was raised in the garden of Mr. Joseph George, of Newburyport, and the same tree bore a number of pears this year which weighed 16 ounces and upwards.

Mannoth Turnip.—At the late Cattle Show, an English turnip, raised by the Hon. Oliver Fiske, of this town, was exhibited which weighed with the tops 13 lbs. 4 oz. without the tops 9 lbs. 2 oz. circumference 32½ inches, width 11 inches, thickness 4 inches. It may be seen at Capt. Thomas's bar.—*Worcester Spy.*

An admirable Beverage for a Weak Constitution.—Boil as much pearl, or Scotch barley, in pure water, as will make about three pints, then, straining it off, and, having in the mean time, dissolved an ounce of gum arabic in a little water, mix them, and just boil the whole up together. The barley water need not be thick, as the gum will give it sufficient consistence. When used, take it milk warm; the good effect will soon appear. It must be substituted as a common beverage in place of beer, ale, &c. at meals.

FOREIGN.

at the arrival of the brig *Prudent*, Ellis, on the 29th of this port, in 37 days from Malaga, we learn that French left that place in the night about the 17th of September, and that it was not known where they gone. Nothing was known at Malaga respecting, viz, as all communication between those two places cut off. Capt. E. states that he was in the vicinity of Cadiz several days in light foggy weather, and did a continual firing of cannon. Just before the *Prudent* left Malaga, the American Consul gave to Capt. Ellis a paper, of which the following is a copy.

News has just reached us that Riego after giving them a complete beating in the very streets of Jaén, 700 of them dead besides wounded, proceeded to march and was in a village called La Carolina, daily marching towards Madrid; and was in expectation of joining with Martín, the Empecinado; and little doubt remains that he is at this moment with few leagues of the capital of Spain. The authorities of this place spread a report two days since, that as captured but it was merely to deceive the ignorant and keep alive the hopes of the Serviles, more properly called the Banditti of Spain.

the government of Cadiz remain firm a very short longer, the face of affairs in this unhappy country wear a different aspect, and Europe may have to Spain for saving all the continent from despotism than death.

the conduct of Riego while in this place has been
 ed in the Gibraltar Chronicle in a base and
 ful light, and false in every respect. He acted
 a gallant soldier and a firm and unshaken Patriot,
 mong all the Generals in Spain, he has proved
 lf capable of acting for his unfortunate country in
 ue style of the old Romans."

lost from their neighborhood of Cadiz.—Verbal account from St. Lucar, 12 miles north of Cadiz, to the effect that the French had been received at Portland, by the Pilot, Capt. Hall. No attack on Cadiz had taken place at that time; but requisitions had been sent to St. Lucar for beds, bedding, bandages and the use of those expected to be wounded in attack for which preparations were making. On the 13th it was reported at St. Lucar, that negotiations were in progress, but no success, but the success was not credited by the Constitutionists. It was also reported that the French were repulsed in an attack on the Trocadero the 25th of August, and had 1000 men killed and wounded, but succeeded on the 30th. That the French troops forded the river, in two hand, and drove the Spaniards from the batteries that the former lost 200, and the latter 100 men: it was hinted that \$70,000 helped the surrender. It was further reported, that the French had made an attack on St. Pedro and had 12 gun boats, and a frigate materially injured, and had lost a number of lives.

unts from Vera Cruz, received at N. York, and Sept. 24, assert that all vessels in that port had ordered to leave it, and were getting under way. British sloop Tyne and Bellette were among them. Hostilities between the town and the Castle St. Juan apparently expected to ensue. Preparations were made on both sides; and the Spaniards were flying Juan, the populace having set up the cry of the Europeans.")

DOMESTIC.

Porter arrived at Savannah on the 8th ult. recovering under the effects of the severe illness which he has been afflicted. The other officers now enjoy good health. The Steam Galliot in Com. Porter sailed, left Savannah on the 9th of the Chesapeake.

Providence Journal states, that at the late Convention in Rhode Island, "Dr. Benjamin Dyer, of Providence appeared clad in a complete suit of silk, of fine quality, manufactured in his own family, even to the culture of the trees to the growing of the silkworms producing the material."

rs.—An extensive bed of oysters, said to be of remarkably fine flavor, has been discovered lately, Connecticut river, about five miles above the mouth.

Murder.—Two men, named Andrew Ferguson and Julius Daggert, have been committed for trial to Monroe county Jail, Indiana, charged with having murdered Isaac Edwards, of Lawrence county, in the state of New York. Edwards was pursued by his murderers from a wedding at which they had all been guests. Ferguson and Daggert threatened to slay Edwards, and the latter drew a knife in self defence. The murderers then turned themselves, one with an axe, and the other with a hatchet, and Ferguson struck the deceased with an axe, which penetrated to the brain, and he was satisfied with this, Daggert struck him twice with the club. His death was almost instantaneous.

Convicts at New Orleans.—A desperate attempt was lately made by the convicts in jail in that city to make their escape. As one of the turnkeys was thus making his way to the door, the convicts, who were waiting for opening the inner door of the passage that leads out to the yard, a rush was made upon him, and attempts made to obtain the key of the outer door, which the turnkey prevented by throwing it into the street. An alarm was given, the city guard, a portion of the several volunteer companies, and a large number of citizens immediately assembled, and the prisoners making several attempts to escape, were fired upon—one of the leaders, by the name of Williams, was killed, and another wounded, it is supposed mortally—one other was stabbed in the back, and two slightly wounded.

Gov. Clinton, Benjamin Wright, Esq. and some other scientific gentlemen, are now in New Jersey, traveling and examining the route of the contemplated canal, which is to connect the waters of the Delaware with the Hudson.

Canals.—It is ascertained that the collected waters of the Great Miami and Scioto rivers will not afford a sufficient supply in a dry season, for the purpose of the Ohio Canal. All proceedings are therefore suspended.

Two steam boats, from 1000 to 1200 tons, are building on the St. Lawrence. They are to proceed to England, with cargoes of timber, there to be fitted with Perkins' engines.

Army movements.—We learn from St. Louis, that the six companies of Infantry under the command of Col. Chambers, which arrived at St. Louis from Baton Rouge, moved towards the Council Bluffs on the 12th ultimo, officers and men in fine health. The object of this movement was to sustain Col. Leavenworth in his march against the Rickaree Indians. The intelligence of this conflict with the Rickarees reached St. Louis on the 14th. The detachment moved off, and caused a suspension of its march, which was expected. The detachment would take its winter quarters at Belle Fontaine, where arrangements were making for its accommodation.—*National Intelligence.*

The late JOHN McLEAN, Esq. of this city, has bequeathed *one hundred thousand dollars* to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The Poultney Gazette mentions, that a merchant in that village, received in one day 13,388 lbs. of Cheese, in another, 10,000; and that about 10,000 more were expected on the third, making 33,333 lbs. or nearly *eighteen tons!*

It is stated in the French *Annales de l'Industrie*, that the *Chestnut tree* bark contains twice as much of the tanning principle as that of oak, and nearly twice as much coloring matter as logwood. With iron it forms an intensely black and durable ink. Its coloring matter has a stronger affinity than Sumach for wool, and is not affected by air or light.

A lady was lately near being killed by a sportsman in England. She was passing on horseback, while he was in the field, and seeing only the feathers of her bonnet above the wall, took her for a bird, and fired.

The Collector of the port of Buffalo, N. Y. seized near that place on the 18th inst. sundry British goods, value about \$1200, which had been smuggled from Canada, and were proceeding eastward *without an owner*, in charge of a teamster. The owners had better have been honest and paid the duties.

The general election in New Jersey has just terminated. The contest has been for those who are for continuing legal interest there at seven per cent, and those who are for reducing it to six. The Six Per Cent party are said to have been successful.

The Rev. Dr. Humphrey was on the 15 inst. inaugurated as President of the Amherst Collegiate Institution. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, and an inaugural address was delivered by the President. It is said that these discourses are to be published.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FOR sale by WELLS & LULLY, No. 98, Court St. the New England Farmer, or Georgical Dictionary, containing a compendious account of the Ways and Methods in which the important art of *Husbandry*, in all its various branches is, or may be pursued to the greatest advantage in this country. By SAMUEL DEANE, D. D. &c. *Third edition*, corrected, improved, greatly enlarged, and adapted to the present state of Agriculture. Price, neatly bound and lettered, *Two Dollars*.
November 1.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	
" pearl do,		137 50	140
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	blb.	8 00	8 50
" cargo, No 1,		6 50	6 75
" No 2,		5 50	5 75
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	12	13
" " 2d qual.		9	11
" small kegs, family,		14	16
CHEESE, 2nd milk		7	9
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	83	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	blb.	8	
" Genessee,		7 75	8 00
" Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	
" Corn		55	65
" Barley		67	70
" Oats		37	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	14	16
HOPS, No 1, inspection of 1823		18	22
LAME,	cask	1 00	1 12
OIL, Linsed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	blb.	12 00	
" Bone Middlings new,		14 50	15 00
" Cargo, No 1,		12 00	
" Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 00	
" Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
" do do unwashed		37	40
" do 3-4 washed		42	45
" do 1-2 do		35	37
" Native		32	35
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
" do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEIF, best pieces	lb.	8	8
PORK, fresh		5	8
VEAL		4	10
MUTTON and LAME,		2	8
POULTRY		6	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	16
" lump, best		26	22
EGGS	doz.	15	17
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	
" Indian,		70	
POTATOES,		34	40
CIDER, liquor, new	phl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, best,	16 ft.	16 61	20 00

JOB PRINTING

At short notice and fair prices, at the Farmer Office

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUMMUM BONUM OR MAN'S GREATEST GOOD.

The GREATEST GOOD is every mortal's aim,
The means are various, but the end the same—
Some seek seclusion, some in crowds to share,
Some pant for office, others court the mire;
Some place their happiness in plaintive breath,
And glory wrested from the jaws of death—
Rush to the cannon's mouth to have it said
That hero nobly died in honor's bed!
And some in quest of bliss thir'd pleasure's maze,
The body pamper till the mind decays;
They gratify each gross and grovelling sense
In riot rude or stupid indolence,
As if they meant ingloriously to vie
With the brute habitants of stall and sty;—
And clog at last their animal machine
With gout, dyspepsia, kthargy or spleen.
Some place their greatest happiness in wealth,
To Mammon sacrifice their ease and health—
Conscience, humanity and peace of mind
To hoard up heaps of glittering dust resign'd,
They gain to recompense their toils and cares
Enough to spoil their dissipated heirs—
All these, a wild, miscalculating train,
Seek happiness, but misery obtain.

What then is happiness? aye, what indeed!
No moral doctors have in that agreed,
And metaphysics, with its turns and twists
Ne'er told in what true happiness consists—
Though true it is that Pope said long ago,
"Virtue alone is happiness below,"
Some will believe his definition vain,
When virtue's boon is poverty and pain;
And innocence itself, as one would guess,
Is not quite happy under sore distress,
Virtue, though all important is not all
Which makes what we true happiness should call;
But pure felicity, to all intents,
Is virtue's freedom, peace, health, competence,
Friendship and love—these must kind heaven bestow,
To constitute man's GREATEST GOOD below.

EASY AND EFFECTUAL CURE FOR WENS.

Having had a wen of the stentatomous kind, of large size and long standing upon the side of my face, immediately before and below my right ear, I was informed, by different people, that if I would apply salt and water to it, I should get rid of it. In August, 1799, I put a quantity of salt and water into a sauce pan, and boiled it for four minutes; with which I bathed the surface frequently, while it continued warm as also after it became cold so often as ten or twelve times daily; always stirring up the salt deposited at the bottom of the basin, and incorporating it again with the water before I applied it. On the 11th day from the first application, while shaving, I observed a small discharge, which, assisted by a gentle pressure, the whole contents were soon emptied without the smallest pain and without blood.

Being informed of some others who had been benefited in like manner from the same application, and knowing myself of some late instances, under my own immediate direction, I felt it a duty thus to make it public; being convinced it can produce no bad effect, and every person having it in their power to make the trial. At the same time, I beg leave to caution, that no one should be disheartened at the length of

time it may be necessary to continue the application; as in some cases, it has required three or four months, though in the last only thirty days; but in all without pain or inconvenience of any kind, or any previous notice of the discharge, till it actually took place.

Chisholme, Eng. WM. CHISHOLME.

From the New York Statesman.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

A friend has handed us proposals for publishing, by subscription, a work entitled the *vineyard*; or, the art of cultivating the vine and of making wine; by *William Lee*, for several years Consul for the United States at Bordeaux. This work will be comprised in one volume, of 300 or 350 octavo pages, and contain the history of the vine from the earliest ages—the natural history, and the varieties most generally cultivated—the climate, soil and exposure of the best vineyards in Europe—the choice of plants, manner of planting, and of cultivating the vine—diseases of the vine, accidents, and the manner of preventing both, and of renewing the plants—and the whole process of preserving the fruit, and making wine and vinegar. The whole will form a complete system for conducting a vineyard.

Within the last year, we have had an opportunity of tasting the most delicious wines, made in different parts of the United States; and in the course of the present season, we have seen in two gardens, one at Brooklyn, and the other at West-Point, the strongest proofs that in our climate the grape may be cultivated in the greatest profusion, and of an excellent quality, and with very little labor and expense. There is a single stock growing at Brooklyn, which at this moment bears \$500 worth of grapes, while it has cost the proprietor scarcely as many cents for the cultivation, and at the same time furnished a most delightful arbor during the heat of summer. The vine is from North-Carolina, and so far from degenerating, it appears to be improved by being transplanted to a more northern latitude.

From the Boston Palladium.

Messrs. Editors—I saw in the Palladium, some time since, an account of the Perennial Cabbage, taken from an English paper. Cabbages may be produced from our common Cabbage, in this way. Cut off the stalk near the ground, late in the fall—sprouts will shoot up early in the spring—if they start from above the surface, they are seed sprouts—take them away until others appear from below the surface—leave one, and it will produce an early head. These plants are more likely to withstand the brown worm, than the slender plant from the seed, and are much earlier.

W. N.

R—, Sept. 1823.

Indian sagacity.—Traveling a few years since through that portion of our country held and occupied by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, I was constrained to halt a few days, to recruit myself and horse at an half breed's hut. When about to depart I sought my host, but he was out hunting. I therefore called upon an old Indian (an inmate of the hut) for my bill. Five dollars was the demand. I presented a bank note for the amount. He refused it; but on my turning

my pockets, and exhibiting the contents of a portmanteau, to shew that I was absolutely destitute of coin—he, with much apparent reluctance, agreed to take the note. He then went out, leaving it in my hands, and shortly returned to my astonishment, bearing a pair of steel-yard. He took the note, compared the figures there with the 5 on the steel-yards, laughed, shook his head with great satisfaction, and cried *che-nah!*—(good—'tis right.)—*Prov. Journal.*

Two gentlemen riding in the country one then observed a handsome seat delightfully situated, and inquired of his companion who it was? who informed him it belonged to a cardmaker. Upon my life said the gentleman, one would imagine all that man's cards turn up trumps.

Com. Decatur in concluding a late treaty peace with the Dey of Algiers, was urged the Dey to pay him some kind of tribute, or if nothing more than a quantity of powder annually. The Commodore observed, that he not doubt his government would have any objection to pay him in powder, but he would have to take balls with it.

Guess work.—When I see a young man possess no more honor than to be dunned, I guess he will never make a man of respectability. When I see a man quit work because he has three or four hired men to oversee, I guess he will have to go to jail to pay them. When I see a man suffer a simple wife to run in debt at the store for whatsoever she fancies, I guess he will wish he had never been married.

When I pass a house and see the yard cove with stumps, old hoops, and broken earthenware, I guess the man is a horse-jockey, and the woman a spinner of street yarn. When I pass a house and see the windows broken, a bundle of straw in one, and a hat in another, I guess the mistress is a slut and the master loves rum. When I see a country merchant hire two clerks to tend store while he sets by the stove, drinking rum, I guess he will soon have to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, or take a tour to Vernon.

A traveller having put up at a country inn, where a number of neighboring farmers collected, and hearing them tell a number of 'tough stories' about their cattle, sheep, or hogged leaves to offer a short story. A neighbor of his having a sickly sheep, told him out to pasture with perfect indifference brought him in at the fall, fed him attentively for a while—"and how much tallow do you think the sheep had?" "Ten pounds," said one; "fourteen," says another; "twenty," says a third—till they had all become impatient to know the weight of tallow in the extra-rum sheep—when one asked, "how much tallow did he have?" "I don't know," replied the stranger, "but I guess not much."

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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Vol. II.

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No. 15.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

REMARKS ON PLOUGHING.

Although we have in the first volume of this work, pages 60, 278, 393, treated on this subject, we further observations on the most important operation of agriculture may, perhaps, be beneficial, to practical farmers, by furnishing hints, and suggesting ideas which may lead to a train of investigation terminating in results of importance.

To all stiff, heavy and adhesive soils, that are clogged with moisture, it should be a common rule not to plough them while wet in any considerable degree, especially if there is much water in their composition. When such land is ploughed wet, the particles of which it is composed are apt to cake, or run together into lumps, which require much trouble and labour to reduce to a fine state. Besides, much injury is produced by the treading of the team, and greater power is necessary in performing the operation. But, on the other hand, such soils are ploughed with much difficulty, when they are dry; unless before the ploughing they are in a state of tillage, and not baked or set down very hard. To break up grass-land composed of a strong loam, or a soil in which there is clay in any considerable quantity, when in a dry state, is next to impossible. You will almost as well attempt to plough up a brick pavement, or slate rock. Green sward, in general, can hardly be ploughed too wet, if it be not miry. Marshy, moory, and peaty or mossy descriptions of soil, should in general, be already reduced to a state of tillage, before being ploughed when the season is dry.

In dry, sandy, and perhaps, in some of the mellow kinds of loamy soils, the business of ploughing may be performed when the earth is in a state of considerable moisture. But in very sandy land, whenever the weather is hot and dry, should merely be stirred in such a way as may be necessary to prevent the growth of weeds; otherwise the great exhalation of moisture in such seasons may render them too dry for the vigorous vegetation of the seeds or plants, which may be sown or growing upon them. The cultivators of this kind of soil have, therefore, many advantages over others who are engaged in the more stiff and heavy sorts of soil, in being able to perform the various operations of arable husbandry with much less strength and expense of team, and by being less interrupted by the wetness of the seasons. Still clayey soils, which are already broken by the plough, may be beneficially ploughed in dry weather, and it is said that stirring such soils in a dry season, causes them to imbibe moisture, but in sandy soils the opposite result is produced by the same means.

It is very fashionable, and as a general rule, is correct to recommend deep ploughing. This rule has a great many exceptions, and the cultivator, who should be governed by it without regard to the nature of the soil, and the nature of the crops, would only labour hard to injure his land, and reduce his products. We

have already in vol. i. page 60, given "Maxims respecting the proper depth of ploughing," and "Advantages of deep ploughing." It may not be amiss to attend to what some writers have observed respecting the dangers and disadvantages, which attend ploughing deep without regard to the nature of the soil and other circumstances. It is observed in Dickson's Agriculture that "though deep ploughing has been recommended by some modern writers upon particular kinds of land, where the bottom and top were of two opposite qualities, and neither of them perfectly good, that a mixture may sometimes be very beneficial, and the experiment of going below the common depth sometimes answer. But that when the top and bottom for eighteen or twenty inches depth consists of the same soil, it is not believed it is ever worth while to exchange the upper part, which has been enriched for centuries back, for a part less rich, merely because it is more fresh. On retentive soils, where the practice of loosening them to some depth by other implements is omitted, deep ploughing is, however, extremely necessary."

In an "Essay on the best Means of converting Grass Lands into Tillage, by James Roper Esq., published in *Communications to the Board of Agriculture*, vol. iii. page 346, it is observed that "it seems reasonable to prefer light to heavy ploughing, because, all things being equal, it must be preferable to have a small depth of soil to cultivate and improve, and inasmuch as the fibres of grass in general are fed from the upper surface of the earth alone, if they find sufficient pabulum; all that lie underneath their nourishment, and has been with much labour moved by the plough, is like a stock in trade, which requires an extra capital, unproductive of interest.

"I have endeavoured by all means to search into the nature of sainfoin, clover, and lucerne, and the result of my opinion has been that the long penetrating tap roots of these grasses pierce the earth in search of moisture only; that the tap root is the mere syphon and duct; that the branches of the crown of the plant are fed alone by the upper surface of the soil; and that the luxuriance of their produce depends not upon the congeniality of the bed or *nidus* [nest] of the tap root itself; but on the congeniality of the soil of the upper surface, which alone feeds and furnishes it vegetation."

An article in "Communications to the Board of Agriculture" vol. iv. page 147, written by John M. Mardo, Esq. contains the following statement. "We have witnessed instances where old pasture lands, composed of a gravelly loam were broken up in the spring for barley by trench ploughing. The old sward was turned into the bottom of the furrow, and a dry subsoil brought to the surface from a considerable depth. The crops failed entirely, and there appeared two very obvious reasons for the failure; first, the subsoil brought to the surface to form the seed bed had long been deprived of the ordinary influence of the atmosphere, and the rains; consequently must have been cold and infertile. Secondly, the dry tenacious sward

having been placed half broken under the seed bed, the natural moisture of the ground, as well as that which falls in rain, was speedily and habitually evaporated; unless in a season of uncommon moisture, a crop under such preparation could not prosper."

A writer in the General Report of Scotland, Mr. James Brownhill, says "Old Leas, [grass-grounds] in my opinion should be ploughed if possible not above $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 inches broad. If the old lea be a dry soil, it will plough very well with those dimensions; if it be ploughed deeper it must also be ploughed broader, as the furrows will not ply close to one another, unless you have breadth in proportion to the depth."

Sir John Sinclair speaks highly of the advantages of deep ploughing in some circumstances and for some crops, but says "it is a general rule never to plough so deep as to penetrate below the soil that was formerly manured and cultivated excepting upon fallow, and then only, when you have plenty of lime or dung to add to, and improve the new soil." The farmers of Flanders, which is said to be the best cultivated part of Europe, gradually deepen their soil by ploughing or digging up fresh earth, as their manure increases. Mr. Arthur Young likewise observes that in poor hungry soils some proportion ought to be observed between the depth of a ploughing and the quantity of manure annually spread. The same writer informs us that the depth of ploughing in various towns of England, on an average in sandy soils was four inches; in loamy soils three and a half, and in clayey soils three inches and a half. But a note in Sir John Sinclair's "Code of Agriculture" informs that "Mr. Parker of Munden, prefers nine inches for the depth of ploughing, and he has practised that system for many years, on good loamy land in Huntingdonshire, as well as in the clays and flints of Hertfordshire. He never lost a crop by it, but has met with unvaried success; and he is clearly of opinion, that the propriety of deep ploughing ought not to be made a question, but received as an admitted truth. The farming gardeners near London, act upon the same system with great success. They plough to the depth of from ten to twelve inches, for cabbages and other crops, with implements made on purpose, and with from six to eight powerful horses. Mr. Marshall has known a succession of shallow ploughing farmers beggared on a stiff land farm; and their successors by deeper tillage, make a farmer's fortune upon it."

We have heretofore, vol. i. page 278, given some remarks on the advantages of Fall Ploughing, and showed wherein it was in general to be preferred to ploughing in the spring. We shall add nothing at this time, to that part of our subject, but hope our agricultural readers will attend to *Horizontal Ploughing*. In page 14, of our first volume we have given an article on the subject of drawing horizontal or perfectly level furrows on hilly lands, and given a cut of the rafter level; or implement introduced into Virginia by Col. Randolph, son in law to Mr. Jefferson.

Whether the rafter level has yet been introduced in this part of the United States, we cannot say, although we are informed that it is a very common implement of agriculture in Virginia. Those who do not like to try a new thing, may perhaps, derive some advantage from the following observations on horizontal ploughing copied from *Dean's New England Farmer*.

"Regard should be had to the shape of the land in ploughing. They who plough a steep hill up and down injure their cattle, and miss of ploughing their land to advantage. The furrow that is drawn up hill must be excessively shoal; or the team much stronger than common. For this reason a hill should be ploughed horizontally, with rows as nearly parallel to the base as possible. This may be easily done when all the sides of a hill are to be ploughed at once. The rains will carry much of the finest of the soil to the bottom of the hill if the furrows are made up and down. But ploughed the other way the furrows will be sufficient drains; and the water will move so slowly in them that none of the soil will be washed away. But when a hill is very steep, no turning of a furrow upwards should be attempted. And if only one side of a steep hill is to be ploughed, the furrows should be all cut the same way, the team returning light after each furrow."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CATTLE SHOWS.

The fourth Annual Cattle Show, and Exhibition of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry was held at Pawtuxet, on the 15th and 16th of October, 1823. The Committee for the examination of Live Stock, and awarding premiums thereon (Hon. Tristram Burgess, Chairman,) made a report, from which the following is extracted:

"The general appearance of the stock was highly satisfactory, and strongly indicated the progress of improvement. The committee know how much all the success of farming depends on the animals propagated and reared for agricultural purposes. They are in a manner associated with us in the toils of the fields, and contribute greatly to all our household comforts—the skilful farmer realizes the strength of the ox and accommodates himself with the speed of the horse; and the other animals raised by his care and skill, and fed from his hand, reward him with food and clothing, and give to his habitation some of its best ornaments and most commodious luxuries. It is not needful for us to remind such a man how much of all this depends on the care and skill with which he makes his selections among the various breeds of domestic animals which have been offered to his choice by a bountiful Providence. Much indeed depends on feeding, but more perhaps, on the animal chosen for that purpose; and we can sometimes almost realize the dream of the Egyptian monarch in reviewing the cattle of two different farmers. It is a principle in the branch of agricultural economy, that those animals should be sought after by the farmer which will give him the most in return for the least received of him. In awarding the premiums offered by the society, the committee have been governed by this principle. They are gratified with the emulation of all their farming brethren who have entered into this competition so highly

beneficial to the best interests of the community."

Then follows a list of the premiums, which is too long for insertion.

The committee on *Shop Manufactures* observed that "they were much pleased with a model of a newly invented Spinning Machine, called the "Balance Flyer Throstle," presented by Mr. E. Fuller, of Cranston. This Machine has the appearance of being a valuable and important improvement in spinning cotton, particularly of slack twisted yarns. They have awarded him the Society's certificate of approbation and withheld the premium, there being no competition."

Among the Household Manufactures for which premiums were awarded were Imitation Leghorn Bonnets, Straw Bonnets, Carpeting, Hose, Flannels, Counterpanes, a Sampler, Map of the United States by Anne Calden, of Providence, Fancy Shell Baskets, Picture Drawing—one Trunk, containing Fancy Articles by the Young Ladies' Academy, Providence, Net Curtains, &c. &c.

"The Committee were highly gratified at seeing Dr. Benjamin Dyer, of Providence, clad in a complete suit of silk of a superior quality, manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms, producing the material. Such exertions to independence in our manufactures, in this article, by this spirited individual, not only deserves the praise and approbation of the committee, but merits the applause of the public."

Premiums were likewise awarded on Mill Manufactures and on Ploughing. A pair of three years old steers, owned and driven by Mr. Nicholas Waterman, of Johnston, "ploughed one eighth of an acre of ground, well, in the short space of 15 minutes and 50 seconds." The exhibition of draught oxen was highly commended by the Committee.—*Abridged from the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Journal.*

The Bristol County Agricultural Society held its first annual Exhibition in Taunton, Oct. 21 and 22, 1823. A variety of articles, in the department of manufactures, wrought in families and in manufacturing establishments was exhibited, together with live animals, and the products of the soil and the dairy and excited the surprise and delight of the most sanguine well-wishers of the Society. At 12 o'clock, an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, an elegant and instructive address, by the Hon. Francis Baylies, and very excellent music formed the exercises at the Meeting House of the First Congregational Society. After the address the Society formed a procession, which repaired to Mr. Atwood's Hotel, where, with invited guests they partook of an excellent dinner. In the afternoon the several Committees on Manufactures, Agricultural Products and Animals, prepared their Reports, which were announced on the following day in the Meeting House. On the second day, in the afternoon, the Ploughing Match took place near the Academy, witnessed by a vast number of delighted spectators.—Three teams, of one yoke each, entered the field, and ploughed one eighth of an acre each, in as short a time, considering the hardness of the sward through which the plough passed, as the annals of ploughing matches in this country have ever reached—and the neatness of the

work, as well as the expertness of the performer, gained the warmest applause of the committee and many experienced farmers present. Immediately after the ploughing match there was an auction of some animals, in the Hall of the Society. Among the *Domestic Manufactures* which received premiums were the following articles:—Cotton Sheetting, Cotton Shirting, Si net, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Cotton and Woolen Flannel, an Imitation Leghorn Bonnet, Straw Bonnets, Boots, Calf skins, a Beaver Hat Plough, an Axe, Rose Blankets, Sewing Cotton a Bit-Stock and Bit, Shovels and Weavers' Shutes, Linen Sheetting and Shirting.

The following articles were recommended as entitled to *Certificates of Excellence*: a beautiful quilted Counterpane, fine specimens of cotton and linen Diaper, a beautiful shell work Basket, Hearth Rugs and Calf skin Boots. *Agricultural Products* were mostly of the usual kinds excepting fine specimens of peach and apple trees, produced by inoculation the present season, by Jacob Dean, of Mansfield, a Potatoes produced from the seed of the present season, some of them as large as hen's eggs, James P. Lyon. The time in which Ploughing was completed was as follows: A ner Thayer one eighth of an acre in twenty minutes, Samuel Crocker, twenty-three minutes, and Samuel Robertson, twenty-three minutes.

Officers of the Bristol County Agricultural Society for the ensuing year.

Hon. Samuel Crocker, Taunton, President. Hon. Oliver Starkweather, Seekonk, Rev. P. Clark, Norton, Rev. Otis Thompson, Rehoboth and Thomas Ahmy, Esq. Dartmouth, Vice Presidents; Dea. Peter Thacher, Attleborough Treasurer; Horatio Leonard, Esq. Raynha Recording Secretary; Hon. James L. Hodges, Taunton, Corresponding Secretary.

Committee on Agriculture.—Roland Howar Esq. Easton; Lemuel May, Esq. Attleborough Mr. Enos Williams, Raynham; Capt. She Weaver, Troy; Mr. Jesse Smith, Taunton.

Committee on Domestic Animals.—George V. Peck, Esq. Rehoboth; Mr. George W. Walke Seekonk; Mr. Fardon Cornell, Dartmouth; M. Dan Wilmath, Taunton; Mr. William Rea Somerset.

Committee on Domestic Manufactures.—Joseph E. Read, Esq. Troy; Nath'l Wheeler, Esq. W.ington; Solomon Pratt, Esq. Mansfield; Abiath Richardson, Esq. Attleborough; Mr. Hen Washburn, Taunton.

Committee of Publication.—Hon. Francis Baylies, Hon. James L. Hodges, David G. W. Cobb Esq. all of Taunton.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,—On the 19th of October last (the second day of the annual Fair in this vicinity) a meeting was held of the Manufacturers of Woollens in Massachusetts, to consider the subject of petitioning Congress to increase the duties on woollens. At this meeting, Hon. JESSE PUTNAM, president, and Mr. J. B. Brown was Secretary. The subject was discussed, and a vote passed that it was the opinion of the meeting that an application ought to be made to the national legislature, to revise the Tariff, and to increase the duties on foreign woollen goods. A commi

of five persons was thereupon chosen to report a petition. In the course of the evening a petition was reported, read, discussed, and accepted by a unanimous vote. This petition, signed by the Chairman, and attested by the secretary, will be forwarded to Congress by one of the representatives of this state. At the same meeting, a Committee was appointed to correspond with manufacturers in different parts of the Union, in order to induce their co-operation in measure deemed so highly important to them and to the general interests of the country. In pursuance of this vote, the Committee beg leave to present to you their views of the subject.

The Manufacturers of this state disclaim all pretensions to exclusive privileges, and desire only a reasonable participation in the prosperity of their fellow-citizens. They would advance aims no farther than they are in harmony with the general welfare, and tend to promote the present and future well being of the country. The idle clamor of interested persons may continue, but the unfounded jealousies of other great interests have, it is believed, abated, and the true sentiment of the identity of the agricultural and manufacturing classes, generally prevails. The depressed condition of the woolen manufactures of this country, at the present time, is well known. Several have been compelled to suspend or change their operations; others are apprehensive of a similar fate; and all are persuaded that a moderate increase of impost on foreign manufactures of wool, will revive and sustain their establishments. While petitioning for such relief, it is our bounden duty to show the necessity and reasonableness of our request.

The following axioms may be considered as established by the concurrent voice of a large majority of the citizens of this country:—The people, possessing, by the bounty of heaven, adequate capital, necessary materials, and requisite skill, are destined to become a manufacturing, as well as a commercial and agricultural nation; employment in this occupation is congenial with the morals, health, intelligence and accumulation of property, of the citizens; the rate of Duties on foreign merchandises should be increased in proportion to the growing ability of this country to supply its internal consumption; a Tariff should be framed to protect manufacturers, as well as to provide for a revenue; existing manufacturing establishments are to be sustained to render us independent of foreign nations, and they can be protected only by government.

Protection, then is all manufacturers ask; and we believe a moderate increase of duties adequate to this purpose, without prohibiting the exportation of woollen goods. We concede at duties amounting to a prohibition would be necessary and unsafe. A sudden and unnatural increase of manufactures would ensue; a great wound would thus be given to this branch of national industry, eventually detrimental to the recipients of it, and the demands of the country could not be immediately supplied by them. Placed upon equal footing with foreign competitors, we doubt not the enlightened people of this country will give a preference to the fabrics of their own countrymen.

Owing to various causes, we are unable to compete with foreign nations in supplying our market with woollen goods. Their machinery is

more perfect, the wages of labor are less, and wool is more abundant and is cheaper. British cloths are selling at a profit, while American cloths yield little, if any, to the manufacturer. It is the policy and intention of foreign governments further to cripple, and if practicable, to paralyze the manufacturing establishments of this country. Their eminent Statesmen have openly and strenuously recommended making great sacrifices to attain this object. It is now contemplated, in England, to allow a drawback on manufactures of foreign wool, which will be equivalent to twelve and a half per centum on coarse fabrics.

Raising the duties on foreign woollen goods will tend to increase the growth of wool in this country. An early adoption of this salutary measure would have prevented the destruction of valuable sheep. Efficient interposition, at this time, by Congress, will stimulate the agricultural interest to improve and increase their flocks, in which this nation is greatly deficient. While in England the native wool composes a large share of the quantity manufactured, the United States depends upon a foreign country for a great proportion of its supply.

We contend that an increase of duties will not be injurious to the great body of the people by manufacturers exacting exorbitant prices for their goods. We believe the permanent interests of all classes of the community are promoted by such moderate gains as will insure industry, prudence and perseverance, and are fully convinced that "the internal competition which takes place soon does away every thing like monopoly, and reduces by degrees the price to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." The experience of this country establishes the truth of this position. Notwithstanding the Tariff of 1816 imposed prohibitory duties on low cottons, they are now sold at half their former prices, considering the relative value of the fabrics; and it is not doubted but the fostering care of government over manufactures of woollens would tend to improve their quality, while it would eventually reduce their price. Government has incurred an obligation to cherish the manufacturing interests of the country, as during the late war, when great inconvenience was experienced by want of necessary supplies of clothing for the army, strong inducements were held out to their constituents to render the nation independent of foreign countries for clothing.—Extensive and numerous establishments were made, in the confident expectation that they would not be suffered to languish for want of the continued protection of government.

We contend, also, that the increase of duties will not impair the revenue of the U. States.—It was predicted by the opposers of the prohibitory Tariff of 1816, that the importations of India cottons, would lessen the resources of the Treasury to an alarming amount. These predictions have not been fulfilled. The increase of our population, the artificial wants of the inhabitants, and the greater ability to purchase, will, it is presumed, ever continue a demand for the fabrics of other nations; the wise governments of the old world will lend their powerful aid, as hitherto, in enabling their subjects to rival the youthful establishments of this country; and it cannot be denied that "the interests of the revenue are promoted by what-

ever promotes an increase of national industry and wealth."

In the petition referred to we have requested an addition of *twelve and a half per cent*, on all manufactures of foreign wool, together with a further countervailing duty, should the contemplated drawback on British manufactures be granted by the government of that country, or any increase of impost be deemed expedient on the importations of wool into the United States.

We have thus expressed, at length, our ideas on this important subject, and the co-operation of Manufacturers, in bringing the subject before Congress, and presenting it in a candid light to the consideration of our fellow citizens engaged in other pursuits, is earnestly recommended.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSHUA CLAPP.

Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

Ladies' Apparel.—Last evening we had the pleasure of examining some of the most beautiful specimens of the industry and taste of our fair countrywomen that we have ever seen.—Two bonnets and two vandykes, one of each wrought by Mrs. Keyes, and the others by Miss Collar, both of Sangerfield, Oneida county, were sent to our office for inspection, and for exhibition and sale at the Mount Vernon Fair. They are made of the finest down of the milk weed, in fashionable form, lined with white silk, and are as rich flowing and elegant as if composed of floss silk. We have no doubt they will attract the particular attention of the ladies, and we shall be disappointed if there is not considerable competition among patriotic husbands in bidding at the auction for these beautiful articles of dress for their wives, as well as by way of rewarding the ladies who have wrought them with so much skill, and sent them hither in the hope of fair compensation and encouragement to renewed efforts. The Fair in this county is considered the most important in the state, and the show of manufactures, particularly household productions, is the best and most various, with the exception, perhaps, of Brighton Fair, of any in this country. We hope the sale of the articles exhibited will stimulate to further improvement. [N. Y. Statesman.

A little girl who was matched to walk 30 miles in eight hours and a half, accomplished her task on Monday week, in a quarter of a mile circle, on Pennenden Heath. She performed the distance, with apparent ease in 7 hours 57 minutes having 33 minutes to spare. The weather was particularly unfavorable for her, it raining heavily a great part of the time. Her name is Emma Matilda Freeman; she resides at Strond, and is scarcely eight years of age.

Eng. Paper.

Beet.—A correspondent in Belchertown, informs us that Mr. John Robbins of that town, made him a present, the last spring of a blood beet, which he raised the year before, and which weighed 25 pounds 8 oz. He says—"Let Middlefield gardeners try again."—Hamp. Gaz.

Coal discovered.—The Lehigh Company of Philadelphia has discovered a large body of Coal within a mile and an half of the river.—the coal now brought to market has to be transported nine miles by land.

From the London Horticultural Transactions.

On the Native Country of the Wild Potatoe, with an account of its Culture in the Garden of the Horticultural Society; and Observations on the Importance of obtaining improved Varieties of the Cultivated Plant. By Joseph Sabine, Esq. F. R. S. &c.

The possession of the plants of the *Native Wild Potatoe*, has been long a desideratum, and from the great importance and extensive use of the cultivated root, the subject of course became an object of attention to the Horticultural Society. In my communications with the Society's correspondents on the other side of the Atlantic, this was pointed out as one of the most interesting objects to which their attention could be directed; and it is with no small satisfaction that I am able to state that our inquiries have been successful.

Great doubts have existed as to what parts of the new world the natural habitat of the *Solanum tuberosum* or *Potatoe* should be assigned; and the question is even now a matter of discussion among Botanists of the greatest eminence. The vegetable, in its cultivated state, was first known in this country as the *Potatoe* of Virginia; I conceive, however, there can be little doubt that the plants which Sir Walter Raleigh found in that colony, and transferred to Ireland, had been previously introduced there from some of the Spanish territories, in the more southern parts of that quarter of the globe; for had the *potatoe* been a native of any district, now forming part of the United States, it would before this time have been found and recognised by the botanical collectors who have traversed and examined those countries.

From the Baron de Humboldt's observations on the *potatoe* in Mexico, it seems certain that it is not wild in the southwestern part of North America; nor is it known otherwise than as a garden plant in any of the West India islands.—Its existence, therefore, remains to be fixed in South America, and it seems now satisfactorily proved, that it is to be found both in elevated places in the tropical regions, and in the more temperate districts on the western coasts of the southern part of that division of the new world.

According to Molina, it grows wild abundantly in the fields of Chili, and in its natural state is called by the natives *Muglia*, producing, when uncultivated, small and bitter tubers. The Baron de Humboldt asserts, that it is not indigenous in Peru, nor in any part of the Cordilleras situated under the tropics. But this statement is contradicted by M. Lambert, on the authority of Don Francisco Zen; the former of whom says, that he and his companions Dombey and Ruiz, had not only gathered the *Solanum tuberosum* wild in Chili, but also in Peru, in the environs of Lima; and the latter has assured Mr. Lambert, that he had found it growing in the forests near Santa Fe de Bogota. The above account of Pavon is further confirmed by the evidence of a specimen gathered by him in Peru, and now forming a part of the herbarium of Mr. Lambert, with the name of "*Patatas del Peru*."

Mr. Lambert, in his communications to the *Journal of Science and the Arts*, supposes that the wild *potatoe* is to be found in the eastern, as well as the western and northern sides of South America. His opinion on this point ap-

pears to have been founded on the following circumstances:

Among the specimens in the Herbarium formed by Commerson, when he accompanied Bougainville in his voyage round the world, is one of a *Solanum*, gathered near Monte Video. In the *Supplement to the Encyclopedie*, this specimen was described, on the authority of M. Dunal, of Montpellier, as belonging to a species distinct from *Solanum tuberosum*, under the name of *Solanum Commersonii*, and it was subsequently published by M. Dunal, with the same name in the *Supplement to his Solanum Synopsis*. Mr. Lambert, however, conjectured this specimen to be that of the type of the cultivated *potatoe*, and was induced to do so by information received from Mr. Baldwin, an American botanist, that he had found the *Solanum tuberosum* wild, both at Monte, and in the vicinity of Maldonado, as well as from Captain Bowles, who had resided a considerable time at Buenos Ayres, and who had told him that this plant was a common weed in the gardens and neighborhood of Monte Video.

The above statements certainly confirm the existence of a plant in sufficient abundance near the shores of the Rio de la Plata, which Mr. Lambert identifies with Commerson's specimen; but the proof that it is the *Solanum tuberosum*, in opposition to the decision of M. Dunal, rests only on the opinion of Dr. Baldwin, and Capt. Bowles, without the usual satisfactory evidence of specimens, which have not been supplied by either of these gentlemen.

In order to elucidate the question as much as possible, I applied to M. Desfontaines, Director of the Museum of Natural History in the Jardin du Roi at Paris, for permission to have a drawing made of Commerson's original specimen, which was deposited in the Herbarium under his charge. With a liberality and kindness which I cannot too highly compliment, the entire specimen was, without delay transmitted to me. It has much the appearance of being in a dwarf or stunted state. The label affixed to it is thus described: "*Hispanis Tomates—dores sunt pallidius—de la plage du pied du morne de Monte Video en Mai, 1797.*" The size of the blossom is evidently larger than that of the *S. tuberosum*, under similar circumstances; the depths of the divisions of the flowers, and the large proportional size of the terminal leaf, present striking differences from correspondent parts of the common *potatoe*. Very little hairiness is perceptible on the specimen, which if it had been taken from a plant of *S. tuberosum*, would probably have been much more hairy, as it usually is when stunted. It is also somewhat singular that Commerson, who could not but know the *S. tuberosum* and its various names, should have affixed that of "*Tomates*" to his specimen; this makes it almost certain that he did not consider it to be the *potatoe*. On these grounds I have ventured to hesitate in concurring in the opinion of M. Lambert, that we have sufficient evidence of the growth of the wild *potatoe* in the neighborhood of the Rio de La Plata. It possibly may be found there, but its existence in that part of America is not proved, since it seems tolerably certain that Commerson's plant is not it, and M. Lambert does not suppose that the plants seen by his correspondent and friend were different from Commerson's.

Early in the spring of the present year Mr.

Caldcleugh, who had been some time resident at Rio Janeiro, in the situation of secretary to the British Minister at that Court, where I had been indefatigable in his exertions to forward the objects of the Horticultural Society, returned to England, having previously taken journey across the country, and visited the principal places on the western coast of South America. Among many articles of curiosity which he brought with him, were two tubers of the wild *potatoe*, which he sent to me with the following letter:

Montague Place, Portman Square,
February 24, 1823.

MY DEAR SIR—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to send you some specimens of the *Solanum tuberosum*, or *Native Wild Potatoe* of South America.

It is found growing in considerable quantities in ravines in the immediate neighborhood of Valparaiso on the western side of South America, in lat. 34, 30, S. The leaves and flower of the plant are similar in every respect to those cultivated in England, and elsewhere. It begins to flower in the month of October, the spring of that climate, and is not very prolific. The roots are small and of a bitterish taste some with red and others with yellowish skins. I am inclined to think that the plant grows to a large extent of the coast, for in the south of Chili it is found and called by the natives *Magalia*, but I cannot discover that it is employed to any purpose.

I am indebted for these specimens to an officer of His Majesty's ship *Owen Glendower*, who left the country some time after me.

ALEXANDER CALDCLEUGH.

The two tubers were exhibited to the Society, and a drawing made of them before they were planted. Had there been a third, I should have been tempted to have satisfied myself as to the real flavor, which Mr. Caldcleugh, as well as Molina, describes as bitter. They were planted separately in small pots, and speedily vegetated; and grew rapidly, and were subsequently turned out into a border about two feet distance from each other, when they became very strong and luxuriant. The blossoms at first were but sparingly produced, but as the plants were earthed up they increased in vigor, and then bore flowers abundantly; but these were not succeeded by fruit. The flower was white, and differed in no respect from those varieties of the common *potatoe* which have white blossoms. The leaves were compared with several varieties of the cultivated *potatoe*, which generally were rather of a more rugose & uneven surface above, and with the veins stronger and more conspicuous below, but in other respects there was no difference between them. The pinnule which grew on the sides of the petiole, between the pinnæ of the leaves, were few, not near so numerous as in some varieties of the cultivated *potatoe*; but in specimens of other varieties that were examined, their leaves were destitute of pinnule, so that the existence of these appendages does not appear to be so essential a characteristic as has been supposed, and as it is stated in the *Supplement to the Encyclopedie*.

The earth with which the plants had been moulded up had been applied in considerable quantity, so as to form a ridge, the sides of

which were full two feet high; and about the 15th of August, runners from the roots and stems of the covered stems protruded themselves towards the surface of the ridge in great numbers, and when they reached the light, formed considerable stems, bearing leaves and tubers, so that at length the two plants became one mass of many apparently different stems issuing from all sides of the ridge. The variance of these runners in such quantities need a doubt as to the identity of the plants. Our common potatoe, which doubt was increased when it was ascertained, that so late as the month of August no tubers had been formed by the roots. The runners were, however, otherwise different from what are formed by cultivated potatoe under ground, except that they were more vigorous, as well as more numerous.

The plants have recently been taken up, and doubt respecting them is now removed; are undoubtedly the *Solanum tuberosum*. The principal stems when extended, measured more than seven feet in length; the produce most abundant, above six hundred tubers gathered from two plants; they are of various sizes, a few as large, or larger than an egg, others as small as the original rather angular, but more globular than others; some are white, others marked with stripes of pale red or white. The flavor of the tubers when boiled, was exactly that of a young potatoe.

The compost used in moulding up the plants, was very much saturated with manure, and to this circumstance I attribute the excessive luxuriance of the growth of the stems; had common garden mould been employed, they would have probably grown so strong, and I suspect while the plants were thus rapidly growing stems and leaves, the formation of the tubers was delayed, for the production of these is the main work of the latter part of the season; they cannot be called fully ripe, nor have they reached the size which they probably might have done if they had been formed earlier.

They will, however, answer perfectly for the purpose of reproduction (or seed, as it is technically called,) and they are in sufficient quantity to be subjected to treatment similar to a common crop of potatoe. The result of another year's experience is necessary to enable us to observe on the merits and value of this introduction; but the following changes already appear to have attended its subjection to cultivation;—the produce is most abundant, the tubers have lost all the bitterness of flavor which is attributed to them in the natural state, their size is increased remarkably; from all these circumstances I am disposed to infer, that the original cultivators of this vegetable did not exercise either much art or patience in the production of their garden potatoe.

The increased growth of the potatoe, not only in these kingdoms, but in almost every civilized part of the globe, has so added to its importance, that any information respecting it has become valuable; the subject of this communication may therefore not be without interest. In the exception of wheat and rice, it is now nearly the vegetable most employed as the staff of man; and it is probable that the period is not far distant, when its extensive use will even place it before those which have

hitherto been considered the chief staples of life. The effect of the unlimited extent to which its cultivation may be carried, on the human race, must be a subject of deep interest to the political economist. The extension of population will be as unbounded as the production of food, which is capable of being produced in very small space, and with great facility; and the increased number of inhabitants of the earth will necessarily induce changes, not only in the political systems, but in all the artificial relations of civilized life. How far such changes may conduce to, or increase the happiness of mankind, is very problematical; more especially when it is considered, that since the potatoe, when in cultivation, is very liable to injury from casualties of season, and that it is not at present known how to keep it in store for use beyond a few months, a general failure of the year's crop, whenever it shall have become the chief or sole support of a country, must inevitably lead to all the misery of famine, more dreadful in proportion to the numbers exposed to its ravages.

Under such circumstances, and with such a prospect, it is surely a paramount duty of those who have the means and power of attending to the subject, to exert themselves in selecting and obtaining varieties of potatoe, not only with superior qualities in flavor and productiveness, but which shall be less subject to injury by changes of weather when in growth, and which may possess the quality of keeping for a length of time, either in their natural state, or under the operation of artificial treatment. This is one of the objects to which the care and energies of the Horticultural Society ought to be directed. Under its auspices, and by its means, some new kinds have been brought into notice, but a wide field of exertion is still before it.—With the potatoe cultivated in South America at the present time, we are very little acquainted; there is one especially which has been heard of, but which has not yet reached us, known at Lima as the yellow or golden potatoe, and which is reported to be far superior in flavor to any now grown in Europe.

On the subject of the potatoe there is also a point of much curiosity and much interest open to those who have leisure and opportunity of conducting the investigation. Several accounts of its introduction into Europe, and especially into Great Britain and Ireland, are before the public, differing from each other, and none exactly correct; the entire truth is probably to be extracted from the whole, and ought to be supported by references to the original authorities for the different facts. To these in order to render the history of the potatoe complete, an account of its original discovery, and the observations made on it by the first and early visitors to the shores of South America, should be obtained; and this research would probably lead to a detection of the circumstances attending its first introduction into Virginia, which is at present involved in obscurity.

ON THE GROWTH OF EARLY POTATOES.

BY E. H. DERBY.

Observing the produce of a few potatoe, which I transplanted the last year, to be very good, I was induced this season to try the experiment upon a somewhat larger scale. About the first of April I took some late white potatoe

after cutting them placed them in a hot bed, as close as they could lay, and covered them with earth. On the 21th of April, the plants being in fine order, some of them twelve inches high, I took them up and separating all the shoots but one from the parent potatoe, I made drills about three feet apart with a hoe, and filling the same with well digested manure; I transplanted as I should cabbage plants, the whole of the shoots about nine inches apart in the drills. On the 3d of May there was a very sharp frost, which injured the tops of the plants very considerably; they in a few days recovered and grew very rapidly, scarcely one of them failing. The rows were twice hoed. On the 30th of June I commenced using new potatoe, the size large, and very fine, equal to any taken up in October: finished digging them on the 10th of August; the land measured 90 by 52 links of the chain, on which stood one pear and plum tree, and produced at the rate of 293½ bushels per acre. The rows might have been much nearer, consequently the produce would have been greater. I could not perceive any difference in the yielding of the plants, between those which were separated, and the ones which adhered to the potatoe. Should I try the experiment again, I should take all the plants from the potatoe, and replant it as it appeared as fresh and sound as the day it was first put into the ground.

Vides, ut ultra stet nive candillum
Seraice! nec jam sustineat onus
Sylvæ laborantes.

Look! how white with snow stands mount Ida; and how the groves labor with the burden.

Remarkable weather.—The snow began to descend in broad, moist flakes, on Saturday morning, at about 8 o'clock, and continued its thick, fast and feathery fall, till about sun-set. About 12 o'clock it was heard to thunder, and again about 2. Notwithstanding a great part of the snow melted as it fell, it had covered the ground at night to the depth of at least four inches. It threw on the leaves and branches of the tall, slim poplars in our streets, so heavy a load as in a considerable degree to strip them of their honors; and in the afternoon there was scarcely a moment in which you could not hear the groan of some of those vegetable dandies, as they were divested, one after another, of their trim attire. The moral of the scene was impressive; and the day was calculated to inspire a sheltered and ruminating man, with a musing and quiet awe. The maples, the elms and chestnuts sustained the weight of the falling heavens without injury, for their branches had sprung from a good stock; their growth had been slow and solid, and their strength, in the hour of need did not fail. But the precocious and exotic poplars, brought from the warmer regions of the south, graceful, but frail, could not bear the brunt of our northern skies, and yielding the gay vesture to the storm, lost all when they lost their beauty.

'Thus may we find tongues in the trees;' and if our young men and maidens will listen to what those tongues teach, they will form for themselves characters that will sustain them in adversity and command respect in prosperity: the social affections, like singing birds, shall make nests in their branches, and the solid trunk of good principles shall sustain their honors.

[Troy Sentinel, Oct. 28]

For the following, together with some other valuable receipts and a "History of the Potatoe" we are indebted to "A Subscriber," who will please to accept our thanks for his valuable communications.

TO PRESERVE FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR.

Reported to the Society of Arts, (England) by Thomas Saddlington.

Take gooseberry bottles, or the widest necked, common porter bottles; clean them; have the fruit picked but let it not be too ripe. Fill them as full as they will hold, to admit the cork to be put in; frequently shaking the fruit while filling. When done, fit the corks to each bottle, and sticking them in so lightly that they may be easily taken out when the fruit is scalded, which may be done either in a kettle, copper or sauce pan over the fire; first putting a coarse cloth at the bottom, to prevent the heat of the fire from cracking the bottles. Then fill the copper, or kettle with cold water sufficiently high for the bottles to be nearly up to the top in it. Put them in sideways to expel the air from the cavity under the bottom of the bottles. Take care that the bottles do not touch the bottom, or sides of the vessel which will endanger their bursting. Increase the heat, gradually 160° or 170° by a brewing thermometer, which will require about three fourths of an hour. If a thermometer cannot be had, the heat may be judged by the finger—the water being very hot, but not so as to scald it. If too hot add a little cold water, or slack the fire. When at this degree of heat, it may be kept so for half an hour longer, which will at all times be quite enough, as a longer time, or a greater heat will crack the fruit. During the time that bottles are increasing in heat, a tea-kettle full of water must be got ready to boil as soon as the fruit is done. If one fire only is used, the kettle containing the bottles must be half removed from the fire as soon as it attains the proper heat, so as to make room for boiling the water in the tea-kettle. As soon as the fruit is properly scalded, and the water boiling, take the bottles out of the water, one at a time and fill them within an inch of the cork, with the boiling water out of the tea-kettle. Cork them down immediately, doing it gently, but very tight, by squeezing the cork in, but you must not shake them by driving the cork, as that will endanger bursting the bottles, with the hot water. When corked, lay them on their sides, as this keeps the cork swelled, and prevents the air from escaping. Let them lie till cold, and then remove them to any convenient place of keeping, always laying them on the side till used. For the first month or two turn the bottles a little round, once or twice a week, to preserve the fermentation which will raise a scum on the fruit, from forming a crust, by which attention the fruit will be kept moist with the water and no mould will ever take place. It will be proper to turn the bottles a little round once or twice a month afterwards. The wide mouthed bottles will be best for convenience of getting fruit out for use. When used the first liquor poured off answers for pies, tarts, puddings, &c. in place of water as it is strongly impregnated with the virtues of the fruit. The last poured off, boiled up with sugar, makes a very rich and agreeable syrup.

Twenty four bottles were sent to the Society containing Apricots, Gooseberries, Currants,

Raspberries, Cherries, Plums, Orleans Plums, Egg-Plums, Damsons, Siberian Crabbs, and Green Gages. Apples and Pears may be done for shipping, &c. The Society voted a premium of five guineas for the communication. If heat greater—say 190 degrees is used, the fruit is reduced nearly to a pulp.

Ninety bottles of fruit thus preserved, cost the preserver, in London, £1, 9, 5½: in the summer; and in the winter, making allowance for breakage and other accidents, would sell at a profit of nearly 200 per cent.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1823.

Extracts from a work lately published by WILLIAM COBBETT, entitled "*Cottage Economy*," with occasional remarks on some of the statements of the author.

[Continued from page 62.]

The following directions from Mr. Cobbett's work, above mentioned, relative to the choice of *Malt* and *Hops* may be of use.

"Malt varies very much in quality, indeed it must with the quality of the barley. When good, it is full of flour, and in biting a grain asunder, you find it bite easily, and see the *shell* thin and filled up well with flour. If it bite *hard* and *stely* the malt is bad. There is *pale* malt and *brown* malt; but the difference in the two arises merely from the different degrees of heat employed in their drying. The main thing to attend to is the *quantity of flour*. If the barley was bad, *thin* or *stely*, whether from unripeness or blight, or any other cause, it will not *malt* so well; that is to say, it will not send out its roots in due time, and a part of it will still be barley."

In order to ascertain whether the barley has been well malted, Mr. Cobbett directs to "take a handful of the *unground* malt, and put it into cold water. Mix it about with the water a little; that is let every grain be *wet* *all over*; and whatever part of them sink are not good. If you have your malt ground there is not that I know of, any means of detection.

"If the barley be all well malted there is still a variety in the quality of the malt; that is to say, a bushel of malt from fine, plump, heavy barley, will be better than the same quantity from thin and light barley. In this case, as in the case of wheat, the *weight* is the criterion of the quality. Only bear in mind that as a bushel of wheat, weighing *sixty-four* pounds, is better worth six shillings than a bushel weighing *fifty-two* is worth four shillings, so a bushel of malt weighing *forty-five* pounds is better worth *six* shillings, than a bushel weighing *thirty-five* is worth *five* shillings. In malt therefore as in every thing else, the word *cheap* is a deception, unless the quality be taken into view.

"There are two things to be observed in hops: the *power of preserving beer*, and that of giving it a *pleasant flavor*. Hops may be *strong*, and yet not *good*. They should be *bright*, have no *blossoms* or bits of *branches* amongst them. The hop is the *husk*, or *seed pod*, of the hop-vine, as the *cone* is that of the fir-tree; and the *seeds* themselves are deposited, like these of the fir, round a little soft stalk, enveloped by the several folds of this pod, or cone. If, in the gathering, leaves of the vine or bits of the branches, are mixed with the hops, these not only help to make up the *weight*, but they give a *bad taste* to the beer; and, indeed, if they are proper much, they spoil the beer. Great attention is, therefore, necessary in this respect. There are, too, many *sorts* of hops, varying in size, form, and quality, quite as much as *apples*. However, whenever they are in a state to be used in brewing, the marks of goodness are, an absence of *brown color*, (for that indicates *perished* hops) a color between *green* and *yellow*; a great quantity of the *yellow farina*; seeds not too large or hard; a clammy feel when rubbed between the fingers; and a lively pleasant smell. As to the age of hops, they retain for twenty years, probably, their *power of preserving beer*; but not of giving it a pleasant flavor. I have used them at *ten years old*, and should have no fear of using them at *twenty*. They lose none

of their *bitterness*; none of their power of preserving beer; but, they lose the other quality; and, there, in the making of fine ale or beer, new hops are to be preferred. As to the *quantity* of hops, it is clear, what has been said, that that must, in some degree depend upon their *quality*; but, supposing them to be good in quality, a pound of hops to a bushel of malt about the quantity. A good deal, however, depends upon the length of time the beer is intended to be kept, and upon the season of the year in which it is brewed. Beer intended to be kept a long while should have full pound, also brewed in warmer weather, than for present use. Half the quantity may be done, opposite state of circumstances.

"The *Water* should be soft by all means. The brooks, or rivers, is best. That of a *pond*, fed by rivulet, or spring, will do very well. *Rain-Water* just fallen, may do; but stale rain-water, or stagnant pond-water, makes the beer *flat* and difficult to keep, and hard water, from wells, is very bad: it does not get the sweetness out of the malt nor the bitterness of the hops, like soft water; and the worst of it is, it ferments well, which is a certain proof of its unfitness for the purpose."

A Superlative Turnip.—Ebenezer Hobbs, of Weston, Mass. has raised this year, a turnip weighing *eleven pounds* and a half without the top. It is somewhat superior to the Worcester and Leicester turnips, and deserves of course a higher station among the vegetable prodigies of this prolific season.

FOREIGN.

Eylate arrivals, Liverpool papers have been received to the 27th September.

The Citadel and town of Pampeluna have surrendered to the French, and the garrison sent into France. A disease had broken out among the French troops at St. Sebastian. Marshall Lauriston had marched 12,000 men to reinforce Menecy's corps in Lower Catalonia. The prisoners taken at the Trocadero amount to 1100 men, who have been sent to Xeres. A prisoner from Madrid of Sept. 17th, says in a postscript the corps of Riego had been completely routed by French. Preparations continued to be made for the siege of Cadiz. A letter from Valencia dated the 9th of September, states that a victory had been obtained by Milans over the French army, consisting of 10,000 men, commanded by Menecy in person. The engagement took place on the 25th of August, at Antan, some leagues N.E. of Tarragona. It was maintained with extraordinary obstinacy on both sides, and determined by a decisive attack with the bayonet along the whole line on the part of the Spanish army, who broke the enemy and drove them off the field. The cavalry of Milans pursuing them for several miles in various directions. Milans makes the French loss amount to near 17,000 men, of whom 1700 were officers; that of the Spaniards to something more than 6000. An article, dated Madrid, Sept. 9th, says, "Official advices from St. Mary's announce that the Dep. Don Miguel Alava, arrived there the 4th inst. on flag of truce, bearing a letter from the king of Spain to the Duke D'Angoulême, and it was asserted that the Duke will agree to no other condition but the liberation of the king." Cadiz letters assert that capture of the Trocadero had entirely changed the face of affairs there; and that there were conflicts between the militia and troops of the line.

The Boston Centinel of the 5th inst. asserts that negotiation for a cessation of hostilities appeared to be certainly in train at Cadiz and vicinity. Informal of it had been dispatched by the British Minister A'Court from Gibraltar. It had received the immediate attention of the British Ministry, and the answer thereto had been despatched by Mr. Canning, a King's messenger, and an officer; and a sloop of war had been ordered to convey the answer of the British Court with all speed to Spain. The Courier of the 13th says, "the news is of great moment." French Ministerial papers asserted positively that the Duke would not agree to any other basis than the restoration of the King to liberty, and the surrender of Cadiz to the royal Spaniards. This basis established it is said the guarantee of England of other conditions would be admitted.

all later from Europe.—The ship *Montano*, arrived from New-York from Havre, has brought Paris papers to 24th of September. A *Moniteur* of the 23d contains an official letter announcing the capture of Gen. Oudinot, three leagues from Carolina. The French flotilla, based at the entrance of the River St. Peter, near St. Mary, in the month of August, took, sunk or burnt 56 ships of various sizes, most of them laden with flour, other provisions for Cadix.

Transfer of Cadix.—The brig *Mary* and *Eliza*, Capt. J. G. Gibraltair on the 4th ult., arrived at this port on the 6th inst. and informs that the city of Cadix surrendered to the French forces on the 29th of September, and that the King and Royal Family, on the 1st day, passed over to the French Head Quarters at St. Mary.

DOMESTIC.

New-York Cattle Show and Fair, is highly spoken of. We have not yet received the details of this exhibition. The premiums, we learn were paid in silver and books as well as in money, and many ladies led them in person together with the acclamations of the spectators. The first premium for black broad cloth, which brought \$10, 25 per cent and the second \$9, 75. A Gipsy Leghorn Hens, by Miss Harrison was bought by Mr. John Leontine, \$100; and another by Miss Babcock brought \$100. The Hon. W. P. Van Ness presided at the dinner the guests were the Hon. De Witt Clinton, Hon. Minister to Chili, Col. Gibbs, &c.

Hampshire Cattle Show.—The annual Cattle Show, the Hamp-Lire, Franklin, and Hamden Agricultural Society, was held at Northampton, on the 22d and 23d of October. "The exhibition of Household Manufactures was far superior to that of any preceding year in number, variety and excellence of the articles." "The stock was decidedly inferior to the exhibition of former years." The Swine were good and of considerable improvement. The fine woolled were not numerous, but some of them very superior.

The Address of Mr. Bates," says the Hampshire Farmer, "we shall only express the sentiments of the audience by expressing our own admiration. It was a practical address—appropriate to the occasion, and the truth of his remarks and advice were well set off by taste and fancy of the writer, and his graceful and impressive delivery. We understand the address published." The performances of Mr. Lucas, a choir of singers, on the evening of the first day of the Cattle Show are spoken of in terms of approbation. We propose to give further notice of this exhibition when we have received the detailed and official reports which are expected.

Town of Eaton against the world, for corn and wheat.—At the late Show and Fair, says the *Northampton* (N. Y.) Observer, Benjamin Bartlett produced "satisfactory proof," that he raised one hundred and seventy-four bushels of corn upon an acre of land, and also that he raised three hundred and fifty half bushels of Potatoes, upon one half acre of land, for which he received the first premiums. To the sons of Johnnycake, and to the sons of swate Ireland, this must be cheering news. Those who are united with the fertility of our soil may be disposed to doubt the above. But every doubt will be removed by referring to Mr. Bartlett, who is an experienced agriculturist, and who will explain the process of mode of culture by which these enormous crops were produced.—*American Mercury*.

Beet.—There was lately exhibited in Bridgewater, Jersey, a beet raised by Samuel Seeley, of that place, which weighed nineteen pounds.—The species called *beta vulgaris*, containing choline matter than the Mangel Wurtzel, and heavier in proportion to its size. Larger beets are raised in New England, and there was one raised in Ohio, (of which notice was taken in our 1st No. 44,) which we are told weighed thirty pounds!—A very prodigious beet was from the seed of *Burr's Sugar Beet*.

Mr. Manmoth Turnip.—Mr. John Sargent of this year raised an English Turnip, which

weighed without the top, 8 lbs. 11 oz. and measures 22 inches in circumference, and 4-3-4 inches in thickness, although it has been some time exposed in a situation in which it would be likely to shrink.

It was raised in a corn-field in a part no richer than the common soil of the field, and had no particular care bestowed in its cultivation.—*Com. for the Mass. Spy*.

Singular Phenomenon.—On the 11th ult. about twelve miles from Madison, in Jefferson county, on the road to Verona, two explosions took place in quick succession, in the bottom of a branch near the house of Mr. Badgley, which cracked the rock for a considerable length, and threw up a quantity of mineral, intermingled with white spar. It is yet unknown what kind of metal it is. The report was so loud that it was heard at the distance of four miles, and those living in the immediate vicinity were very much alarmed. This is a singular occurrence, and such an one as we do not recollect to have heard of before, unless accompanied by an earthquake. One of the editors has been on the ground since the explosion, and examined the creek and the mineral which was thrown up by the explosion. Some of the rocks that were broken appear to be very large sheets, and the effect produced upon them much greater in extent than would be produced by a blast from powder.—*Western (Ohio) Cent.*

Distressing Occurrence.—On the 11th of October the house of Mr. Augustus Todd of Bertie, County, N. C. was destroyed by fire and two of his children were burnt to death; the house having taken fire, by accident while the father and mother were absent at a neighbour's house. A negro man, who was at work, at some distance from the house, seeing the fire ran to save the house but arrived too late. The unfortunate father had three children, two of whom were in the yard at play when the fire broke out; but the eldest son on discovering the fire ran to the rescue of the child from the danger, and fell a victim to the flames.

Duelling.—The Grand Jury of Charleston, S. C. have presented duelling to the Legislature as one of the greatest crimes against the peace and welfare of society, and recommended that provision be made to disqualify the principals and seconds engaged in duels from holding places of honor and profit.

A Warning to Quacks.—One Dr. Miller, in the interior of New-York, has had Judgment rendered against him for \$600 for mal-practice in undertaking to set the arm of a young woman, which had been dislocated at the elbow, and which had been rendered entirely useless by his negligence or ignorance.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, with the signature of "A Farmer," laments the destruction of timber in the best cultivated parts of the United States, and advises the planting forest trees, extensively, for fuel and lumber.

House of Industry.—The Agricultural experiments made at this Institution have succeeded beyond expectation. A lot from which a fine crop of hay was cut in July, has since produced several hundred bushels of excellent turnips.—We have seen some of them, which measured twenty two inches in circumference, fair, round, smooth, and finely flavored.—*Boston Centinel*.

Manmoth Calves.—A yearling calf, was exhibited at the Saratoga Cattle Show, which weighed 1325 lbs.; and a calf ten months old, which weighed 672 lbs. both raised by Mr. Gilbert Waring.

Early Snow.—On the 25th ult. snow fell in Cherry Valley, N. Y. to the depth of 12 inches or more. At Lansingburgh, in the same day, a violent snow storm accompanied with thunder and lightning, was experienced which left the snow a foot deep.

A very fine Grass Hat.—Miss Betsey Belcher, of Albany, at the late Agricultural Fair in that city, exhibited a grass hat, which was purchased by the President of the Society at auction at \$50.

Capt. Joseph Edwards, an enterprising and industrious mechanic, of this town, lately removed the Asylum House in Carpenter-street, with the chimneys, furniture, and fixtures, over thirty feet, by means of a slide.

The family were within, attending to their concerns, while the house was moving. We understand that neither the walls, nor the brick work in the chimneys, received the slightest injury by the process of removal. [*Salem Observer*.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several communications from respected correspondents, which shall meet with all possible attention; but some time must be allowed us to comply with their requests and intimations. We have a plan for an Ice House in the hands of the Engraver, which we hope to insert in our next. For the hint we are indebted to a correspondent who takes the letter "R." for his signature, and whose valuable communication respecting the best mode of clearing land from *pine stumps*, &c. shall soon be published.

The request of the gentlemen who wishes for a list of the most "approved agricultural works" shall be complied with as soon as we can command time sufficient to make some inquiries connected with the subject. We wish not only to give the required list, but to state where the books may be obtained; and this information we hope to furnish; but personal interviews with some of our friends who have agricultural books for sale will be necessary in order to make the article as complete as we hope to be able to render it.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	
" pearl do.		137 50	140
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . . .	bl.	8 00	8 50
" cargoe, No 1,		6 50	6 75
" No 2,		5 50	5 75
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	12	13
" 2d qual.		9	11
" small kegs, family, . . .		14	16
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	63	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bl.	8	
" Genesee,		7 75	8 00
" Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	
" Corn		55	65
" Barley		67	70
" Oats		37	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	16	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		22	25
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 12
Oil, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Navy Mess	bl.	12 00	
" Bone Middlings new, . . .		14 50	15 00
" Cargoe, No 1,		12 00	
" Cargoe, No 2,		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . .	bush	2 00	
" Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
" do do unwashed		37	40
" do 3-4 washed		42	45
" do 1-2 do		35	37
" Native		32	35
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
" do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	16
" lump, best		21	22
EGGS,	doz.	16	18
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	
" Indian,		70	75
POTATOES,		30	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, best,	ton.	16 66	20 00

From the Providence Journal.

AGRICULTURAL ODE FOR THE YEAR 1823.

Awake your joyful minstrelsy:
But not the clamorous note of war,
To tell the deeds of chivalry,
For Independence done.
Nor yet recount, how soared the star
Of Freedom, o'er the ocean wave,
When, late, in combat met the brave,
And victory was won.

The warrior's trophy, stained and torn,
No pleasure can on us bestow;
'Tis purchased with the widow's moan,
The orphan's sigh of woe.

Awake the note of mirth and glee,
For bloodless triumphs, all our own;
Fit subject, these, for minstrelsy,
And pleasure's genial glow.

In hope we ploughed the stubborn soil:
In confidence the seed was sown:
The harvest blessed our patient toil,
And plenty crowns the year.
The Artists' trophies, too, are won:
The Loom its well wrought web unfolds,
To shield us from the scorching colds
Of winter's blasts severe.

Our commerce sweeps, with swelling sails,
Fearless, o'er ocean's wide domain,
Borne onward by his favoring gales;
Nor tempts his storms in vain.
Returning from far distant shores,
With teeming wealth her honest gain,
Upon our happy lands she pours
The treasures of the Main.

These triumphs, Industry, are thine;
And long may Peace, protract thy reign:
Such blessings may we ne'er resign,
A name in war to gain.
The warrior's meed is but a name:
Glory's an empty phantasy:
Her brightest hallow is a flame
Of splendid misery.

MISCELLANY.

Iron Mountain in Missouri.—This place is in Washington County in this State, and is the most extraordinary store that has yet been discovered in any country. It would not probably be transcending the limits of truth to say, that it would supply the world with this useful mineral for a long period of time. In appearance it bears a strong resemblance to native iron, and would yield, on fusion, 80 or perhaps 90 per cent.

There are other places that have been denominated *iron mountains*, such as that of Traberg in Poland, and two, the names of which we do not recollect that have been discovered in Lapland; but none of these can be compared with the mountains of Missouri, neither in point of magnitude, nor in quality of ore.

It is a matter of astonishment that no foundry has yet been established convenient to this place; in its neighborhood are many valuable mills, and there is evidently no want of water power for the application of machinery, even of the largest construction. As there are few individuals who could command the capital necessary

to be employed in this business, it would perhaps, require a company to carry into effectual execution, an enterprise of so much importance, and which could not fail in being amply productive. Of the success that would attend it there cannot exist a doubt, and it is thought, by many intelligent persons, that iron, castings, &c. might be exported advantageously even to places where they are now manufactured.

The peculiar quality of the ore of which this section of country is the rich depository, is also worthy of attention. At a *Bloomery*, erected by Messrs. Perry and Ruggles, iron is produced of a quality greatly superior to any that can be imported, and is preferred by smiths, because it is worked with greater facility, and is found to possess, in a very high degree, the properties of steel. Axes, plough-irons, and other implements of husbandry, made of this iron, without any addition of steel, is found nearly equal to those formed in the ordinary way.

The *iron mountain* is frequently visited by the curious traveller, and by those who have contemplated drawing on its vast store of wealth; and at length it is stated, a foundry and other works, calculated to bring into operation the mineral resources of this district, are about to be erected. We do not vouch for the truth of this statement, but a better prospect for the investment of capital is but seldom presented, and there can be no doubt, that, if not immediately it will soon, be embraced.—*St. Louis Inquirer.*

Lieut. Kotzebue has discovered in the western part of the gulf to the north of Beering's Straights a mountain covered with verdure (moss and grass) composed entirely of solid ice. On arriving at a place where the shore rises perpendicularly from the sea to the height of 1000 feet, and continues afterward to extend with a gradual inclination, they observed masses of the purest ice 100 feet high, preserved under the above vegetable carpet.—The portion exposed to the sun was melting, and sending much water into the sea. An undoubted proof of the ice being primitive (i. e. not formed by any causes now in action) was afforded by the great number of bones and teeth of the mammoth which make their appearance when it is melted. The soil of these mountains which, to a certain height, are covered with abundant herbage, is only half a foot thick; it is composed of a mixture of clay, earth, sand, and mould: the ice melts gradually beneath it, the carpet falls downward, and continues to thrive.—The latitude is 60 deg. 15 min. 36 sec. N.

Belzoni, the Traveller.—This enterprising traveller is now on an exploratory journey in northern Africa. A letter has been received from him, dated Fez. He had had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Morocco, and obtained his Majesty's permission to join the caravan, which would set out for Timbucto in one month after the date of the letter. "If nothing," writes this enterprising man, if "nothing should happen, and if promises are kept, I shall from this place cross the mountains of Atlas to Tallet, where we shall join other parties from various quarters, and from thence, with the help of God, we shall enter the Great Sabara to Timbucto. Should I succeed in my attempt, I shall add another votive tablet, to the temple of Fortune; and if, on the

contrary, my project should fail, one more will be added to the many others which I fallen into the river of oblivion." We understand that his design is first to reach Timbucto and from thence continue his route through heart of Africa to Sennar. He will then, through Nubia, arrive once more in the far Egypt, the scene of his memorable discovery.

A Poet's Disinterestedness.—Mr. Pope nattered any body for his money in the course of his writings. Alderman Barber had a great inclination to have a stroke in his commend: inserted in some part of Mr. Pope's works. did not want money, and he wanted fame. would probably have given four or five thousand pounds to have been gratified in this; and gave Mr. Pope to understand that Mr. Pope would not comply with such a request; and when the Alderman died he left only a legacy of a hundred pounds, which he have been some thousands if he had oblige him with only a couplet.—*Spence's Anecdotes.*

Enough is as good as Superabundance.—V. Mr. Pope's nephew that had been used to sea, refused a very handsome settlement was offered him in the West Indies, and that fifty pounds a year was all he wanted would make him happy. Mr. Pope, instead using any arguments to persuade him not to use so advantageous a proposal, immediately to settle the yearly sum upon him which he said would make him happy.—*Ibid.*

The Tendency of Writing.—No writing good that does not tend to benefit mankind some way or other. Mr. Waller has said "he wished every thing of his burnt that did not impress some moral."—*Ibid.*

Poetry well paid for, and yet a good barge the Purchaser.—A little after Dr. Young published his Universal Passion, the Duke of Wharton made him a present of 2000l. for. When a friend of the Duke's, who was sued at the largeness of the present, cried "What! two thousand pounds for a poem? Duke smiled, and said it was the best he ever made in his life, for it was fairly worth four thousand."—*Ibid.*

Contentment.—There are two sorts of contentment; one is connected with exertion other with habits of indolence: the first virtue, the second a vice. You may sometimes see a man in sound health submitting day after day, to evils which a few hours labor would remedy; and you are provoked to hear say; "It will do well enough for me. I do it for my father before me? I can make shift with things for my time—any how contented." No man ought to be contented with any evils which he can remedy by his industry and exertion.—*Miss Edgeworth.*

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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No. 16.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

REMARKS ON PLOUGHING.

[Concluded from page 114.]

disputes have arisen among farmers in this country and in Europe relative to the best manner of laying the furrow slice. Some contend turning the furrow slice completely over, laying it quite flat; but others allege that the most advantageous to place each slice in a manner that its outer edge may extend little over the inner edge of the furrow which is drawn next before it. "In several districts of England it is usual to lay the furrow slice flat, and this is particularly the case where there are no ridges; but in Northumberland, and in Scotland, a contrary system is adopted. Founded on this idea, that as two of the principal objects in ploughing are, to expose as much as possible to the influence of the atmosphere, and to lay the land, so that the barrows, in the most effectual manner, raise mould over the seed; these objects are most effectually accomplished, by ploughing land of every ripeness, with a furrow slice about seven inches deep, and which, if about ten inches and if broad, raises the furrow slice, with a shoulder, forming the angle 45, the point ought to be referred to, when determining between the merits of different specimens of ploughing. For that purpose, the depth of furrow, should, in general, bear a due proportion to the breadth, that is, about two thirds, six inches deep is to nine broad. This is in general, if not the universal opinion of the farmers.* The angle 45 is strongly recommended in Bayley's Essay on the Construction of the Plough, in his Durham Report and Brown's Treatise on Rural Affairs. In the northern counties of England, however, they usually prefer to turn the furrow quite flat, horizontal; and allege as a reason for that, that the weeds, grass, &c. ploughed underneath cannot well be smothered or withered, unless the roots are turned completely bottom up, and the turf covered so closely as to have communication with the atmosphere. "Ridged land is frequently cultivated by an implement called the *Binot*, which is highly esteemed. By this instrument the land is not turned over, as by the plough, and the weeds lie flat; but the soil is elevated and pressed into ridges, and thus is better exposed to the beneficial influence of the winter frosts, and becomes sooner dry in spring than when it is turned over perfectly flat. When the furrow slices are set up edgewise by a plough, they become small thin ridges, are more easily dried by frost, and are in a situation to attract the fertilizing influences of the atmosphere more than when they are turned over so in a horizontal position. Perhaps this mode of ploughing land may be advantageous in hard soils, where several ploughings are necessary to prepare for the reception of the seed. If land of this description is broken up

in the fall or summer preceding the sowing or planting of the seed, and cross ploughing in the spring is made use of, preparatory to putting in the seed, we are inclined to think that the "feather edged ploughing" as it is sometimes called, (in which the furrow slices are not laid so flat as to exclude the air from between, and from the lower part of the furrow slices) is to be preferred. "Ploughing previous to winter setting in is of great use to clays, or stiff lands, exposing the surface to the frost, which mellows and reduces it in a manner infinitely superior to what could be accomplished by all the operations of man."* If, then, exposing the surface of stiff soils to the frost is of great advantage, the more surface there is exposed the greater the advantage; and if the furrow slices are set partly or entirely on their edges there will be, as before intimated, more surface exposed than there would be if they were laid perfectly flat. And if they were turned in such a manner as to form an angle of 45 degrees, the outer edge of one furrow resting on the inner edge of that which immediately preceded it, there would be but little chance for the weeds or grass to grow up between the furrows, which may be the case, when the slices are set perpendicularly, or nearly so, on their edges. There will likewise always be a cavity under the edges of the furrow slices, containing stagnant, and sometimes putrescent air, which will enrich the soil. Moreover if ridge-ploughing is at all advantageous, we cannot see why a mode of ploughing, which makes a ridge of every furrow slice, or at most a ridge by turning the edge of one furrow slice on the edge of its immediate predecessor should not be likewise of advantage. Besides, by these modes of ploughing you form a covered or open drain or hollow place, between the furrows, which by carrying off superfluous water will render the soil fit for tillage earlier in the spring than would be possible if every furrow slice was laid flat as it was turned upside down. The harrow will also more readily take hold of a soil, where the furrow slices form little ridges or protuberances, and thus a proper mould will be procured for the covering the seeds, or earthing up plants in a growing crop. And if there is danger of the lands lying too loose and hollow, repeated harrowing, and rolling it with a heavy roller after sowing will furnish a remedy.

Dry sandy soils, such as ought not to be ploughed in ridges should be turned over completely, and be laid and kept level as possible. Such soils, if rendered loose, and laid light by cultivation will be robbed of their fertilizing particles as well by rain as by sunshine. In other words they are liable to suffer by washing, by scorching, and by too much draining. They do not need to be made any lighter, by "feather edged ploughing" or setting the furrow slices edgewise, being too light under ordinary cultivation. It is therefore "a great advantage to such soils to fold sheep, or to consume the crops of turnips upon the ground where they are raised.

* See *Husbandry of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 229, and vol. xi. Appendix, p. 26.

These practices greatly contribute to the improvement of such soils, not only by the dung and urine thus deposited, but by the *consolidation and firmness of texture* which the treading of sheep occasions."*

On the whole, although it would not be possible to give general rules not liable to many exceptions, on the shape and position of the furrow slice, which should be cut and disposed of according to the views of the cultivator, the nature of the ground, the proposed crop, &c. we are inclined to believe that Sir John Sinclair's maxim will apply to most of our New-England uplands. That eminent agriculturist says that "the point which ought to be referred to, when determining between the merits of different specimens of ploughing is the angle of 45 degrees." That is, other things being equal, the nearer the furrow slice comes to forming an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon, the more perfect the specimen of ploughing. But another maxim of the same writer is equally worthy of attention. "Dry soils being deficient in moisture ought to be tilled flat, as any sort of drainings which the furrows might afford would be prejudicial rather than advantageous. In Kent, dry land is left as level as if it were dug with a spade. The moisture is thus equally diffused and retained under the surface of the earth."

* *Code of Agriculture.*

MAKING CIDER.

Although we have heretofore, with the aid of our correspondents, given pretty copious dissertations on the subject of manufacturing cider, we confess that the following article, copied from the Portsmouth Journal of the 11th ult. has furnished a new idea on this subject which we believe may be useful.

"Cider.—Your casks must be clean and in every respect well prepared to receive the liquor. On the evening of the day you make your cider, place it in your cellar. Take one quarter of a pound of isinglass, (made of hake sounds) and put it in two quarts of cider—place it by the fire, and let it simmer and dissolve. Then put it into your hoghead of cider, well secured from air, except a small vent hole, and your cider will be perfectly clear and remain sweet and good for years. For a barrel, let there be used two ounces."

The following remarks in Sir Humphrey Davy's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry will explain the reason on which this process may be founded.

"Fabroni has shewn that the *gluten* in must is essential to fermentation; and that chemist has made saccharine matter ferment by adding to its solution in water, common vegetable *gluten* and tartaric acid." The acid is supplied by the fruit, but the gluten may be obtained perhaps to most advantage from the isinglass. Thomas Cooper, M. D. of New Jersey has recommended the use of *calves feet jelly* as a substitute for isinglass. If, however, gluten is used either in the shape of isinglass or calves feet jelly, you should think it might be best to omit the ar-

cation of the alcohol as recommended in page 33, vol. ii. of the New England Farmer; or at least not to add the alcohol or spirit of any kind, till after the cider had done working, or the vinous fermentation was completed. Gluten is not soluble in alcohol, and we apprehend that its addition in any considerable quantity to must or new cider which holds gluten in solution would cause the latter to fall down, or be precipitated as chemists express it, before it had produced its desired effect in promoting the vinous fermentation. Of this, however, we are not certain, (as the alcohol would bear but a small proportion to the quantity of the liquid) and, perhaps experiments alone can decide the question.

AN ADDRESS

*Delivered before the Gracian (N. H.) Agricultural Society, at their Annual Meeting, October, 1822.
By Thomas Whipple, Jr. Esq.*

Mr. President,

Gentlemen of the Society, and Fellow Citizens,

In my attempt to address you on this occasion, I feel no inconsiderable degree of diffidence and want of confidence in myself, to do justice to a subject which is in itself highly important to the well being of our community; but every member of the community ought to exert himself to aid the whole, and however defective may be his labors, yet he ought to submit them, subject to the better judgment of those who may have more time or leisure to contribute to the fund of general knowledge.

Agriculture in its general sense, comprehends a knowledge of the nature of the soils, with which we meet, on and near the surface of the earth; the methods of correcting those which are unfavorable to the production of useful vegetables; the improvement of such as are deteriorated by our cropping; such implements as are fittest for facilitating the operations of the husbandman; the means and powers best adapted to such purposes; the cattle and live stock most profitable to man whether for labor or more immediate use as food; the grasses, grains, roots and pulse most beneficial to him, and the minor subjects connected with this important science. The objects of agriculture, must then be, of primary import to man, and his condition will be found more or less meliorated, according to his greater or less progress in the science of husbandry.

One of the greatest concerns, of every wise people, and enlightened government, must then be, the improvement and perfection of the husbandry of the country, which they inhabit, or over which it may exercise control.

Of all the arts, (says the learned Vattel) tillage or agriculture is doubtless the most useful and necessary, as being the source, whence the nation derives its subsistence. The cultivation of the soil, causes it to produce an infinite increase; it forms the surest resource and the most solid fund of riches and commerce, for a nation that enjoys a happy climate. This object then deserves the utmost attention of the government and people. The sovereign ought to neglect no means of rendering the land under his jurisdiction as well cultivated as possible.

It would be useless to multiply arguments and authorities, to satisfy ourselves, of what has been admitted by the reflecting of almost all countries and ages of the world.

If improvement in agricultural science, is important and necessary to the well being and happiness of other nations, it is peculiarly interesting to the people of the United States.

The American farmer pursues his occupation under circumstances of peculiar felicity. His tenures being allodial or fee simple, he is enabled to enjoy the utmost avails of his labor, to provide for his ease and comfort, and to transmit to his posterity, free from any prejudicial restraints, whatever of his property may remain at his decease.

Nor are the agriculturalists of the United States, (more especially those of New-England) considered as a degraded class of society; but the manners and habits of thinking in the United States, have remedied the abuse, of which Vattel so justly complains, as injurious to agriculture, at the period in which he wrote. "Another abuse (says he) injurious to agriculture, is the contempt cast upon the husbandman. The trades-man in cities, even the most servile mechanics, the idle citizen, consider him that cultivates the earth, with a disdainful eye; they humble and discourage him. They dare despise a profession that feeds the human race, the natural employment of man. A little insignificant haberdasher, a tailor, places far beneath him, the beloved employment of the first consuls and dictators of Rome."

If at the present day, a vestige of feeling remains, in any class of community, were it to be expressed, he who should utter the sentiment, would rather be considered as a suitable inmate for a lunatic asylum, than fit for rational society.

An art so necessary, useful and beneficial, as is that of agriculture, it should seem, that all would wish and conspire to improve. But how shall the husbandmen, effect their desirable object? It may be replied, that in this, as in every other department of knowledge, system will be found to be, an indispensable auxiliary. ARISTOTEL'S method is the best, was the saying of one of the seven wise men of Greece; and it will be found as applicable to any attempts, to improve agricultural knowledge, as, to all the other arts and sciences. So long as the farmer shall be confined to his own limited experience, and possess himself of no other materials for knowledge in his art, than the detached and scattered facts, which he may casually derive, from the experience of his more immediate neighbors, so long, he will make but little progress, in improving himself in the art of husbandry. Measures should be adopted by the agricultural community, to embody the experience and improvements, of other nations, inhabiting countries similar to our own, in soil and climate; to collect and preserve the valuable facts, observations and discoveries in agricultural knowledge, which are scattered over the surface of our extensive territory, and which are to be found in documents not accessible to the great mass of our farmers, to acquire correct topographical knowledge of the counties within our own state; the state of property therein, farm buildings, mode of occupation, implements, fences, arable land, grass, orchards, plantations, draining and other improvements, live stock, rural economy, the defects which exist in the present system of management, and the most probable and least expensive means of remedying them.

Our soils should receive particular attention. It must occur to every one, that different varieties of soils, must require different treatment and culture.

The division of soils into clayey, loam, calcareous, sandy, gravelly, peaty or mossy; vegetable earthy soils, as they are found in nature, lays the foundation for improving each, very different principles.

By different combinations of these substances all the intermediate kinds of soils are formed and upon a proper mixture of them, in certain proportions, depends the success of the farm industry. But if the cultivator, understands the nature and properties of the soil subjected to his culture, how will he be able to make the admixtures, which may improve it?

If calcareous, argillaceous or silicious matter, predominate in any given soil, so as to render vegetation feeble, an addition of great quantities of either of these kinds of earth would increase the cause of unproductiveness. A more intimate and scientific knowledge of the nature of our soils, must then be necessary, to successful cultivation of them.

I am aware, that long settled habits of thinking, on agricultural subjects, will lead many to the conclusion, that common observation will supply every defect, and remedy every error in the culture of our soils. But, does not common observation evince, that no inconsiderable portion of our farmers are rather declining in their circumstances, and becoming less and less able to produce sufficient supplies of agricultural products, to afford ease and plenty, in the domestic circle? Hence, frequent emigration in quest of a better country: or what is worse many are discouraged by bad crops, cease to exert, and sit down in despair, consoling themselves with the fallacious saying, that "the hired laborer, fares no better than the idler." Should we do well to substitute the saying of an ancient writer on agriculture, "it is not the quantity of labor, but the skillful application of which produces plenty?"

There has heretofore been less necessity for a scientific investigation of the constituent principles of our soils, because, when our lands were first reduced from a state of nature, they were covered with the rich vegetable matter produced by the successive layers of leaves; other vegetable matter, annually decomposed upon their surface; but successive cropping, exhausted this rich source of supply to the farmer, and brought him in contact with the primitive ingredients of the soil which he is to cultivate, and from which, he must not only derive his food, but his wealth.

This impoverished state of our soils is a great source of disquietude, and the promoter of the spirit of emigration. But, does it become an enlightened people, like the hordes of the north of Europe, first to exhaust their means of subsistence, and then migrate in quest of other provinces, that they may devour also, the productions of the earth, destined by the beneficent Creator for the support of other families and mankind?

It is important (says Seybert in his statistics) to consider what will be the effects of migrations on the agriculture of the Atlantic States. Many valuable farms originally productive have been abandoned after they were exhausted and made barren from constant culti-

on and no application of the means to restore their lost fertility. If migration be continued under these circumstances some districts will reappear exhibit all the features and poverty of a desert, and extensive tracts of valuable land will be a waste to the injury of our agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

If our country is not to be left waste, and incapable of sustaining a rapidly increasing population, means must be adopted to restore our lands to their original productiveness.

I have made these general observations upon the nature and objects of agriculture, its importance to mankind, its tendency to improve the condition of society, the propriety and necessity of placing it in the most respectable and honorable place among the arts, of aiding it by means of scientific knowledge, and the fallacy of some of the prevailing ideas respecting it. I might estimate the importance of zealous and systematic efforts to improve it.

Although individual exertions may do much, the improvement of agricultural knowledge, neither individual exertions, however well aided, or well directed, have been found sufficient, to advance the interests of husbandry with any effect.

A cursory view, of the agricultural history of Great Britain, will convince us of this fact. We are induced to wonder, that among a people, and under a government, where the arts and sciences have been patronized with a munificence liberality, creditable to the government, frequently oppressive to the people, no regular system, for the improvement of the agriculture of the country, should have been adopted until as late as 1793.

According to their best historians, the agriculture was at a low ebb until the 14th century, at which time, it began to be practised in the middle and northern parts of England. It seems however, not to have been cultivated in science, until the latter end of the 16th century; at which time, Fitz Herbert published his first work, entitled "the book of husbandry" from this period, to the time of the Commonwealth under Cromwell, small advances were made; when Sir Hugh Platt, discovered the method to use a variety of manures, for fertilizing and recovery of exhausted soils. At the time of the restoration, agriculture appeared to have been much neglected, until Evelyn and Tull, excited the attention of the nation to its importance and utility. After their death up to the year 1790, many valuable improvements, were made in the practice, and several eminent writers, rendered important services, by enlightening the minds of their countrymen and inducing emulation among them. About the year 1790, Sir John Sinclair, who distinguished for his genuine patriotic philanthropy, conceived the idea of a national board of agriculture; and in the year 1793, after the efforts of its utility were removed, and the delay attending all novel attempts at improvements were overcome, the charter of this noble institution was granted. To this society Dr. Gregory, we are indebted for 80 volumes of the most useful agricultural knowledge. A work comprising so many important objects of the science of agriculture, cannot fail of producing national benefits, greater perhaps than have been derived from any other political institution of modern times. By pursuing such a

plan for a few years, and publishing to the world such communications, under some systematic arrangement, we may expect, that agriculture will become the best understood and the most accessible of any art, in the whole circle of human acquirement. We have in this short epitome of the agricultural history of England much to excite surprise, much to avoid, and much to imitate.

We are surprised, that among a people whose words antedate the christian era, who so early that epoch, had intercourse with the Romans, the most civilized and most advanced in arts and sciences of any people of the earth; who passed through many revolutions in the state of their society, and had intercourse with so many neighboring nations, who excelled in the spirit of chivalry and retained an ardent desire for freedom, and who frequently suffered extreme distress from famine, and almost continual difficulties from short crops, should have neglected their agricultural interests, until as late as the 14th century, and after that period should have left them to be advanced by individual exertion alone, until the year 1792.

We ought to avoid the apathy which seems to have prevailed among this people respecting agriculture; but we ought to admire and imitate the zeal with which when once the powerful machinery of the national board of agriculture was put in motion, they seconded every revolution and accelerated its velocity, until several million acres of land which had before been waste and considered unproductive were reduced to a state of high improvement and almost every field in the kingdom grew green and luxuriant under its influence, as if new and fertilizing dews had been sent down from heaven to bless and cheer the efforts of the husbandman. The history of our own agriculture will equally convince us that individual exertion is incapable of producing that improvement in agricultural knowledge which its importance demands.

It will be unnecessary however to enter into details where a subject is so well known and time will permit the mention of a few facts only. Prior to the introduction of systematic efforts, by means of agricultural societies, to improve our husbandry, the whole agricultural products of the United States, were estimated at only about \$200,000,000. In 1817, a short time after the system for improvement was introduced and before it had time to extend and perfect itself and to produce the beneficial results which may hereafter be expected from it if persevered in, our agricultural products, were estimated at \$162,534,000. He who has travelled in those sections of our country where these institutions have overcome the difficulties incident to their first formation and are now in the full tide of successful experiment, will ask no other or better evidence of the superiority of united, over individual exertions for the improvement of the agriculture of a people—his conviction is involuntary and perfect.

The several agricultural societies within this state have been recently united by the intervention of a board of agriculture and the foundation laid for a systematic plan of improvement. By the agency of this board, the farmer will be enabled to receive a compend of useful information respecting the art of husbandry, and will be relieved from the labor necessarily required to make him acquainted with the more

voluminous and less condensed works on the subject of agriculture.

The County Societies will annually contribute to increase the fund of knowledge and hasten the work and excite the spirit of improvement and emulation.

We have to lament that the difficulties and obstacles incident to the formation and successful operations of such institutions have not been entirely overcome. It was to have been expected that upon the first advances of the government in the grant of the charter and a fund for premiums to excite emulation, every respectable farmer within the county would have hailed the event with joy and readily tendered his exertions to accelerate the progress of agricultural improvement.

With a population of 8653 engaged in agriculture according to the last census, we regret to find only the number of 139 enrolled as members of the Grafton Agricultural Society of which number 25 are professional men and a number of others engaged principally in trade. Doubt seems to have supplanted confidence and exertion and by many indications, we have reason to apprehend that too many of our legislators have drank deeply at this destructive fountain.

We cannot, however, suffer ourselves to indulge the belief, that the representatives of an enlightened community, jealous of their liberties and lynx eyed with respect to their interests, will be permitted (if they should be so disposed) to abandon one of the most important interests of the state, and suffer the exertions to improve our agriculture, to droop and expire for want of judicious and timely aid. They cannot be permitted nor is it to be believed, that they will be disposed to forget or neglect that true, just saying of Vattel, "The sovereign ought to neglect no means to render the land under his jurisdiction as well cultivated as possible."

But I have already taxed your patience too long and must rely upon your candor to palliate errors. It is not unfrequently more judicious to call into action the powers and means already possessed, than to win theories which may prove of no practical importance.

Curious and simple manner of keeping Apricots, Peaches, Plums, &c. fresh all the year. By M. Lemery.

Beat well up together equal quantities of honey and spring water; pour it into an earthen vessel, put in the fruits all freshly gathered and cover them up quite close. When the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it is fit for immediate use.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Substitute for White Lead.—Take the best Rhode Island lime, and slake with the smallest possible quantity of water: as soon as it is cool, add to it buttermilk (strained so as to free it from the butter,) in such proportion as will make it as thick as common white-wash be careful that it is free from lumps.—To be applied with a white-wash brush.

Substitute for Champagne Wine.—A very excellent substitute for Champagne wine is said to be made from the juice of unripe gooseberries with a (large) quantity of sugar, sufficient to render it sweet.

HANCOCK CATTLE SHOW.

Belfast, October 29, 1823.—The first annual Cattle Show, and Agricultural and Manufacturing Exhibition of the Society, for the County of Hancock, was held at Bucksport on Wednesday the 22d instant.

The several Committees, owing to the want of time, reported verbally. Official reports will be made hereafter, and published, if they should be found on examination to vary essentially from the statement which follows.—

The day being rainy, particularly in the morning, was very inauspicious to the Exhibition. Our section of the country having suffered much the past season by an unprecedented drought, great expectations were not indulged with regard to vegetable productions or agricultural experiments. The premiums offered by the Society were neither large or numerous. The show being a novelty in this county, many preferred being spectators at the meeting, rather than competitors for the premiums. Besides the prejudices of practical Farmers, and their attachment to ancient customs, are great obstacles to improvement in the science of Agriculture. Taking these difficulties and other local disadvantages into view, the Exhibition was as well attended and the Show was as respectable as its most sanguine friends ever anticipated.

In the morning the following Committees were chosen, and performed during the day the duties assigned them respectively, viz.

Committee on Stock.—Samuel M. Pond, Josiah Hook, Jr. and Daniel Spafford.

On working Cattle.—Leonard Jarvis, Joseph Lee and John Lee.

On Horses.—John N. Swazey, Benjamin Hook and Solomon Skinner.

On Vegetable Productions.—Hezekiah Rowell, Edward S. Jarvis and Thomas Adams.

On Discretionary Premiums.—Caleb B. Hall, Leonard Jarvis and Samuel Little.

M. S. Judkins was chosen Treasurer *pro tem*. The following Premiums were awarded by the Committees, and approved by the Trustees, viz.

- | | |
|--|------|
| To Col. John Black, of Ellsworth, for the best Bull, the Society's full premium. | \$10 |
| To John Pierce, of Prospect, for a pair of Working Cattle, a premium of | 5 |
| To Sewall Lake, of Bucksport, for ditto, | 3 |
| To Henry Little and others for the best Stud Horse, (the Rising Sun) the full premium, | 15 |
| To Daniel Edwards, of Brooks, for the next best (The Young Kentuckian) | 5 |
| To Enoch Page, of Bucksport, for a specimen of Italian Summer Rye, | 2 |
| To Benjamin Smith, of Surry, and William Page, of Frankfort, jointly, for the greatest quantity of wheat raised on an acre—to each, a premium of five dollars, | 10 |
| To Leonard Jarvis, of Ellsworth, for a specimen of cheese exhibited by him, | 3 |
| [This premium with one fourth of the sum awarded to the "Rising Sun" was returned by Mr. Jarvis to the Society.] | |
| To Gilbert Van Emburg, of Barncot-island, for the best Butter | \$5 |

We will proceed to hazard a few remarks on the animals and other articles exhibited. Col. Black's Bull was a very fine animal—large, exceedingly well formed, and of perfect points.—The owner not being present, we have been unable to obtain any accurate account of him. His pedigree, &c. will be furnished hereafter, and published.

The Horse *Rising Sun*, owned by Col. Little and others, is a valuable acquisition to this coun-

ty—not much noticed heretofore, for an excellent breed of horses. *Lightfoot* would not have been an inappropriate name for this fine horse—his gait and general appearance obtained great applause.

The young *Kentuckian* is a remarkably fine animal, only three years old—he possesses most of the points of a good horse.

An iron grey Horse, from Ligonja, in the county of Kennebec, was offered for exhibition.

We were very much pleased with his appearance. It is a favorite color among connoisseurs both for the carriage and the saddle. We understand this horse is to be kept a part of the time next season in this county.

In the trial of strength between the working cattle owned by Mr. Pierce and Mr. Lake, very considerable interest was excited. Against Mr. Lake's cattle there was at first no competition, and as the former were entered irregularly, discretionary premiums only were awarded to both claimants. The trial was made by drawing a swamp pine mast, cut last winter, which has remained with its bark on. The stick was fifty-five feet long, and seventeen inches mean diameter. It was drawn over uneven ground, with a chain attached to the top end. It was moved by both teams but the greatest distance by Mr. Pierce's oxen. It is to be observed however, that his cattle were shod while the others were not—besides the bark was considerably rubbed off by the first trial—both yoke exhibited great docility and were well trained. Those owned by Mr. Pierce were in the best order for working cattle, and their form more perfect than the others. We would recommend a Ploughing Match for another year.

Some swine of an improved breed were exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Blood and Mr. Lake. That of Mr. Blood's was a cross of the Chinese and Newbury whites. This kind fatten very easily. It has been much approved by Gen. Dearborn and others.

The specimen of Italian Summer Rye, cultivated and exhibited by Mr. Enoch Page, bids fair to be a valuable acquisition to our farmers. Our first object should be to render ourselves independent in the article of bread stuffs—and while it occurs to us, we will suggest, that in the cultivation of wheat, except in virgin soils, or crops from new lands, the use of Lime in considerable quantity, ploughed in as manure, will, we think, be found indispensable, particularly in stiff clayey soils. This Italian rye is much larger and whiter than the ordinary rye of the country—sixteen quarts of it were distributed by sale for cultivation. A further account of this article may be expected next year.

Some yearling native Bulls were exhibited by John Thurston of Sedgwick, and Benj. Doane of Bucksport.

The Butter exhibited by Mr. Van Emburg was very fine, and sold at auction for thirty one cents per pound. It will be seen by his account, which is herewith submitted, that his process for making it is essentially different from the common mode.—Having used this butter for some time, and knowing it to be of a superior quality, we can with confidence recommend his process to our dairy women—they will to be sure find it attended with some extra trouble, but the butter thus made will also be of enhanced value.

For the best managed Farm in the County,

and for experiments on Burnt Clay, Lime, and Plaster of Paris for manures, as also of various other articles, there were this year no application for the Society's premium. It is to be hoped in future our good farmers will volunteer in cause where failure is no disgrace, but the highest honor attends success. The encouragement of rural industry, by rewarding distinguished instances of agricultural experiments and improvements with a premium, is well worthy of attention, and although difficulties may exist with regard to its execution, the object should not be relinquished without some energetic attempt to accomplish it. The field of improvement is large, and the laborers are few—we have taken the first step—the step of all others the most difficult—our confidence of success is increased and our zeal is unabated. It will be recollected that our funds depend entirely upon annual subscriptions, and we hope this suggestion alone will induce the great body of yeomanry of this county to enrol their names among the list members. Wherever agricultural societies have been formed on liberal principles, great improvements in that science have been the invariable result. By them a spirit of emulation is kindled, which added to a love of gain, produces the greatest exertion. So far as it has been practicable to ascertain the views of the members of the Hancock Society, no spirit of despondency prevails, but on the contrary, a unanimous design to continue the annual shows in some part of the county. It has been suggested that the town of Belfast, would be a suitable and convenient place for the next exhibition.

It is desirable on many accounts that those who excel in Domestic and Household Manufactures should exhibit the fruits of industry and ingenuity at these Annual Shows—they serve as models to others; excite a spirit of emulation and add considerably, by their variety, to the pleasures of the day. The manufacturer of satinetts, cassimere, and woollen cloth—the maker of carpeting, flannel, cotton and woollen hose, gloves, straw bonnets, hearth rugs, &c. would find their own interest consulted by sending these articles forward, as after the exhibition should they fail of obtaining a premium, they can be offered for sale at auction, free of expense, when they would generally command high prices in Cash. We particularly entreat our fair friends in this way to encourage our humble efforts another year.

The Address delivered by Samuel M. Pond Esq. was a sensible and judicious performance—abounding with useful remarks to the practical Farmer. We can only regret that the usual limits of an address of this kind did not permit him to touch upon a greater variety of topics, which doubtless occurred to his view while writing it. We understand the address is to be published, and it is to be hoped will be read by every practical Farmer in the county.

Mr. Van Emburg's direction for making Premium Butter.

The first object of the dairy woman is to keep every article used in the manufacture of Butter perfectly sweet and clean. Tin is to be preferred for pails and pans. These are to be scalded daily, and dried in the sun or by the fire.—In milking great caution is to be observed that no foreign ingredient gets into the pail.—Take the milk from the cows over night, after strain-

keep it perfectly cool, so that in the warm-weather it may not sour. On the morning milking, add the morning milk to that of the preceding night, without any additional heat—standing awhile, as soon as the milk appears to begin to change, churn it. In summer change generally takes place about ten o'clock; in cold weather it requires to be kept longer for this purpose, say to spring and autumn, the milk of the first mess may be kept till day following, and then it requires the addition of warm water to the milk, to bring it to proper temperature for churning. But in case is the milk to be heated except in the summer before described. Where the cows do not daily come to the salt water, a quantity of brown or fine salt is to be added to the milk before churning. The precise time for churning is to be carefully watched, and at the first indication of change [or sourness] let it be immediately churned in the usual mode. The churn should be furnished with a plug at the bottom, when the butter is well come, the butter is to be drawn off by taking out the plug—water of about half the original quantity of milk is to be poured into the churn, and the churning resumed and continued until the butter is entirely separated from the milk, which may be easily learnt by practice and observation. The butter is then to be taken out with a wooden ladle, and fine blown salt worked into it with the ladle—let it stand an hour, then poured over again in the same manner—the operation is to be repeated at the interval of an hour, two or three times, always with the use of a ladle, until the salt is thoroughly combined with the butter. It is then in a suitable state for moulding, or to be put down in stone pots or earthen kegs.

The pots or kegs being well scalded, a strong brine is then to be made of salt and saltpetre, having well strained the pots or kegs are to be set on the sides therewith, and fine clean salt sprinkled on as much as it will adhere—the butter is then to be well packed down and completely filled up by pouring on the top the brine of the pickle. The salt upon the side of the vessel prevents the butter from adhering to the bottom, and permits the pickle freely to pass to the bottom. The butter-milk thus made is of increased quantity and value from that of the ordinary mode, both for use in the family of the farmer, and the residue for feeding swine.

GILBERT VAN EMBERG.

Maroon Island, Oct. 1823.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EDITOR—If you think the following, or any part of it, worth publishing, you have it at my disposal.

It is well known that a great portion of the land in New England, and especially that which has not been cleared many years, is more or less obstructed with stumps, which are great obstacles to cultivating and improving it, besides a considerable waste of land. It is true that most kinds of hard wood stumps will in a short time decay; it may, therefore, be more the farmer's interest to let them perish of their own accord; but pine, that has arrived at maturity before being chopped, will remain sound and unimpaired for twenty years, and, in many instances, have been known to last fifty years. Therefore, stands the cultivator in hand to

rid himself of these intruders at the least expense. The common method of getting them up has been to dig round, cut off the large roots, then hitch four or five yokes of oxen and draw them up by main force, which is attended with an expense that the commonalty of farmers can ill afford. There have, however, been machines constructed which extract them at much less cost than digging, but which cannot be done short of ten or twelve dollars per acre. These objections to clearing land from stumps, are in a measure obviated by the following simple mode of preparing and burning: That is, have the stumps in the spring of the year dug round to the depth of six or eight inches with a common stub hoe, or what is better, an old adze, such as carpenters use; (a man in one day can dig two acres.) Let them remain to dry till a convenient time after haying; then split off a little of the outside of the stumps and kindle fires under the principal roots and carefully cover them with earth. In this way the fire will work under the body of the stump, and burn out a cavity. If it does not completely consume the stump, it is left in a condition for drying more speedily. Firing should be repeated as often as convenience and dry weather will permit, and in two, or at most, three years the stumps will be completely exterminated at less than one fourth the cost laid out in the ordinary way of clearing.

It may, however, be better policy, on some farms destitute of fencing stuff, to dig up the stumps in preference to burning stumps, as it is exceeded by no other wooden fence, for long standing and durability, when put to that use; and it is peculiarly adapted to stopping sheep without the addition of paling, which is necessary either on log fence or stone wall. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ICE HOUSES—WITH ICE CLOSETS ATTACHED.

Highland, 24 October, 1820.

DEAR SIR—I herewith hand you a sketch of my ice closet attached to my ice house, which I recently described to you cursorily, and of which you requested a more minute description. Having tested its value, I can with truth declare it to be a most valuable appendage.—The citizen and farmer may both enjoy its comforts—the latter more particularly, will soon know its value, where he is deprived of the benefits of a good spring. The greatest importance, however, attached to its use, I conceive to be the preservation of fresh meats, which I have kept for three weeks, as sound and wholesome, as the day it was placed in the closet, being entirely free from the musty and clammy flavour which it is apt to partake of, when confined in the customary way on the top of the ice. The only danger I apprehended, was the fear of losing my ice sooner in the season, from the closet drawing its quantum of cold atmosphere from the ice; I am happy to find, however, that my house still contains a body of ice, although it was little more than half filled, and (from my absence,) very imperfectly rammed. The size of my house is twelve feet square, and in depth to the floor, there being a space of one foot underneath, sloped to the centre where there is a well of two feet, to receive any water which may pass from the ice. The closet is four feet in width, which affords

sufficient room for a private family—to enlarge it, would be drawing too largely from the ice which might occasion it to melt more rapidly. If it should be required of larger dimensions, (particularly for butchers to whom it will be invaluable,) I would advise that the house be enlarged in proportion. The pit is dug about three feet wider at top than bottom, the house being built perpendicular, (of logs or plank, mine is the former,) will leave a cavity eighteen inches wide at top, round the house, in which straw is to be closely crammed; this, with a layer of straw at bottom and straw mats laid over the top of the ice, will be quite sufficient for its preservation. The partition is made of the same materials the house is built of, observing not to join it too close, leaving the slightest opening so as to admit the escape of cold atmosphere into the closet, the top of which to be tightly closed up. The communication to the closet must be by a descent from one end of it to a door, to be cut immediately under the plate of the house, and from thence by a small flight of steps to the bottom of the closet, which is to be on a line with the bottom of the ice room, the top of the steps on the side to be secured by a sloping door; the lower door of the closet to be made only large enough to admit one person at a time, both tight, and to be opened as seldom as possible. The roof ought to project wide enough over the pit to secure it from the weather; where the ground is tenacious, I conceive it unnecessary to wall up the pit, but when this is not the case it will be the most prudent to do so.—I have been, I think, unnecessarily particular in the description, and if you agree with me, you can make use of such parts of it as may be thought requisite.

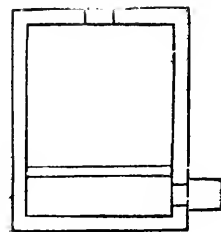
I have added also a ground and elevated view of the interior of the house, as it may serve to elucidate some parts of this hasty sketch.

I am yours,

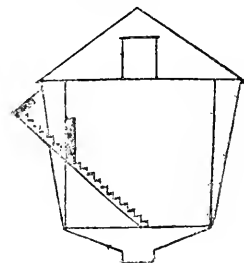
Very respectfully,

J. S. WILLIAMS.

Ground View.



Elevated View.



FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR.—As your paper is almost exclusively devoted to the subject of agriculture, I beg leave to submit, through the medium of it, a few observations upon a subject which though long since introduced, and by some few claimed some small share of attention, is, perhaps, susceptible of as much improvement as any one branch of agriculture.—I allude to the subject of cutting hay, straw, &c. for fodder and other uses.

In the first place it is evident beyond a doubt that a great saving may be made by cutting hay—as by this means it is more generally mixed together—i. e. the best locks with the poorest—the heads, seed, leaves, stalks, &c. become a general mixture—so, that the animal cannot select the best locks, and tread the remainder under foot; as is frequently the case; especially when you would keep them full of feed and in high flesh. And as no farmer can avoid having different qualities of hay, he can cut a small quantity of good, with some of his poorer, indifferent quality, and thus mixed it will be as readily eaten as the best without cutting—or even take washed hay with a trifle of brine sprinkled upon it, or when it is to be had a small quantity of salt hay cut with it; and it is equal to, and will go as far as the average quality of hay fed in the common way. And if hay is scarce, as is often the case, add a portion of cut straw with the best quality of hay and when well mixed together it will go much farther by the addition of the straw.

I think that no one of any experience or observation, in feeding stock will attempt to deny these facts and that these alone would at least warrant the expense of the experiment. But notwithstanding the evident importance of what has been said respecting hay, it is still more evident that with the article of straw still greater savings and improvements may be made. In the first place it is universally admitted that cut straw mixed with meal or provender is an excellent substitute for hay, and in many cases supersedes the use of hay to those who have their fodder to buy, because the same expended for grain and straw (as the prices of hay and grain usually are) will go farther than it would if expended for hay—and prove better to those that raise their fodder, because more can be raised with the same expense.

But besides the utility of using it for fodder, it may be used with much more profit for manure by cutting it than it can without—for instead of throwing it, in large quantities, into the yard, as is usually the case, to undergo a decomposition by being exposed to the wet and dry weather through the summer season thereby losing one half or more of its real worth, which is carried away in the atmosphere to enrich the distant hills and mountains. I say instead of this, cut the straw fine and strew it liberally into your stables—it affords a soft and agreeable bed for your cattle which is very necessary in cold weather; it also absorbs and retains all the valuable moisture of stall and droppings of the cattle and prevents it from freezing in large and troublesome heaps to the floor, and is easily shovelled out and mixed with the stable manure and no doubt adds to the value of the manure exclusive of the addition of the straw and is much more fit for use in the spring by reason of its fineness and capable of being more equally

spread and mixed with the soil, besides being doubled in quantity and quality by the addition of straw; or if more is raised than can be disposed of in this way supply your hog-sties with it; or even if thrown into the yard, it abundantly pays the expense of cutting; for by sprinkling a small quantity of brine upon it, your cattle will eat more of it, than they would if it were whole; and the surplus is ready in the spring to be applied as manure; but if thrown out whole it is almost impossible to take it from the yard or spread it upon the land on account of its tough and entangled state.

It may also be used with great advantage by sowing it at broad casts over the fields either in grass or ploughing lands, the latter of which is preferable. It has a valuable effect, as by spreading it even and by ploughing it in, it mixes evenly with the soil and renders it light and fertile.

It furnishes an excellent manure for potatoes;—put a half peck, or more, of cut straw to a hill and your crop will be greatly increased and the land improved for the next crop in consequence of it.

That straw is worth five or ten times more for manure by being applied before rotted is evident beyond a doubt from the fact that stubble when turned in immediately after reaping, will not only support a long succession of crops, but will actually improve the soil. But when it is suffered to remain standing six or eight weeks, it is well known that it is much lessened in value and that a short course of such practice will unfit the land for cultivation unless sustained from other sources.

Oats in the sheaf may also be cut to great advantage as it is cheaper than threshing and makes more consistent food than oats alone.

The foregoing observations are made with a view to excite a greater attention to this subject. If they have this effect upon the farmer, I shall feel myself amply rewarded for my trouble.—satisfied, as I am, that when he has made a fair and thorough experiment he will no longer adhere to the course pursued, in this respect, by his father and grandfather. A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1823.

THE PRESERVATION OF ICE.

In a preceding page of this day's paper we have given an article, (copied from the American Farmer) on the construction of Ice Houses, which we believe will be found worthy the attention of all who wish to preserve that article, especially in cases where a closet for the preservation of fresh meat is wished to be attached to the premises. We would suggest in addition the convenience and utility of making use of carpenter's or joiner's shavings instead of straw for the preservation of the ice. We are assured by gentlemen of the first intelligence and respectability, who have repeatedly tried the experiment, that shavings are much superior to straw for the purpose of surrounding and covering the ice which you wish to preserve. Ten or twelve tons of ice preserved in shavings have been found to go farther and last longer than three times that quantity, when straw was made use of. It is hardly necessary to add that shavings generally cost nothing but the trouble of their removal, and application, but straw costs something, and is worth something for other purposes.

Those persons who may wish to preserve ice, and are unable or unwilling to be at the expense of constructing ice houses, may, perhaps, derive some advantage from the following extract from an "Address to the Essex Agricultural Society, by Andrew Nichols, Esq." which states a mode of keeping ice in a common cellar; and which we republish from our first volume p. 114, for the benefit of those among our subscribers who may not be in possession of that volume.

"In the middle or one corner of the cellar may be built a bin. Throw down some boards, and cover the bottom with straw; or what is better, the spent bits of tanneries, generally known by the name of tan, sufficient quantity to leave it a foot in thickness under the common pressure. In the month of February, March, go to the most convenient pond of fresh water and obtain a sufficient quantity of ice, cutting or sawing it up in blocks as large as can be conveniently handled, and pile it up as compactly as possible in the bin, leaving a space of one foot or more all around it; fill this space, and cover the whole with tan straw, [or shavings] and the ice, unless the cellar is uncommonly open will keep the whole summer. Ten men, and one pair of oxen, will perform all the labour necessary to lay in such a store of ice in one day. Around this ice let the pans of milk be set, and place the pots of cream and butter upon it. Place two or three pounds of ice in each box when the butter is sent to market."

MR. FESSENDEN.—Having prepared for the Trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society a list of 10 Towns in this state which received premiums at our late Brighton Show, I was directed by them to publish in your next "Farmer"—it will prove to our country friends, that although our funds are derived wholly from subscriptions in Boston and its immediate vicinity yet a very trifling part of the premiums are awarded near our "Head Quarters" but are diffused very generally through the state.—It is also to be recollected that a large additional sum is yet to be awarded in December for Agricultural Experiments and Crops, which will principally go to the interior towns.

Those persons to whom premiums were awarded at the late show and have not received them, are requested to call on the Treasurer for the same and to be in mind that if not called for within six months, they will be forfeited and abandoned to the use of our Society.

JOHN PRINCE, T. Assr.
of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

LIST OF TOWNS WHICH RECEIVED PREMIUMS.

Sutton, - - -	\$119	Worcester, - - -	\$1
New-Braintree, - -	91	Pittsfield, - - -	3
Roxbury, - - -	81	Hingham, - - -	1
Charlestown, - - -	75	Sturbridge, - - -	1
Northampton, - -	67	Chelmsford, - - -	1
Concord, - - -	46	Sherburne, - - -	1
East Sudbury, - -	32	Waltham, - - -	1
Petersham, - - -	30	Grafton, - - -	1
Brighton, - - -	30	Medway, - - -	1
Brookline, - - -	27	Norton, - - -	1
Boston, - - -	26	Canton, - - -	4
Adams, - - -	25	Medfield, - - -	1
Bellingham, - - -	25	Beverly, - - -	3
South Boston, - -	25	Tewksbury, - - -	3
Newton, - - -	20	Foxborough, - - -	3
Charlton, - - -	20	Quincy, - - -	3
Sterling, - - -	18	Dorchester, - - -	3
Westminster, - -	15	Lincoln, - - -	3
Groton, - - -	15	Shrewsbury, - - -	2
Weston, - - -	15	Mansfield, - - -	2
Oxford, - - -	15	Cambridge, - - -	2
Framingham, - -	15	Leicester, - - -	2
Watertown, - - -	12	Dedham, - - -	2
Templeton, - - -	12	West-Boylston, - -	2
Hopkinton, - - -	11	Springfield, Vt. -	20
Dudley, - - -	10	Brunswick, Me. -	20
Dracut, - - -	10		
Newburyport, - -	10		

N. B. It is requested of Printers of Newspapers in Massachusetts to republish the above.

FOREIGN.

Capture of Cadix.—The report of the capture of Cadix is confirmed. Capt. Davis arrived at New York on the 10th inst. from Gibraltar, which last mentioned place fell on the 5th October. He states that the rejection continued for two days along the coast, and that French vessels at Gibraltar fired and displayed the red and Spanish flags in union.

Greeks.—Great efforts are making to induce the nations to interfere in behalf of the Greeks in their national struggle against Turkish oppression, and said that the prospect is promising—that the aid will not be ineffectual. A deputation sent by London Greek Committee to the Morea, had received, and made a most favorable report, and were in train to excite powerful and generous emotions on the part of the British in behalf of the efforts of a renowned nation struggling to be emancipated from the most merciless despotism that ever degraded the human race.

Vera Cruz.—This place has been bombarded several times the 25th ult. From 12 to 15,000 shot shells have been thrown in the castle from the many houses injured, some torn to pieces, and 100 persons killed. The fire was returned from within shot, shells and grape. The city is shelled, and the governor of the castle has confined Spanish merchants.

Peru.—Former accounts left the Spanish ships in possession of Lima, but they remained only a few days in that place, and evacuated it on the approach of the independent allied army. The Spanish ships, Canteana and Laserna, retreated into Upper Peru with about 14,000 men having previously levied a contribution of \$300,000 on the city, burnt the Mint and other edifices. Generals Santa Cruz, and Suñer, 12,000 men were about to follow. Bolivar, who arrived at Guayaquil, was occupied in sending reinforcements to the independent army.

Spain.—The ship Galathea, Captain Smith, arrived at this port on the 12th inst. and brought English papers to the 11th Oct. giving an account of occurrences at Cadix, during some of the days of the siege. At the last meeting of the Sept. 29, no more than five Deputies could be admitted, and they, after imploring the clemency of the king, declared that he was re-established in the independence of his royal powers. The fate of Cadix is not known. He entered Madrid as a prisoner, on the 24 Oct. and the kisses of the populace. Spain has at length regained the independence of her colonies in South America.

DOMESTIC.

Produce County Show.—One of our agriculturists in the County of Grafton writes to us,—"The Agricultural Society held their annual Exhibition Fair, at Lyme, on Wednesday the 1st inst. It was in general, though not numerous, was of the quality, and the same may be said of the Domestic manufactures. The large concourse of independent practical farmers assembled on the occasion did great delight with the various exhibitions of hay, and particularly with the very able and practical address from Professor Dana. We understand the society have requested a copy for the year, and I sincerely hope the public will speedily be satisfied with its perusal. A regular account of the society's proceedings will soon be communicated in the Patriot.—N. H. Patriot.

Potatoes.—The Fayetteville, N. C. Observer writes that the past season in a garden town, which was one foot in length, 17 inches in circumference, and weighed seven pounds and eight

Beet.—A Blood Beet, raised in Mr. Seymour's garden in Salem, N. Y., weighed 11 lbs. 12 oz. and 25 inches in length, and 22 inches in circumference.

Apples.—An apple was lately picked from a tree in Mr. Walling's farm in Hartford, N. Y. which

weighed 20 1-2 ounces, and measured 14 1-2 inches in circumference. Mr. Joseph Ingalsby of the same town, picked one from a tree in his garden weighing 22 ounces. The Troy Sentinel says that "an apple was brought to our office last week measuring 15 1-4 inches round, and now weighs 21 ounces; when taken from the tree about three weeks since, it weighed 23 ounces. It was raised on a farm situated a few miles from this city, the property of one of our neighbors."

Indian Corn.—Fall Ploughing for Indian Corn is recommended by the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, as a sure preventative against the grub or Cut Worm—and he has published several facts corroborating the same.

Lime Stone.—A large bed of lime stone has been recently discovered in Bedford, N. H. It is believed by those who have examined it, that it will answer all the purposes as cement for building or for manure. [New England Galaxy.

New kind of Manufacture.—A Miss Brengle lately exhibited at Georgetown, N. C. proofs of wonderful skill in the use of Scissors. In a piece of paper an inch square, she cut out the letters that compose the Lord's prayer in a style of elegant typography. Every letter was accurately formed.

The New York Post states upon the faith of information recently received from England, that Mr. Perkins calculates making a trip to the United States, in ten or twelve days, in the new steam ship which he is constructing. This will be a most astonishing step in the science of Navigation—so astonishing from the rapidity of the advance, that a century would seem necessary to make it. The achievement would immortalize the name of Perkins. It would be more famous than the expedition of Jason and the Argonauts. It would be bringing as it were the two continents fifteen hundred miles nearer together. It would communicate intelligence of distant events with a velocity which no man twenty years ago could even have dreamed within the range of possibility. It will form a new era in the world—as great as the discovery of the mariner's compass. The consequences it would produce would baff all calculation. Should it succeed, it will bind a new and never fading wreath, round the brow of our country.—Richmond Compiler.

The whole amount of premiums awarded by the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society at their late exhibition, is \$704—\$78, of which, were awarded to persons living within the bounds of Franklin county—\$141, to persons living in Hampden county—\$45, to persons living in Hampshire county. [Greenfield Gazette.

American Tea.—Mr. Mallet, of Louisiana, has succeeded in raising Hyson Tea from the seed; and has now an extensive bed of the shrubs.

Cabbages.—On Mr. C. Russell's farm, New Bedford, 1200 Cabbages, five of which weighed 122 lbs. were produced on 60 rods of ground. They were planted three feet apart.

Industry.—The following statement of the work bestowed on the Gipsy Bonnet which sold at the late New York fair for \$100, is from Miss Julia Harrison—the maker:—

Eleven days in preparing and cutting the straw—48 days in braiding the same—34 days in sewing the same—120 yards of braid in the hat—258,000 times turned or handed in braiding—236,000 separate stitches in sewing, which is 2400 stitches in each yard—65 rows around the front—7 inches in the front—9 2-7 braids to the inch—13 straws in the braid—2 1-2 yards is a day's work at braiding—4 yards is a day's work at sewing.

Longevity.—On Monday last, (says the Clarendon, N. H. Spectator) Mrs. Elizabeth Parker entered her 100th year. On this occasion the Rev. Mr. Nye preached a sermon to a crowded audience. Mrs. Parker was born in Cheshire, Conn. has been twice married, and has had twelve children, only two of whom are living.

Casualty.—On Monday of last week, Mr. Willard M. Bridges, of Sunderland, having been at work at a napping machine, carried by water, was in the act of hanging up the band to it, when his foot was caught in the band, and he was drawn over the drum and carried round with it several times, before he could be liberated, which so bruised his head and body, that he expired in about three hours.—Ath inst.

Fire.—On the night of the 23d ult. a Woollen Factory, in Cummington, belonging to Darius Ford, of Cummington, Mass. was destroyed by fire. The damage sustained is estimated at about \$3,000.

Salt Works.—In a few years upwards of a million of bushels of Salt will be manufactured in the county of Onondaga, N. Y. the duties on which at 12 1-2 cts. per bushel, will amount to \$125,000 annually, which, with the tolls of the canal, are forever appropriated to the canal debt, and will soon liquidate the whole sum. The gross income in a few years, may be about \$300,000.—Albany Argus.

A Beet raised by D. Stinson, Esq. of Bath, Maine, measured 27 inches in length, was 27 inches round, and weighed without the top nine and a half pounds.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	P. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	142 50
" " " " " " "		137 50	140
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . . .	bbl.	8 00	8 25
" " " " " " "		6 50	
" " " " " " "		5 50	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	1	13
" " " " " " "		1	11
" " " " " " "		14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		7	
CLAY,		8	9
FLAX SEED,	bush	85	88
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	8	
" " " " " " "		7 75	8 00
GRAIN, Rye,	bush	61	
" " " " " " "		55	65
" " " " " " "		67	70
" " " " " " "		37	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort,	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, inspection of 1823		26	30
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS,	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, Navy Mess,	bbl.	12 00	
" " " " " " "		14 50	15 00
" " " " " " "		12 00	
" " " " " " "		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . .	bush	2 00	
" " " " " " "		7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	lb.	58	70
" " " " " " "		37	40
" " " " " " "		42	45
" " " " " " "		35	37
" " " " " " "		32	35
" " " " " " "		50	00
" " " " " " "		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	lb.	7	10
PORK, fresh,		5	7
VEAL,		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	16
" " " " " " "		21	22
EGGS,	doz.	16	18
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	
" " " " " " "		70	75
POTATOES,		30	37
CIDER, liquor, new,	bbl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality, . .	ton.	17 00	20 00

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRY.

Ah! what avail the largest gifts of Heaven
When drooping health and spirits go amiss?
How tasteless then whatever can be given!
Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercise of health! In proof of this,
Behold the wretch, who slugs his life away,
Soon swallow'd in disease's dark abyss;
While he whom toil has braced, or manly play,
Has light as air each limb, each thought as clear as day.

O who can speak the vigorous joys of health?
Unclogg'd the body, unobscur'd the mind;
The morning rises gay; with pleasing stealth,
The temperate evening falls serene and kind.
In health the wiser brutes true gladness find;
See! how the younglings frisk along the meads,
As May comes on, and wakes the balmy wind;
Rampant with life, their joy all joy exceeds?
Yet what but high strung health this dancing pleasure breeds?

It was not by vile loitering in ease
That Greece obtain'd the brightest palm of art,
That soft yet ardent Athens learnt to please,
To point the wit, and to sublime the heart!
In all supreme! complete in every part!
It was not thence majestic Rome arose,
And o'er the nations shook her conquering dart,
For sluggard's brow the laurel never grows!
Renown is not the child of indolent repose.

Had listless mortals paid regard to nought
But in loose joy their time to wear away;
Had they alone the lap of dalliance sought,
Pleas'd on her pillow their dull heads to lay,
Rude nature's state had been our state to day;
No cities e'er their towery fronts had rais'd,
No arts had made us opulent and gay;
With brother brutes, the human race had grazed,
None e'er had soared to fame, none honor'd been, none praised.

MISCELLANY.

SPANISH INQUISITION.

This horrid tribunal was first instituted by Pope Innocent III, about the year 1200.—Its first efforts were directed against the Albigenses in the south of France; and in no long time it found its way into almost every country in Europe (Great Britain excepted,) where popery was the dominant religion. The most active and celebrated of these tribunals was the SPANISH INQUISITION, which by an unaccountable perversion of language has been termed the *Holy Office*. It was first introduced into Spain about the year 1231, and was sufficiently active and intolerant in that country until 1481, when Ferdinand V, and Pope Sixtus IV, established what is called the modern Inquisition, under the direction of Inquisitors General, with a host of subordinate officers. The history of this detestable court, has been written by various authors; but the most authentic, is that of the late M. Florente, in four thick octavo volumes drawn from the archives of the Inquisition, of which he had been Secretary. This work has very recently been abridged by M. Gallois, from whom we have translated the following general totals of the number of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, under

45 Inquisitors General, between the years 1481 and 1820.

Burnt alive	34,658
Burnt in effigy	18,019
Condemned to the gallows or imprisonment	288,214

The sum total, therefore, of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, between 1481 and 1820, amounts to three hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and ninety-one exclusive of a considerable number of persons who have been imprisoned, condemned to the galleys, or exiled from Spain, under the reign of Ferdinand VII, the present imbecile sovereign of that unhappy country. What cruelties may not be expected, should despotism ultimately be re-established there? For it should never be forgotten, that tortures of the most horrid kind form a part of the regular system of the Holy Office. If to the condemnations which have taken place in the peninsula, during the period above noticed, we add those of other countries subject to the Spanish Inquisition, as Sicily, Sardinia, Flanders, the Canary Islands, South America, the Indies, the number of victims condemned by this tribunal would be truly appalling.—Not only has the Inquisition decimated the population of Spain by its *autos-da-fe* (or acts of faith,) but it has also considerably reduced that population by the civil wars and commotions which it has provoked, and especially by procuring the expulsion of the Jews and Moors from that country. More than five millions of inhabitants have disappeared from Spain since the Holy Office has exercised its terrible ministry. Verily, "THE TENDER MERCIES of the wicked are CRUEL!"

Qualifications for Congress.—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" said a lady the other day to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout, "Why should I, my dear?" replied he; "I am not qualified for the station." "Nay, but I think you are," returned the wife; "your language and actions are truly parliamentary." When bills are presented, for instance, you either order them to be laid on the table, or you make a motion to rise; though often out of order, you are still supported by the chair; and you often poke your nose into inclosures which are calculated to destroy the constitution?

The old adage that "the eye is often bigger than the belly" is verified by the ridiculous vanity of those who wish to make an appearance above their fortune—nothing can be more ruinous of real comfort than the too common custom of setting out a table, with a parade and a profusion, unsuited not only to the circumstances of the Host, but to the number of the guests;—or more fatal to true hospitality than the multiplicity of dishes which luxury has made fashionable at the table of the great, the wealthy—and the ostentatious,—who are often neither great nor wealthy.

Economy.—A useful hint to young men.—For your own comfort, for your friends' solace, for the sake of your eventual prosperity, cultivate a strict and manly habit of Economy. It is impossible to raise a good character without it. And this one single article, connected with a moderate talent, will recommend you to all with whom you are to have any transaction from whom you may obtain confidence, or expect re-

muneration. Assistance should you need it, not be withheld, if it is known that your personal expenses are correct.—

* * * Do not esteem the name of Economy a trifle. Do not account the practice a mean. Generous, free, call it what you will, terms which do not apply, unless it is liter and truly your own money which you are saving; nor then if you sport more than your means and circumstances prudently warrant.—Taylor

War costs more than it comes to.—Archbishop Fenelon, when most in favour with Louis Fourteenth, used to say, "I would rather the King lose half his dominions, than occasion a battle in which the lives of many citizens would be thrown away."

Manners make the Man.—Good manners have often made the fortune of many who have nothing else to recommend them: Ill manners have as often marred the hopes of those who had every thing else to recommend them.

Act for and speak of every body as if it were present and you will have nothing to apprehend from the tale bearer.

Golden Rules for Men of Business.—Do everything at the proper time. Keep every thing in its proper place. Use every thing for its proper purpose. Never think any part of your business too trifling to be well done.

A foolish fellow, when addressed by a marquis, used to answer, "thank God and your lordship." "How many children have you my lord?" said a Grandee to him: "Four the God and your lordship."

Poverty.—Resolve not to be poor; what else you have spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness; it certainly destroys liberty, and makes some virtues impracticable, and others extremely difficult.

A "high flown" Writer.—It was well said of a certain learned but obscure Author that his productions were

"Like stars, when of too great a height
They give us neither heat nor light."

We are informed that, a few days since, Molly Miles, a colored woman, one hundred and four years of age walked to Kennebunk, a distance of about 30 miles!—Portsmouth, N. H.

Generating Steam.—A plan "for applying Electricity, Galvanism, or burning glasses, to the generation of Steam," has been announced by Mr. Slack, in the Rhode Island American. He thinks burning glasses would be a cheap way for Farmers to do their boiling and cooking and says that the expense of the apparatus would be comparatively trifling.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1823.

No. 17.

Farmers and Gardeners's Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

MANURE YOUR GRASS GROUNDS.

Intelligent and scientific cultivator, who a number of valuable articles, which are inserted into Messrs. Wells & Lilly's edition of *Deane's Geographical Dictionary*, has given following remarks on this subject, under ad "Top-Dressing," in that work. There is scarcely any question, on which we are more divided than as to the policy of using manure as a top dressing to grass lands, spring or fall. The reasoning seems to favour of spring dressing, and it is supported by many excellent names. But it ought known, that intelligent farmers, near the cities, most generally dress their lands in autumn. Besides the reason stated above, that lands are less injured by carting over them in fall; it may be added, that it is a season of winter leisure; and although it is confidently asserted, that the manure is wasted by rains or snow, yet much ought to be allowed on the side, for the protection afforded by the dressing to the tender roots of the plants in winter, and ought we not to add somewhat for the low temperature of the atmosphere in winter, which prevents evaporation? The principles of fertility exist in manure, winter carried down into the soil. We are fully convinced that a scorching sun, and a dry air, are more pernicious to manures, thinly over the surface than any drenchings can be, unless on declivities where top dressings are unquestionably of less value than on level grounds. The fact that farmers who, by supplying the great towns with manure, generally adopt the practice of fall dressing their grass lands deserves weight. "Top dressings should not be used in the fall on winter grain, because they would be apt to kill the young plants come forward too fast, and so rank that they would be liable to winter killed. Top dressing for wheat, rye, &c. should be applied to the growing crop in spring or early in the summer, when it is evident that the land is not rich enough to support a full crop to perfection.

As to the materials for dressing grass grounds, after your garden is supplied with manure, you may as well cart on to your mowing land all that you can collect from your yards, your stercoraries or dung heaps, manure, compost beds, night soil, &c. &c. &c. A good deal of dung, however, before being applied to grass land should be well mixed with loam. Of some kind of earth which will imbibe the gas or effluvia of the dung or putrescent manure. We have said before, in substance, that the use of putrescent manure, (that is, those vegetable substances which are liable to putrify, mould, and be wasted when exposed to the sun and air) are in a great measure wasted away, if applied to the surface of the land before being made into compost. "Spread putrescent substances upon the surface of a

field of grass ground, is to manure not the soil but the atmosphere; and is justly condemned as the most injudicious plan that can be devised in an arable district."* If dung not made into compost nor mixed with earth or any substance which will attract and imbibe its gas, effluvia, volatile products, or (to be more plain) that which causes it to smell unpleasantly, be applied to a field of plough land, it ought to be spread evenly and ploughed, or at least harrowed in immediately. If a farmer's chief dependence is in grazing land, and he has dung, or putrescent manure not made into compost, to apply, we would suggest it for his consideration whether it might not be well, first to spread his dung as evenly as possible over his field, and then spread over the whole at least an equal quantity of good earth or loam. By such means a compost is made in the field after the putrescent manure is applied, and the earth or loam spread over the dung, will not only absorb its gaseous products but in a great measure protect it from being dried by the air or scorched by the sun, till its fertilizing qualities are dissipated. This method of managing with top dressing for grass land, however, we should suggest merely as an expedient for the saving of labour in cases, where farmers have much dung, but little plough land in proportion, and with whom the saving of labour is a very great object. As a general rule, the following maxim of Sir John Sinclair will apply as well in this country as in Great Britain. "There are strong objections to the application of dung to grass lands, (much of its strength being evaporated, from its being exposed to atmospheric influence,) composts are greatly to be preferred. They may be applied, at the rate of from 30 to 40 cubic yards per acre. To keep grass land in good condition, a dressing to this amount is required every four years. The application of unmixed putrescent manure will thus be rendered unnecessary."

The mode in which some farmers manage with regard to manuring their grass lands is not only absurd but ruinous. Early in the fall they cart their dung from their barn yards and styes, which perhaps had been a year or more accumulating, and of course is finely pulverized and ready to take the wings of every breeze. They place it on a tough sward in little heaps about the size of a two bushel basket. The sun, high winds, rain, and drying atmosphere, all conspire to rob these little heaps of nearly all their fertilizing qualities and leave little but a dead mass of matter as "dry as a husk." Late in the spring, and generally during, or just before a dry time, Mr. Cultivator spreads these little heaps, (reduced by exposure to wind and weather to about the size of a half bushel measure) over the sward. If the season proves dry, the manure particularly that part which was collected from the stye has scarcely any other effect than to assist the sun in scorching the grass. In the mean time the arable land, being left destitute of manure for the sake of *dunging* the grass ground yields not half a crop. The poor farmer believes his land worn out, and thinks it high

time to "pluck up stakes and be off to the Ohio!"

Unless you have plenty of manure, you had better not apply any dung to your high, gravelly or sandy soils, but dress them with plaster of Paris. "Uneven grass grounds will not admit of top dressing to any advantage, on account of the manure's being liable to be washed away.

Previous to manuring your grass lands it will be well to harrow or scarify them. "Rolling was formerly considered to be indispensable in the management of grass lands, tending to smooth and consolidate the surface;—to prevent the formation of ant-hills;—and to render the effects of drought less pernicious. But *scarifying* the turf with a plough, consisting only of coulter or harrow teeth, so that the whole surface may be cut or torn is to be recommended when the pastures (or mowing land) are hide bound. That tenacious state, rolling tends to increase; whereas by scarifying, the surface is loosened, and the roots acquire new means of improved vegetation. This operation seems particularly useful, when it precedes the manuring of grass lands; for if well scarified, the ground is so opened, that any manure spread upon it gets at once to the roots, consequently a small quantity thus applied, goes as far as a larger one laid on in the old mode, and without such an operation. Thus the force of the objections to the application of putrescent manure to grass lands is, in some degree obviated."* After such process it may be well to sow grass seeds, to produce a new set of plants, and supersede the necessity of breaking up the soil to prevent its being "bound out" as the phrase is.

It is a bad practice to feed your mowing land very closely in the fall. There should be enough of the after grass left to protect the roots of the grass against the frosts of winter. We have known good farmers who would not suffer their mowing land to be pastured at any time of the year. But if the soil be well dressed with manure it can do but little or any injury to pasture in the fore part of autumn, taking care not to let cattle run upon it when wet, and so soft that they would make much impression on it with their feet.

* Code of Agriculture.

FODDERING CATTLE.

"We should take care not to begin to fodder till it is really necessary: Because cattle that are foddered, will not graze so diligently. When it is once begun the cattle will expect it, and it must be continued. When we first begin, we should fodder early in the morning only; for at that time of the day frost is usually on the grass so that the cattle will not graze. They should not yet be housed [that is in the beginning of November, or when the cold is not quite severe] horses excepted: But in wet weather the whole stock should be housed; for they bear the cold better than wetness, or if not put into the barn, they should have a shed in the yard, under which they may shelter themselves."

The meanest fodder should not be dealt out first of all. Husks and stalks are suitable for this season. The straw and worst hay should

be reserved to give them in the coldest weather; for it is then that they have the keenest appetites."

All sorts of cattle that chew the cud, as sheep, cows, &c. do not like either to graze after each other nor to eat one another's leavings in the foddering yard. But cattle that do not chew the cud will eat after those which do, and vice versa.

Moveable racks, if made so strong as not to be easily overturned are best for foddering from, because they can be easily lifted up as the dung or snow rises. It is best, however, to place such racks under sheds as well to shelter the cattle as to preserve the manure from the weather, which will be dropped in the largest quantities near the places where the cattle are fed.

"There is a remarkable difference in cattle's eating straw when fresh threshed, and when it has been threshed several days, especially if the straw is but indifferent fodder."* We believe, however, if fresh threshed straw is cut with hay of a pretty good quality, the whole sprinkled a little with a pretty strong brine, or fine salt and permitted to lie in a heap for several days it will improve in quality.

Much chaff and straw that is often thrown away, may with a little pains be made good fodder for cattle, by being mixed with green corn stalks or good hay, the greener the better, cut with a machine, sprinkled with fine salt, or brine, if the mixture will bear wetting. The sweetness of the stalks and hay are imbibed by the chaff and straw and the whole will make a compound very agreeable to cattle. They should not, however, be confined wholly to salted food but have fresh messes a part of the time.

When young animals are pinched for food at an early period of their growth, or fed with such as is not of a sufficiently good quality, they never thrive so well afterwards, nor make so good stock. Young's Farmer's Calendar says, "In the winter, the yearlings should be fed with hay and roots, either turnips, carrots or potatoes, mangel wurtzel or ruta baga, and they should be thoroughly well fed, and kept perfectly clean by means of litter. At this age it is matter of great consequence to keep such young cattle as well as possible; for the contrary practice will stop their growth, which cannot be recovered by the best summer food. If hay is not to be had good straw must be substituted, but then the roots must be given in greater plenty, and with more attention. To steers and heifers two years old, the proper food is hay, if cheap, or straw, with baits of turnips, cabbages, potatoes, &c. It is not right to keep yearling calves and two years old together, because in general the younger cattle are, the better they should be fed."

* *Lister's Husbandry.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

[From Knight on the Apple and Pear.]

ON PRUNING ORCHARDS.

The apple tree, being naturally very full of branches, frequently requires the operation of pruning; and when properly executed, great advantages will be found to arise from it. But as it is generally performed in Herefordshire, the injury the tree sustains is much greater than the benefit it receives. The ignorant pruner gets into the middle of it, and lays about him to right and left, till he leaves only small

tufts of branches at the extremities of the large boughs. These branches, now receiving the whole nourishment of the tree, of course increase rapidly, and soon become, when loaded with fruit or snow, too heavy for the long naked boughs to support, which are of necessity full of dead knots from the former labors of the pruner. Many hundred trees annually perish from this cause. The present system of pruning ought to be precisely reversed; and the pruner should confine himself almost entirely to the extremities of the bearing branches, which are always too full of wood, and leave the internal part of the tree nearly as he finds it.

In pruning the apple tree, and all other standard trees, the points of the external branches should be every where rendered thin and pervious to the light; so that the internal parts of the tree may not be wholly shaded by the external parts: the light should penetrate deeply into the tree, on every side; but not any where through it. When the pruner has judiciously executed his work, every part of the tree, internal, as well as external, will be productive of fruit; and the internal part, in unfavorable seasons, as I shall have occasion to remark when speaking of blights, will rather receive protection than injury, from the external. A tree, thus pruned, will not only produce much more fruit, but will also be able to support a much heavier load of it, without danger of being broken; for any given weight will depress the branch, not simply in proportion to its quantity, but in the compound proportion of its quantity and of its horizontal distance from the point of suspension; by a mode of action similar to that of the weight on the beam of the steel-yard; and hence a hundred and fifty pounds, suspended at one foot distance from the trunk, will distress the branch which supports it, no more than ten pounds at fifteen feet distance would do. Every tree will therefore support a larger weight of fruit, without danger of being broken, in proportion as the parts of such weight are made to approach nearer to its centre.

Each variety of the apple tree has its own peculiar form or growth; and this it will ultimately assume, in a considerable degree, in defiance of the art of the pruner. Something may nevertheless be done to correct whatever is defective. When the growth of any variety is weak and reclining, the principal stem should be trained to a considerable height, before it be allowed to produce branches; and if any of these take an horizontal, or pendent direction, they should be regularly taken off. One principal leading stem should be encouraged almost to the summit of the tree, to prevent a sudden division into two large boughs, of nearly equal strength; for the fork which these form, is apt to divide and break, when the branches are loaded with fruit. All efforts to give the heads of young trees a round and regularly spreading form, whilst in the nursery, will be found injurious in the future stages of their growth. Large branches should rarely, or never be amputated.

I would not be understood to disapprove of judicious pruning; on the contrary I think it ought very frequently to be done; but the tree ought always to retain, internally at least, much of the close branching growth, which its nature

always gives it. The pruning knife may, however, be used with some degree of freedom on young trees, for the branches of these soon pair any breaches which may be made in them but if an old tree, or one which has ceased to grow larger, be so thinned as to admit a current of air through it, it is ruined for ever. It has been supposed that the fruit, which stood exposed to the sun and air on the outside of branches, is alone capable of making fine cider but experience by no means justifies this conclusion. When a tree has been pruned according to the preceding directions, the fruit, on every part of it, will be found to possess very nearly the same degree of excellence.

CATTLE SHOWS.

Northampton Cattle Show.—We have already page 119, given a brief sketch of the late Cattle Show, &c. held at Northampton, under the auspices of the Hampshire, Franklin, and Holden Agricultural Society. The premium awarded on that occasion were as follows:—

ON ANIMALS.

To Isaac C. Bates, of Northampton, 1st premium for Bulls,
To Francis Graves, of Sunderland, 2d do.
To Noah Shearer, of Palmer, 1st premium for a bull calf,
To Moses Warner, of Hatfield, 1st premium for a milch cow,
To Joel Smith, of Hadley, 2d do.
To Theodore Bridgman, of Belchertown, 1st premium for two years old heifers,
To Asahel Strong, of Northampton, 2d do.
To Theodore Bridgman, of Belchertown, 1st premium for one year old heifers,
To James Shepherd, of Northampton, 2d do.
To Isaac Graves, of Sunderland, for working ox to Samuel Buffington, of Worthington, for do.
To Ezekiel Gomer, of Worthington, for do.
To Ebenezer Stebbins, of Deerfield, for cattle fed for the stall,
To Henry Hitchcock, of Hatfield, 2d do.
To Henry Hitchcock, of Hatfield, 3d do.
To Samuel Buffington, of Worthington, 4th do.
To Edwin Clark, of Northampton, 5th do.
To Theodore Clap, of Northampton, 6th do.
To Jedediah Taylor, of Westfield, 7th do.
To John Field, of Conway, 8th do.
To Moses Nash, of Williamsburgh, 1st premium for three years old steers,
To Elisha Strong, of Northampton, 2d do.
To Stephen Tower, of Cunningham, 1st premium for two years old steers,
To Austin Smith, of Sunderland, 2d do.
To Roland Burbank, of West Springfield, 3d do.
To Theodore Bridgman, of Belchertown, 4th do.
To Asahel Pomeroy, of Northampton, 5th do.
To Lewis Hubbard, of Hadley, 1st premium for one year old steers,
To Cephas Clark, of Northampton, 2d do.
To Noah Shearer, of Palmer, 1st premium for the best steer calf,
To Noah Shearer, of Palmer, 2d do.
To Nathan Tyler, of Chesterfield, 1st premium for a heifer calf,
To Nathan Tyler, of Chesterfield, 2d do.
To Isaac C. Bates, of Northampton, for merino b.
To James Shepherd, of Northampton, 2d do.
To Isaac C. Bates, of Northampton, for five merino ewes,
To John A. Judd, of Westhampton, 2d do.
To Asahel Pomeroy, of Northampton, premium for native ram,
To the same for five native ewes,
To Parley Wilson, of Northampton, for a boar,
To James Shepherd, of do. for do.
To Oliver Smith of Hadley, for sows,
To Thomas Lyman, of Northampton, for do.
To Frederick Hunt, of do. for the best litter of

ON MANUFACTURES.

abrose Stone, of Goshen, for blue woollen cloth, \$5
 Joseph Williams, of Williamsburgh, for do.
 1 for do. 3d premium,
 2
 3 Sally Starkweather, of Chesterfield, for
 4 th, other than blue,
 5 Ambrose Stone, of Goshen, for do.
 6 5th Bardwell, of Wateley, for do.
 7 Ambrose Stone, of Goshen, for do.
 8 6th Anna, of Conway, for do.
 9 7th Sophia Coe, of Greenfield, for Scotch plaid,
 10 Mrs. Anna March, of Worthington, for do.
 11 8th Anna Strong, of Norwich, for do.
 12 Mrs. Esther Olds, of West Springfield, for flannel,
 13 for fulling,
 14 Mrs. Sally Starkweather, of Chesterfield, for do.
 15 9th Esther Olds, of West Springfield, for dress-
 16 flannel,
 17 10th Sophia Starkweather, of Chesterfield, for do.
 18 11th Abbe Strong, of Norwich, do.
 19 Mrs. Achsa Strong, of Norwich, for do.
 20 Mrs. Hannah Lyman, of Goshen, for do.
 21 12th William Dickerson, of Hatfield, for floor
 22 13th
 23 Rebecca Moseley, of South Hadley, do.
 24 14th Abbe Preston, do do.
 25 15th Theodore Clap, of Northampton, do.
 26 16th Nancy Simmons, of Goshen, do.
 27 17th Sally White, of South Hadley, do.
 28 18th Sophia Starkweather, of Chesterfield, for a stair
 29 19th
 30 20th Harriet Fowler, of Westfield, for a hearth
 31
 32 Sophia Starkweather, of Chesterfield, do.
 33 21st Harmony Taylor, of Westfield, do.
 34 22nd Abbe White, of South Hadley, do.
 35 23rd Aire A. Butler, of Williamsburgh, for a cotton
 36 24th
 37 25th With White, of Wateley, do.
 38 26th Sarah H. Wells, Northampton, do.
 39 27th Elice Robinson, of Chesterfield, for a wool-
 40 28th
 41 29th Mary Wells, of Wateley, do.
 42 30th T. Thankful Robinson, of Chesterfield, do.
 43 31st Mary Parsons, of Northampton, for ladies worst-
 44 32nd
 45 33rd Loretta Lyman, of Hadley, do.
 46 34th Maria Chapin, of Chickopee, woollen socks,
 47 35th Sophia Starkweather, of Chesterfield, woollen
 48 36th
 49 37th Polly Clark, of Northampton, do.
 50 38th Mercy Wright, of Deerfield, for linen sheet-
 51 39th
 52 40th Frances Hanners, of Charlemont, do.
 53 41st Beantna White, of South Hadley, do.
 54 42nd Mary C. Graves, of Hatfield, do.
 55 43rd Euphemia Bardwell, of Wateley, for lin-
 56 44th
 57 45th Euphemia Bardwell, of Wateley, do.
 58 46th Maria Clark, of Westhampton, do.
 59 47th Mary Dwight, of Northampton, do.
 60 48th Abigail Morton, of Hatfield, do.
 61 49th William Clark, of Northampton, do.
 62 50th Anna Edwards, of Southampton, for linen
 63 51st
 64 52nd Esther Olds, of West Springfield, do.
 65 53rd Sophia Smith, of Hadley, do.
 66 54th Joseph Smith, of Hatfield, do.
 67 55th Anna March, of Worthington, do.
 68 56th Esther Olds, of West Springfield, linen di-
 69 57th
 70 58th Frances Hanners, of Charlemont, do.
 71 59th Beantna White, of Wateley, do.
 72 60th Pamela Noble, of Hadley, do.
 73 61st Harriet Noble, of Northampton, for a cas-
 74 62nd
 75 63rd Rhoda Parsons, of Northampton, do.
 76 64th Sophia Starkweather, of Chesterfield, for a
 77 65th
 78 66th Sophia Starkweather, of Chesterfield, do.
 79 67th Anna Bates, West Hampton, do.
 80 68th Susan Wait, of Wateley, for butter,
 81 69th Mary Warner, of Hatfield, do.
 82 70th Susan Pomeroy, of Northampton, do.
 83 71st Abitha Field, of Conway, for cheese,
 84 72nd
 85 73rd Demis Stebbins, do do.
 86 74th
 87 75th Lewis Stebbins, do do.

To Benjamin Deane, of Hatfield, for corn brooms,
 1 To Alanson Beals, of Hadley, do.
 2 To Rufus Booth, of Hatfield, for corn brushes,
 3 To Alanson Dickinson, of Hadley do.
 4 To Charinda Bardwell, of Belchertown, for a bon-
 5 net, imitation of Leghorn,
 6 To Elizabeth Kellogg, of Hadley, do.
 7 To Nancy Reed of Cummington, do.
 8 To Samuel and Elisha Dickinson, of Hadley, for
 9 harness leather,
 10 To the same for do.
 11 To David Edwards, of Northampton, for do.
 12 To the same for sole leather,
 13 To Samuel Barber, of Ashfield, do.
 14 To David Edwards, of Northampton, for calf skins,
 15 To Samuel and Elisha Dickinson, of Hadley, do.
 16 To George H. Sylvester, of Chesterfield, do.
 17 To Ira Atkins, of Northampton, for harness work,
 18 To John W. Graves, of Easthampton, for boots,
 19 To the same for best shoes,
 20 To Dikeman and Shepherd, of Northampton, for
 21 fur hats,
 22 To the same, 2d premium, for do.
 23 To the same, 3d premium, for do.

GRATUITOUS PREMIUMS.

To Apollon Williams of Ashfield, for refined maple
 1 sugar,
 2 To Caleb Hannam, of Norwich, for steelyards and
 3 axes,
 4 To Quartus Kinsley, of Northampton, for Carpen-
 5 ter's tools,
 6 To Charles Smith, do. for cabinet tool,
 7 To Justus Wright, jr. do. for surgeon's instru-
 8 ments, &c.,
 9 To Nathan Storrs, do. for silver ware,
 10 To Mrs. Mary Montague, aged 90 years, of Gran-
 11 by, for stockings,
 12 To Sila Thorp, of Southampton, for mittens,
 13 To Mrs. Cynthia Thayer, of Greenfield, for com-
 14 mon hose,

ON PLOUGHING.

To Elisha Strong, of Northampton, first premium, \$10
 1 To Theodore Bridgman, of Belchertown, 2d do.
 2 To Francis Pratt, of Northampton, 3d do.
 3 To William Gaylord, of Amherst, 4th do.

ON BARN.

To Darius Nichols, of Brimfield, 1st premium, \$100
 1 To Robert Starkweather, of Chesterfield, 2d do.
 2 To James Shepherd, of Northampton, 3d do.

From the London Farmer's Journal.

ON FEEDING WITH MANGEL WURTZEL.

Kilton, Dec. 23, 1821.

Sir—I perfectly agree with your correspond-
 1 ent P.* in his answer to M. W. in your last Jour-
 2 nal, as to the value of Mangel Wurtzel as food
 3 not only for sheep, but also for bullocks, pigs,
 4 &c.; but experience has taught me that it should
 5 be used with caution at the commencement of
 6 feeding, that is, a small quantity only should be
 7 given; I therefore offer M. W. the result of my
 8 experience in the use of it.—The frost and
 9 snow of the winter 1820, depriving me of my
 10 other succulent food for my breeding ewes, I
 11 was obliged to make use of the store of Mangel
 12 Wurtzel, which was placed in troughs; hay was
 13 also allowed. Not having given any to ewes
 14 before, I was induced (in consequence of the
 15 Holkham cows being palsied a few years since,
 16 and having witnessed similar effects in my own)
 17 to notice particularly the effect: some of them
 18 fed voraciously; these, in a short time sickened,
 19 and in a few days began to lose their wool, and
 20 a part became quite naked; those were also the
 21 first that weaned their lambs in the spring. I
 22 would therefore recommend to M. W. to give
 23 his ewes near the time of lambing, and those
 24 recently lambed, but a small quantity, increasing
 25 it as the lambs increase in size, as experience
 26 has convinced me, that to create, by any suc-

1 lent food, the greatest possible flow of milk in
 2 the ewe, when the lamb is young and not able
 3 to draw the whole quantity from the udder is a
 4 bad practice of shepherding.

As Mangel Wurtzel stands, in my opinion, pre-
 1 eminent of all cattle crops, and having been a
 2 cultivator of it several years, and having tried
 3 several modes of cultivation, I intend the first
 4 opportunity, to detail for your service, the mode
 5 I found most successful. I am, Sir, Yours's truly,
 6 C. ADDAMS.

Method of Cleaning Silks, Woollens, and Cottons
without damage to their Texture and Colour.

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean wa-
 1 ter, and pass the liquid matter, through a coarse
 2 sieve, into another vessel of water; let the mix-
 3 ture stand still till the fine white particles of the
 4 potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucil-
 5 aginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve
 6 the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned
 7 should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table,
 8 and having provided a clean sponge, dip it
 9 into the potatoe liquor and apply it to the arti-
 10 cle to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly sepa-
 11 rated; then wash it in clean water several times.
 12 Two middle sized potatoes will be sufficient for
 13 a pint of water.

Observations. The coarse pulp, which does
 1 not pass through the sieve, is of great use in
 2 cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, and
 3 other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor
 4 will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woollen
 5 goods, without hurting or spoiling the colour;
 6 it may be used in cleaning oil paintings, or fur-
 7 niture that is soiled. Dirtied painted wainscots
 8 may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the li-
 9 quor; then dipping it in a little fine clean sand,
 10 and afterwards rubbing the wainscot with it.
 11 [American Farmer.]

PERKIN'S STEAM ENGINE IMPROVEMENT.

A bill has passed the Legislature of New-Jer-
 1 sey to extend a Steam Mill charter, with a view
 2 that the company may avail themselves of the
 3 late improvement of Mr. PERKINS in the steam
 4 engine.

A letter has recently been published, said to
 1 have been written in London, containing the
 2 following remarks:—"Mr. P. is still in London
 3 engaged with his new steam idea.—They think
 4 here it will not answer.—PERKINS, however, I
 5 understand, still entertains hopes." We have
 6 just conversed with a gentleman very recently
 7 from England, who is intimately acquainted
 8 with, and frequently visited Mr. P. who assures
 9 us, that he has perfect confidence in the success
 10 of his improvement; and has received a note
 11 from the most scientific man in the kingdom
 12 who has carefully examined it, expressive of
 13 his approbation of the principle, and confidence
 14 of its success in saving of fuel.—Our informant
 15 was assured that Mr. P. had already contracted
 16 with a person for the use of his engine, when
 17 completed, for a branch of the Gauges, for
 18 20,000. sterling. The amount of the saving of
 19 fuel had not been ascertained, but the most in-
 20 credulous were satisfied that it would exceed
 21 one half, while others believed it would be
 22 three quarters. Mr. P. was very happy and
 23 well-satisfied with his prospects, and the atten-
 24 tions which had been paid him by all the science
 25 and rank of the kingdom.—Boston Centinel.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.
IRRIGATION.

We have in our possession a manuscript principally relating to the subject of Irrigation, from the pen of a practical farmer, whose whole energies are devoted to the cultivation of the soil. It is much too prolix for publication entire, and seems rather to have been designed for a registry of the writer's observations, reflections, and experiments, than for an essay for the press. It contains, however, many remarks which will be interesting, perhaps when it is understood that they proceed from a man who has little intercourse with the world, but confines his attention to the cultivation and improvement of his own small domain. The quaintness of its style may rather induce than discourage the perusal. We give, below, some extracts, and may, perhaps, give others as we have leisure to examine it.

Of what is called manure, the quantity in running water is small, although raised to a large swell or freshet. Consequently a large quantity of water is requisite to be drifted over grass land, before a sufficient quantity of manure will be lodged among the roots, or be imbibed.

Many pieces of mowed ground, called swails, are drenched often, by large quantities of water, and where the quantity is ample and the operation frequent, the husbandman receives large crops without any occasion for manuring. Those who have applied water without manure, and water with manure, may object to the efficacy of water alone, excepting where the soil is deep and moist. In answer to this—hard or even dry land may be kept moist, if the stream be sizeable and durable, especially till a luxuriant growth shall help to defend from drought; and, if the soil be good, two feet deep, or four, the nutriment for which I plead, carried in water, is what constitutes said soil; and, if water deposits such masses so congenial to grass, why may it not nourish where artificially directed, and in process of time, make a soil having the same constituent agents? Exclude the water from deep and moist soil but two years, and there will be but half a usual crop—direct it upon hard, shallow, and dry ground, (having water in plenty and judiciously managed,) and there will be double in the same time. This manifests that the crop depends more upon water than upon good soil.

Now for the signal contrast between him that has three tons of hay per acre, by water, and him that has it by water with manure. The former observes the natural or accidental washings—that the most productive spot of swail receives—the quantity of water—length of time and number of times in a year—and that it was showered when the water was overflowing its banks, carrying more than ordinary manure. To imitate this process, he digs his trench or canal twice as capacious as a man inexperienced would judge necessary to take the whole brook at its greatest swell—observing that, when there is a copious flood, it is richly impregnated, and should be all applied. At such seasons if the natural banks are too near or too shallow to contain the whole fluid, it finds room enough on the sides; and his canal has, generally, less fall or descent than the natural channel, and will not take so much water in the same time and space. He shovels away the snow when an early flood requires his help, and improves all high water, through the year, excepting near or at the time

of making hay. When water is turned out of its natural course around a hill or across plain or level land, it is generally to be filtered over sloping ground; and whether sloping or level, he does not spread water over the largest part of the ground within its sweep, at one and the same time; but directs a flood in one place for a short time, then shifts it to another, and so on. His outlets, or places of turning the water out of the canal through the bank, are as broad as his canal, having gates or barriers to shut or open at his option—and the same, or like them, across the canal a little below the outlet; so that when open the other may be shut.

Much more might be added; but it is time to observe the process of him who manures and waters the ground at the same time.

He digs a small trench, takes no water when impregnated with food for plants; but clean, stale water is let on all the ground at the same time, enough to wet the manure.* He has a good crop of hay when his trenches are kept open and well tended; but he grudges digging up such grass as grows in water-courses, and suffers less. He permits Providential bounty to pass by to the ocean, lest he should deviate from ancient and modern good husbandry, or lest he should drown land at a time of much rain, when his ground is too wet for any kind of plants. He drives twenty or thirty loads of manure where he might raise three tons of hay per acre without it, and is one that will not change his husbandry nor his opinion.

* "Pure water forms a meagre diet for plants." *N. E. Farmer*, Vol. 1. p. 190.

From the Bennington (Ver.) Gazette.
SHEEP.

Now is the time to select choice, good Bucks. It is in vain for people to expect that they can have fine wool, without Merino Bucks. Twenty years since our wool was all of the coarse kind; and our manufacturers were ignorant of dressing cloth; and yet, at that time, sheep were considered a profitable stock, and the farmers who have worn their *homespun*, are now most of them rich and independent. Many are the mortifications which they and their children have suffered in consequence of the coarseness of their dress; but the time has now come when every farmer can vie with the prince on his throne, in the texture of his coat, by a proper attention to his flocks.

On this subject, a writer in Pennsylvania says—
"The farmers ought to grow more wool: let them bear in mind that all the wool we grow, we manufacture—that we import and manufacture millions of pounds of raw wool every year, besides the millions of dollars worth of woollen cloths, blankets, &c. &c. which we annually import and consume. The farmer will bear in mind, that Wool is in demand; that the demand is increasing: that it fetches a good price. That the growth is not only a duty they owe their family, but their country: and that, therefore, interest, duty, and patriotism cry aloud to our farmers, 'Grow more wool.' I beg again to recommend the importation and improvement of the breed of sheep.

Cotton Spinning.—The unparalleled rapidity of improvements in the art of Cotton Spinning has of late years, been a subject of astonishment

to the most sanguine: still this beautiful and efficient process is capable of attaining a higher degree of perfection; and as it is the basis of manufacturing which evidently will be of greatest importance to this country, no pains or exertions should be wanting to bring it to the highest state of improvement, and keep us on an equality with our great competitors in England. An improvement has been made by the invention of the present mode of drawing cotton upon general use, i. e. with double heads and rows of rollers, by which he proposes to perform that operation in a more perfect manner, with less labor, on simplified and less expensive machinery, the principles of which he will explain, and put the machines in operation in the manufacturers in Philadelphia and its vicinity who may wish it. Phil. Gaz.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. Editor—The following remarks, relative to Farming, Good Husbandry, &c. are at your disposal. You are at liberty to publish them in your useful paper or reject them, as you may think proper.

Farming is an occupation that requires, at least, a common share of talent and understanding in him that follows it, to make it profitable and advantageous. The old idea that he is fit for nothing else will do well enough for a farmer, is now well nigh exploded, and a new era has already commenced with regard to agriculture, one by which, we trust, that art will be delivered from the shackles of tradition. The stale notions of our ancestors which have been handed down from one generation to another. The farmer, in many instances, has long followed in the steps of those who have gone before him—too long has he adhered to the general practice of common course plowing. The old spot, in many instances, has tilled long enough; it is now time to break the fallow ground and make the rough p-smooth, that they may become fertile and ductive.

Agriculture is an art or science that will admit of continued application and constant improvement without being perfected or brought to a close. Let it be pursued without deviation, let every great improvement be made, let experiment be tried, still boundless fields open to our view and it is beyond our sight.

Although perfection may be unattainable, the farmer ought to be making exertions for improvement, and continually seeking out the means in which he can manage his business and vate his farm to the greatest advantage and fit. Economy is a necessary qualification possessed by a farmer, as without it he will be like a ship without a helm, be constantly to be driven upon the sand or dashed on rocks. He may make large calculations, expend much time and money, and in the end obtain nothing great or valuable unless he be economical and frugal. It must be his endeavor to make as great improvements and accomplish much business in as short a time and with the least labor and expense as possible. Every man must be attended to in season, or loss is sustained, for by carelessness and inattention, or neglecting a piece of work too long, double the expense is frequently incurred. Business should always be so arranged that it may not interfere with another, and

cause perplexity and confusion, which otherwise might be avoided.

It would be advisable for the farmer to adopt particular rules and regulations respecting business, the management of family concerns, mode of living, &c. as such rules and regulations, if they be salutary and good, and strictly adhered to, will tend to promote order, despatch in business, and a saving in various ways. He would so make his calculations that his income should exceed his expenditures, that he may annually have a surplus to add to his capital stock. In erecting buildings and fences there should be a particular regard to convenience, utility and taste. The dwelling house should be situated on rising ground, there being in it a regular descent each way, and a free circulation of air, as this will greatly conduce to health and comfort. In front of the house there should be sufficient room for a convenient path, which should be made perfectly level and smooth, and enclosed with a suitable fence. Back of the dwelling should be the garden, and a piece of ground enclosed for fruit trees of various kinds. Wood and chips, and other inconveniences necessarily attached to the house, should not be permitted to remain in a scattering and slovenly manner. If dirt or litter of any kind should necessarily or accidentally be left near the house, it should be immediately cleaned up and taken away.

In the house every thing should be kept neat and clean, and every apartment frequently swept and thoroughly cleansed, not even neglecting the back room gullet. The cellar should not be forgotten or neglected—this too, ought to be kept as clean and as well regulated as any other part of the dwelling.

The barn should be situated not far distant from the house, and on a level spot of ground, if possible, the yard being dishing or lowest in the middle in order to receive the drainings of manure, which, if permitted to run off, might be entirely lost. Every thing about the barn, either within or without, should be well adapted, bearing the impress of neatness and order. The hay and grain, the corn stalks and sheaves, should each be stowed away in their proper place, and in regular order; the mow and fold also being handsomely raked down.

During the season of feeding cattle, much care and attention is necessary. They should be constantly attended by the same hand, as the farmer can be dealt out to better advantage by than by different persons, and the cattle will undoubtedly do much better. The apartments in which the cattle are confined during the night, together with the cribs, should be kept clean and in good order. Scatterings of straw and hay should not be permitted to lie out in the way, and as often as the cattle are the litter should be cleaned up, and every thing properly regulated. Cattle should not be allowed to ramble over the fields or in the highway during the season they are fed from the mow, as much would thereby be lost, not only the article of manure, but also in their keeping, they undoubtedly require more fodder than they would were they kept closely confined in the yard. Water should always be brought into the yard by an aqueduct if possible, as this method of watering cattle in the winter is unquestionably preferable to any other.

In erecting fences, care and attention is ne-

cessary in order to have them durable and lasting. Stone wall is, undoubtedly, the best kind of fence that can be built, where rocks are plenty and of a suitable size, and is, on the whole, probably the cheapest. If a trench be dug in common soils twelve or fifteen inches in depth, and three or four feet in width, and filled even with the top of the ground with small stones and a wall built thereon, it will last an age. Every farm ought to be well fenced, and the farmer should see to it, that his fences are constantly kept in good order; for if they are bad and out of repair, his crops are liable to be destroyed, and his cattle will most certainly become disorderly and troublesome.

Every farmer at the present day has weighty and powerful motives placed before him to induce him to be industrious and enterprising, and to make every exertion in his power to excel in the art of husbandry.

It should be the ambition of the husbandman to make great and valuable improvements on his farm, for thereby he will enhance the value of his property, and merit the applause of those around him.

Almost every farm of any considerable extent, has more or less rough or broken land, which remaining in its natural and unimproved state, is of very little value. Much of this land were it subdued and cultivated, would turn out to be the most valuable part of the farm that contains it, and it only wants the hand of the skillful agriculturist applied to it, to render it productive and profitable. A gentleman within my knowledge, who by the way is an enterprising, practical farmer, a few years since bought a piece of land, the greater part of which was considered to be almost worthless. On one part of it was a large boggy piece of ground, which had been cleared many years, but produced nothing but brush and rubbish, and was thought to be altogether unimprovable. He has completely subdued, and converted it into an excellent piece of mowing land. On the same lot was a small brushy pond of water, this has been drained and is become a beautiful and fertile spot. The same gentleman has near his dwelling a piece of ground, which but a few years ago was literally a quag, but by draining and skillful management, he has caused it to become a valuable piece of ground, producing two crops in a season.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Some time since a gentleman of Boston sent a copy of the pamphlet "On the Duties and Dangers of Sepulture," &c. to an eminent physician in Halifax, Nova Scotia, from whose reply the following is an extract.

"Halifax, 20th Oct. 1823.

"I delayed answering your last favour of the 19th September, till I should have had an opportunity to peruse the pamphlet you so kindly sent me; for which I feel much indebted, and tender my most cordial thanks.—I have now given it an attentive reading, and also shown it to some of my medical friends, and feel much pleasure in being authorized to assure you and the author that it has their perfect approbation as well as mine.—It is somewhat remarkable that the very evening before the book arrived, the subject of it had been under discussion at my house. The conversation originated from one of the company's observing that it was an abominable thing to have the most public burying ground op-

posite to Government house, (a fact) and that it was his opinion it ought to be abandoned, and as soon as possible appropriated to some public use. Another of the party expressed a degree of horror at the idea of converting it to any other purpose than that for which it was originally intended. Answered that so far from entertaining the delicate scruples of my friends, I was so thoroughly convinced of the danger as well as absurdity of having grave-yards within the precincts of any town, that, notwithstanding I had numerous relations buried in the ground under consideration, I would without hesitation give my vote for removing every monument erected over them, completely covering them over, planting ornamental trees on the borders of the spot, and establishing it as an open square for a public walk, but not to be encroached on for any other purpose.—The opinion of the majority was in my favor."

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

HABIT.

Dr. Plott, in his history of Staffordshire, tells us of an idiot that lived within the sound of a clock, who was always amusing himself when it struck. The clock being spoiled, the idiot continued to strike and count the time without it, in the same manner he did before.

A lady of this city has contracted the habit of counting the panes of glass in a house, the moment she casts her eye upon the window. She has repeatedly assured her friends it is impossible to cure herself of the habit, and that the sense of weariness and pain from associating the number of panes with the idea of a house or window, is a hundred times worse than the labor of superintending the concerns of her family.

A boy in Vermont, accustomed to working alone, was so prone to whistling, that as soon as he was by himself, he unconsciously commenced. When asleep, the muscles of the mouth, chest, and lungs were so completely concatenated in this association, that he whistled with astonishing shrillness. A pale countenance, loss of appetite, and almost total prostration of strength, convinced his mother it would end in death, if not speedily overcome; which was accomplished by placing him in the society of another boy, who had orders to give him a blow as often as he began to whistle.

An attorney insensibly contracted a habit of numbering his steps, when walking, and when in his office, of thinking how many paces distant were certain places in the neighborhood. He found it nearly impossible to meditate on any other subject. He fancied a cure was effected by walking over the stream, on a pole, where he was in imminent danger of being drowned.

A trunk maker, in the country, could never refrain from biting his nails, at a moment of leisure. In 1816, every appearance of a nail on the left fingers and right thumb was obliterated.

A child, in New Hampshire, who was usually seated in the meeting house, on the Sabbath, opposite an old gentleman who labored under chorea sancti viti, contracted the habit of imitating his distorted features, to such a degree, that his face was continually in a grimace.—The child was cured by working at needle work, before a mirror.

A pious woman in the eastern section of New

Hampshire, who drew large quantities of water from a deep well, with a pole, was repeatedly observed, at her evening devotions, before the bible, unconsciously moving her arm all the while, as in drawing the bucket from the well.

Mr. C. who committed suicide two years since, was constantly pinching his left cheek if his left hand was not otherwise employed. The consequence was, a hard callus, of the size of a dollar, formed over the buccinator muscle, that materially injured his speech; he could not blow out a candle, nor bring his lips to the blowing hole of a flute, on which he was formerly a good player.

November.—Now begin your preparations for winter. See that your windows are repaired, loose boards and shingles fastened; your carts, ploughs, hoes, &c. safely sheltered. School now demands particular attention. Be cautious whom you obtain for a teacher. No man should be employed without a strict examination. Beside sustaining a fair moral character, it would be desirable if every teacher of children were a christian: almost every thing, in future life, depends upon early impressions and habits. Some teachers are certainly worse than none—they are grossly ignorant of what they attempt to teach, having no regard for the mental or moral improvement of their pupils. Be not so anxious for a cheap master, as for a good one.—*Christian Almanack.*

Fifty millions of dollars, (says a writer) it is calculated, will be spent this year in the United States for ardent spirits—that will be about \$5 for each individual on the average; while our national tax is about \$2! "But," says a writer, "Fifty millions of dollars lost is a trifle, a point of vanity compared with the moral influence of intemperance. This immense sum has poured down the throats of about 4,000,000 of men 75,000,000 gallons of liquid fire. A quantity sufficient to supply a constant stream of 3000 gallons an hour—a quantity which, if collected, and put into a reservoir, would form a small ocean, on whose bosom might be anchored a line of war ship half a mile in length, or, if gathered into a canal, would fill one four feet deep, fourteen feet wide, and thirty miles long.—*Connecticut Herald.*

From the American Farmer.

"Ardent spirits are not only eminently destructive to the body, but are the most powerful incentives to vice of every kind; drunkenness engenders all other crimes. Does the robber pause in his trade? Does the murderer hesitate? They are presently wound up at the gin shop. Has the seducer tried his arts in vain? The brothel is more indebted to this source, than to all the other lures to seduction."—*From Hints for the Preservation of Health.*—*Callow,* 1813, 12 mo. p. 2.

Good Liquid Blacking for Boots & Shoes.—Mix a quarter of a pound of ivory black with a table spoonful of sweet oil, dissolve a penny-worth of copperas, and 3 table spoonfuls of molasses, in a quart of vinegar, afterwards adding two penny-worth of vitrol, then mixing the whole well together, it forms a good liquid blacking for shoes, &c.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1823.

BEES.

Mr. Huish a celebrated writer on bees, Fellow of the University of Arts and Sciences of Göttingen, &c. &c. says that "in southern countries the aspect of the beehouse should always be to the east, to give the bees the first light of dawn. In the northern countries, the aspect should be between south and east, to enjoy the morning dawn, under a shelter from the north winds. The hives should always stand upon a right line, in a single row; that rows one above the other do well, but seldom when double on the same shelf—as they are more exposed to robbery from each other. The bee in his flight from the hive, generally takes an elevation of 45 degrees from the horizon, therefore, the hives should stand low, say two feet from the ground. This elevation will guard the bees against the moisture of the ground, the toads, mice, ants, &c. and prevent their gaining such an ascent in their flight, when they swarm, as to prevent their lighting, and thus occasion their loss to the proprietor. The board on which they stand, should be carefully secured against warping, as the wasps, &c. will rob the hives at such openings, under the bottoms of the hives, and every shrub, plant or weed should be cleared away from the apiary, that can obstruct the flight of the bees, or give the mouse, the ant, &c. access to the hive; and great cleanliness should be observed in and about the apiary generally. The neighbourhood of large towns, and large rivers are unfavourable situations for bees; the first on account of the smoke, the swallows, particularly the chimney swallows, and the last from being exposed in their flights to high winds."

Mr. Deane says, "A bee house should be situated at a good distance from places where cattle are kept, especially from hog sties, hen and dove houses, and remote from the filth of dung hills. It should be defended from high winds on all sides, so far as may be consistently with admitting the heat of the sun. The house should be open to the South, or South West, and the back side should be very tight; with a tight roof projecting, that driving rains may not injure the bees.—If snow lodges on or about the house it should be brushed off without delay. The bench on which the hive stands should be a little canting outwards, that if wet should fall on it, it may run off without entering the hives. All seams are to be stopped, which would admit insects, from which the house is often to be brushed.

"If the house should be in danger of being too hot, when thus inclosed, it may be occasionally shaded with boughs of trees. As winter approaches all the seams of the house are plastered with clay. In very cold climates the house should be filled with straw, to keep the bees warm, watching against mice, and removing the straw in the spring."

A writer in Rees's Cyclopaedia observes that "it may be necessary to feed bees towards the close of autumn, in the winter, or in the spring, when they have consumed their winter stock. This should be done, especially in cloudy, misty weather, when they go abroad but little, and when several days of bad weather immediately follow their swarming. Mr. Thorley directs that no hive be kept that does not weigh twenty pounds; and that the supply be given in quantities of honey, which is their proper food, not less than a pound and a half or two pounds at a time. The honey should be first diluted with water, or small beer and then poured into an empty comb. In the evening when the bees are quiet, the hive should be gently raised on one side, and

the comb put under it; the contents of which will be conveyed away the next day into their several magazines."

Mr. Huish directs not to feed bees profusely, but give them about two pounds a month, and to administer their food either in the morning early before the bees leave the hive, or in the evening after sunset when the entrance of the hive need not be closed, after given the honey, but the vessel containing it should be removed before the next morning to prevent robbery. The feeding should not be delayed till the old store is exhausted, lest the bees become feeble, and if the survive will be less able to labour the next season. He says that neither sugar nor clear honey should be given. Sugar is improper food, and often exposes bees to the dysentery, and recommends that honey be mixed with good old white wine, in the proportion of six pounds of honey to one of wine; it should then be placed on a slow fire, and stirred till the honey is dissolved; then let it be poured out into a jar or other vessel for use. It has been advised to add a little salt to their food, especially when they are threatened with dysentery.

FINE ROOTS.

John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, has sent us some specimens of his root crops of the present season, which cannot fail to impress a favorable idea of the improved system of husbandry pursued by that gentleman, and some other cultivators in the neighbourhood of Boston who have "turned over a new leaf" in American farming. We have received from Mr. Prince a root of *Sugar Beet*, raised by him, in field cultivation, of the *true kind*, the seed imported by Mr. Prince from Paris. This sort is sometimes distinguished by the name of the *Buonaparte Beet*, being the same kind, which Buonaparte employed in the manufacture of sugar. It is one of the varieties of the *Beta vulgaris*, or common garden beet. The skin is of a reddish colour, and the flesh white. It contains more sugar, according to experiments of European chemists than any other plant cultivated in Europe, and exceeds what is called the *red beet*, or *blood beet*, in that respect. It undoubtedly contains nourishment in proportion to its saccharine matter.

We have likewise received from Mr. Prince a root of the *true Mangel Wurtzel*, the seed imported from Europe. He has raised seed of both kinds (the *Mangel Wurtzel* and *Sugar Beet*) this year; has disposed of all the seed of the *Sugar Beet*, but has 20 or 30 lbs. of the *Mangel Wurtzel* seed to spare. That gentleman observes that he intends to raise largely of the seed next season, having selected a quantity of fine roots for the purpose, and adds, "I think most highly of both sorts of these roots for all kinds of stock.—They are raised at very much less expense than carrots, and I kept them till June the past season in fine order." Mr. Prince is not a mere speculative farmer, who farms in his closet, but practices himself what he recommends to others, and gives the public the results of his own experience. The seeds which he raises are not liable to be adulterated by the mixture of sorts which should be distinct, as he sets his seed plants which might be deteriorated in that way, at such distance from each other, as to preclude any injury from that cause."

Mr. Prince has likewise sent us a common English turnip, which after being closely trimmed, and quite dry, weighs 8 1-2 lbs. This together with the specimens of the *Sugar Beet*, and the *Mangel Wurtzel* may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.

* See remarks on raising and collecting seeds, N. E. Farmer, vol. 1. page 405.

The Claremont Spectator, after quoting from the precursor Spy, the account of Dr. Fiske's turnips, says, "An English Turnip raised the past season, in the garden of Hon. Samuel Fiske, of this village, *beats the best of all hollow*!—weighing 13 pounds, and measuring inches in circumference, and in thickness 7 inches—outer edge being of nearly equal thickness with the core."

NE PLUS ULTRA.

sac Bassett, jr. has left at our office, for the inspection of the curious, an English Turnip, which exceeds any we have seen or heard of; measuring 3 ¹/₂ inches in circumference; largest diameter 14 inches; thickness 7 inches—and weighing within the top, 20 POUNDS, and 2 OUNCES.—*Worcester Spy.*

FOREIGN.

Spanish Affairs.—The King of Spain immediately on arrival at the French head quarters, issued a declaration of "fire and fury" in which he complains "the most criminal treason, the most disgraceful meanness, the most horrible offences against my royal person," &c. and says, "the tyrannical constitution," "a code null in its origin, illegal in its formation, unjust in its principle;" and "replaced upon the throne of St. Ferdinand, by the just and wise hand of Providence, as well as by the generous efforts of my allies and the valiant enterprise of my cousin, Duke d'Angoulême and his brave army, desirous of applying a remedy to the most pressing necessities of the people, &c. I have authorised the following Decree." "ART. 1. All the acts of the government called constitutional (of whatever kind and description they may be,) a system which oppress my people from the 1st of March, 1820, until the 21st of October, 1823, are declared null and void, declaring, as I now declare, that during the whole of that period I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to sanction laws and ordinances, decrees, and regulations, which the government framed and executed against my will. "ART. 2. I approve of every thing which has been decreed and ordered by the Provisional Junta Government, and by the Regency, the one created at Oporto, April 9, the other May 26, in the present year, during meanwhile, until sufficiently informed as to the wishes of my people, I may be able to bestow those laws, and adopt those measures, which will be best calculated to secure their real prosperity and welfare, the constant object of all my wishes.

"My decree, however, is modified by a Proclamation, (it not a forgery as some have suspected) which appeared in the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 4th of Oct. in which he promises on the faith of his royal word, that, if necessary, the existing political institutions, which he will adopt a government which shall secure the freedom and prosperity of the nation, and that his subjects shall not be molested for their political principles or conduct—recognizes national debts and obligations contracted under the present system, introduces much other conciliatory matter, which his royal promise can be relied on, may lighten the hearts and soften the fifters of his Majesty's happy, contented and loyal subjects.

Northern Expedition.—Capt. Parry, commander of the Discovery ships which sailed in quest of a North West passage, arrived at the Admiralty on the 18th of October. He had not been able to effect the North West passage. In 1821, the expedition explored Repulse Bay, Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, Middleton's Frozen Bay, and that neighbourhood, and finding no passage to the northward and westward, wintered in the South Bay of an Island called Winter Island, in lat. 68° 30' N. and long. 81° 50' W.

In 1822, they pursued their attempt to the northward, and examined all the inlets towards the west, they arrived at a Strait, which separates the North coast of America from what Capt. Parry considers to be a cluster of Islands extending northward towards the pole of his former voyage.

The great object of ascertaining the northern limit of the continent being thus accomplished, Capt. Parry departed two degrees to the westward, with considerable expectation of final success; but in a narrower part of the strait, they found the ice fixed in that peculiar manner which indicates that it is perpetual, and not subject to any season, or under any circumstances. The expedition was therefore, in lat. 69° 30', long. 81° 50'.

In the summer of this year, finding the ice still fixed to the shores, in such a manner as precluded all hopes of any further progress in the neighbourhood in which he was, Capt. Parry thought it advisable to give up the attempt and return to England.

DOMESTIC.

Directions for curing the Grass for Ladies' Hats.—This grass, known by the name of "Spear Grass," was cut on the 13th of June, when in a green state, the blow just dropping off—put in scalding water five minutes; laid in the sun one day; scalded again in the same manner; laid in the sun and dew till it becomes perfectly dry, time about one week, taking care that no rain falls upon it; then trim it; for in this instance only the top joint was used; scald in it pearl ash water and soap suds five minutes; then smoked in brimstone till nearly dry; taken out and laid in the sun till perfectly dry, when it is fit for use.—*Boston Cent.*

Counterfeit dollars, Look Out!—It is believed that large quantities of Spanish Milled Dollars, in imitation of Ferdinand VII, 1823, have been manufactured in Europe, and introduced into the U. S. through the late emigrants to Canada. The Montreal papers say they may easily be detected by sounding them on a table.

We understand a gentleman from Rockingham a few days ago exchanged paper for \$300, and gave a premium to a stranger passing through town, and to late discovered they were all base coin, of the above description.—*Keene paper.*

Counterfeit Five Dollar Bills of the Keene Bank, new plate, are in circulation. Several have been presented to a Broker's office, in this city, the present week.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

New Inventions and discoveries.—A machine has been submitted to the French Government, for throwing water into an enemy's ship during action, so as to prevent the vessel being worked. This machine, which can be worked by ten men, will throw, at every stroke, upwards of two tons of water a distance of more than forty yards, if required, and thereby prevent the possibility of working the opposing ship.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Connecticut yet.—A hog 26 months old, owned and fattened by Mr. Thomas Way, of New-London—weighing twelve hundred and fifty lbs.—girth six feet four inches, and length nine feet, was on Monday last shipped for New-Orleans.—*New-London Advocate.*

At the Schohara Show, N. Y. a married woman presented three infant daughters of one birth. As no premium had been offered for this most valuable product, the batchelors present agreed to present the prolific lady with \$5 each, making in the whole a very handsome purse.

Wheat Market in Troy.—A Troy paper of the 28th ult. informs that "during the last week our millers have purchased rising 5000 bushels of wheat at 10s. 8d. to 11s.

The State Prison of Vermont is stated to have yielded a net profit to the State, after defraying expenses, of from 800 to 1000 dollars the past year.

A pig was raised by Mr. William Gardner, of Newport, and killed on Monday last, (when he was eight months and three days old,) which weighed, exclusive of rough fat, 355 pounds. Beat it who can?—*Repub.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FOR sale by WELLS & LILLY, No. 98, Court St. the New England Farmer, or Geographical Dictionary, containing a compendious account of the Ways and Methods in which the important art of Husbandry, in all its various branches is, or may be pursued to the greatest advantage in this country. By SAMUEL DEANE, D. D. &c. Third edition, corrected, improved, greatly enlarged, and adapted to the present state of Agriculture. Price, neatly bound and lettered, Two Dollars. November 1.

FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1824.

FOR sale at this Office, the Farmer's Almanac for 1824. Nov. 24.

JACK FOR SALE.

BARBAROSSA, a Jack, bred by the subscriber, from a large Spanish Jennet, and sired by an imported Maltese Jack of the pure *Omagra* stock, is offered for sale. He is now two years and four months old, measures 14, and will, when at his full growth, undoubtedly exceed 15 hands in height—uniting the bone and power of the large Spanish breed, with the spirit, activity and vigor of the Maltese. At the late exhibition at Brighton, he was pronounced, by several gentlemen of respectability, who have examined this species of stock in Spain, the Islands in the Mediterranean, and in South America, to be superior to any they ever saw.

BARBAROSSA is perfectly docile and kind, was kept with a Filly immediately after weaning, and has propensities, seldom found in imported Jacks, which must enhance his value in the estimation of those accustomed to breeding mules. A full warranty of his powers will accompany the bill of sale—and the subscriber has no hesitation in asserting that he is equal to the celebrated Jack, *Compound*, bred by Gen. Washington; (being of the same grade) and that he is superior to any now in the United States or that can be imported.

If not applied for speedily he will be shipped to the Island of Cuba, where a much higher price can be obtained than is now asked. S. W. POMEROY.

Brighton, Nov. 21, 1823.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	142 50
pearl do.		137 50	140
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 00	8 25
cargo, No 1,		6 50	
No 2,		5 50	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new . .	lb.	12	13
small keg, family,		9	11
CHEESE, new milk,		16	18
FLAX		7	10
FLAX SEED	bush	82	88
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St. .	bbl.	7 75	
Genesee,		7 75	8 00
Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye,	bush	60	
Corn		55	65
Barley		67	70
Oats		40	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823 .		26	30
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, Bone Middlings new, . . .	bbl.	14 50	15 00
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	
Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . . .	bush	2 00	
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		42	45
do 1-2 do		35	37
Native		32	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	60
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL,		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, family, . .		14	16
Lump, best		20	22
EGGS,	doz.	16	20
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	
Indian,		30	
POTATOES,		3	30
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 25	2 50
HAY, according to quality, . . .	ton.	17 00	20 00

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

On the necessity of destroying some animals and preserving others for the use of man.

Whatever of earth is form'd to earth returns,
Or takes the shape of matter decompos'd
To pristine particles unorganiz'd,
Which constitute the principles of things—
Plants, animals, and all the mighty mass
Which forms the Universe are shifting still
In ceaseless change. All but the *soul of man*,
That particle divine will be the same
Amid the crash of worlds and wreck of matter.
Hence, great the distance, which exists between
The brutes, which perish, and immortal man.
The lower order of created things
Were made for man, subservient to his will,
Plac'd under him by that ALMIGHTY POWER,
Whose word omniific gave creature birth.
The brute inhabitants of earth, sea, air,
Though subject all to Man's supreme control,
Still claim the rights contain'd in Mercy's code—
And he who gives them needless pain deserves
To feel the pain his cruelty inflicts.
But still the noxious and the useless tribes
Of animals are rightly doom'd to slaughter;
And some must bleed to pay the just demands
Of man who nourish'd them, without whose care
And toil incessant, they had never been.
Should he not kill (as erst Pythagoras
Taught his disciples, and as Indian Bramins
Vainly contend) the fierce and ravenous brutes
Would soon make earth a desert fill'd with nought
But beasts and birds of prey—should not his care
Improve his growing stock, their kinds would fail:
Man then on roots and acorns must subsist,
And dwell in caves and hollow trees forlorn,
Quite destitute of every solace dear,
Connubial bliss, the ties of friendship—all
Which gives to life its polish and its zest.

MISCELLANY.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

MR. PRINTER—I have been absent on a voyage to sea, for about six months; when I left home, my daughters, four young women, from fifteen to twenty-two, were plain dressed, neat, industrious girls, who weekly, in rotation, managed domestic affairs, and were a great relief to their mother. My weekly superintending the business of the family, every thing went on in perfect order and regularity; we had very little occasion for hired help, except on washing days. When I left home, I considered my family as happy and economical as I could desire. The girls would anticipate my wishes, and those of their mother; and I may say without vanity, our house was kept as neat and in as good order as any other. I confess I took a pride in the neatness and simplicity of my daughters' dress, especially in the manner in which they dressed their heads. But on my return, I was not only astonished, but absolutely mortified at the change which had taken place under my roof! On entering the door, I was met by a servant girl, with a bowl, containing a rag and brick dust, to scour the knocker, (for it seems in my absence they had hired a maid to do that which they used to do themselves.) I concluded it was some hired woman for the day, and passed on. On entering the room, I was as-

tonished, at beholding four young ladies, seated round the fire, with each a novel in her hand, and heads so be-curl'd and be-frizzled, with large flaunting ribbons "nailed on the fore top," that I verily thought I had made a mistake, and got into the wrong house. I made a respectful bow, begged pardon and hastily withdrew. In the entry I met my wife; she looked very much (good old soul) as she did when I left home. I asked her what company was in the other room. I knew it could not be what they called a *bee*, as neither of them had any work, and concluded it must be a *reading Society*, as I had understood such societies existed. My wife laughed very heartily, and said she was not aware that any company was there except our own daughters. I replied she must be mistaken, for when I entered the room I did not know either of them; and I was sure they were not the same faces I left at home. Here I was called out for a moment to see about my things the drayman had just drove up to the door. My wife passed into the room where the girls were, when they all rose and exclaimed at once, what is the matter with Papa? He entered the room, started, made an awkward bow, and suddenly withdrew, as if he did not know us! We thought he was crazy, and were so confounded ourselves, that we could not speak to him! On my wife's stating to them that I was perfectly well, they were somewhat pacified, though they felt hurt, and began to cry. At this instant I returned, they all spoke to me and were rejoiced to see me; and by their voices I knew I was with my own family. The incident gave us all much pain for the moment; but we soon recovered from the panic, and I am now happy with my wife and children around me. Though I must say, for the life on me, I did not at first know my own children, so much was their original beauty obscured by Curls and Ribbons. I rallied the girls on their strange appearance, but they repelled every argument, by saying it was now all the fashion. Their good natured mother interposed in the girls' behalf, and was going to justify their ridiculous deformity on the score of fashion—when, not being exactly prepared for a long discourse, "short blessings and long puddings," as we sailors say, I deemed it necessary to "buff and bear away," remarking by way of "stern chaser," that I hoped the fashion would not again change so as to create a similar embarrassment on my return from the next voyage. I then placed my ship's papers in the draw of the table under the looking glass, and requested my eldest daughter to get me some dinner. She said as soon as she had adjusted her curls, (which had become a little discomposed by the previous scene) she would direct the *servant maid* to prepare it. I left the room while dinner was preparing. But whether through impatience at the strange looks of my daughters, or from being sharp set for my dinner, I cannot say, but it appeared to me they were a long time getting it ready. I returned, and after taking a *welcome glass*, I thought I would kill the time, which hung heavy before dinner, by adjusting my papers—when to my great surprise, I found two of the most valuable papers missing. I inquired what had become of them? At length I found, while I was out the girls had taken them to do up their curls. After making some ado at the loss of my papers, of which I had no copies, they untwisted them

from their pates matted up like prepared wadding for a fowling piece! The girls were mortified and was angry; I sat down to my dinner, with loss of appetite, severely cursing curls and their wanton destruction of valuable papers.

BOB STRAIGHT HAIR.

Words in Languages.—By a reckoning made for the best dictionary for each of the following languages there are about 20,000 words the Spanish, 22,000 in the English, 25,000 the Latin, 30,000 in the French, 45,000 the Italian, 50,000 in the Greek, and 80,000 the German.

Of the 22,000 words in the English language there are about 15,000 that a man understands who is before master of Latin, French and Italian, the other 7,000 are probably old English.—*Spence's Anecdotes.*

White Teeth.—The famous Saunderson, though completely blind and who occupied, so distinguished a manner the chair of mathematics in the University of Cambridge, being one day in a large company, remarked of lady who had left the room, but whom he had never before met, nor even heard of, that she had very white teeth. The company were extremely anxious to learn how he had discovered this; for it happened to be true. "I have a reason," said the professor, "to believe that I am a fool, and I can think of no other motive for her laughing incessantly, as she did for whole hour together.

Mourning Dresses.—A writer in the *Past Recorder*, condemns the practice of wearing mourning at funerals as unnecessary, because by no means indicative of true grief, and as being an oppressive burthen to the poor. He recently deviated from this custom in the case of deceased individual of his family, and transmitted 10 dollars to the American Education Society, as a part of the sum saved.

Effects of Gambling.—Henry Brewer, a man of education, was arraigned lately in New York before the Court of Sessions, charged with having forged endorsements on two notes amounting to about \$1500. To which he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for each forgery in the State Prison. He was a foreigner, had a family consisting of wife, three children and his wife's sister, all in a strange land. The prisoner had been led to the commission of these crimes by the practice of gambling. Having received from abroad a considerable sum of money, he undertook to try his fortune at gambling, and in one night lost upwards of \$500. After this, in order to replenish his pockets, he committed the above forgery, probably with the hope of regaining his lost money.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1823.

No. 13.

Farmers and Gardeners Remembrancer.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

FODDERING CATTLE.

[Concluded from page 130.]

It is of very great importance that your barn be provided with pure and wholesome water, especially if the winter food of your cattle consists chiefly, or altogether of hay, straw, or other dry food. It has been ascertained that a bullock, who has water at command will drink of it eight times a day.* Dr. Anderson says, in substance, that particular attention should be paid, not only that cattle have water in plenty, but that it is of a good quality and that he knew a man, who became very rich by being great in such matters: or, in other words, by attending carefully, to things, which mankind in general consider of too little consequence to command such attention. This man always made it a point to see that his cattle, particularly his calves, should have a constant supply of pure water, and he would not suffer any animal to put a foot into it, or even let it be heated by their breath. Cattle, which are obliged to wander away to some distance from the yard for water, through deep snows, and slippery paths, exposed to be harassed by dogs, and gored by each other, or by neighboring cattle suffer more than is generally imagined. It is this all, rather than adventure on such a pilgrimage, they generally stay about the barn, and loiter along the highway, eating snow on their bellies, which chills them, causes them to have the horn distemper, (a disease brought on by poor keeping) and other injuries then and there does (as the lawyers would phrase it) against the peace and dignity of their owner. It likewise loses a great part of their manure, as well as their thrift; and you must either let somebody, or go yourself, and escort your cattle to water, or you must leave your barn doors down, or gate open, that the poor animals may wait on themselves to their watering place. Then, in addition to the inconveniences, losses above mentioned, your yard is thronged with your neighbors' colts, and other half-bred ill bred quadrupeds, who pay no regard to the rights of *meum* and *tuum*, but steal all the order they can lay their mouths on. Then observe the said four footed plunderers to the barn; and thence cometh lawsuits, quarrelling with your neighbors, poverty, profane language, and other evils natural and moral, too numerous to recapitulation. Therefore, Mr. Cultivator, instead of taking your cattle to water, please to lead water to your cattle, yea, even in a tin-can, an egg-shell, or the crown of your hat, if you can find nothing bigger or better, or we will put you down a *bad husbandman!*

We have heretofore, in a number of instances, recommended the use of roots for feeding and watering cattle, &c. But as the majority of the England farmers do not raise any roots, but the potatoe, in any considerable quantity, we shall here mention some uses to which this very important root may be applied, as for horses, neat cattle, sheep, &c.

End of Agriculture.

POTATOES FOR COWS, AND OTHER NEAT CATTLE.—In Mr. Arthur Young's Annals of Agriculture, vol. xv. is a detailed account of potatoes being used for feeding cows, together with cut straw, which concludes as follows:

"The result of these experiments was that potatoes occasioned the milk at first to diminish, [in cows which have not been used to them,] which may be supposed to arise from the change of food, for it required nearly eight days to accustom the beast to that food, which afterwards augmented their milk about a quart. I also made some observations on the quality of the milk; but it will take up too much time to give my observations on that head in detail. It will be sufficient to observe that the first day, the milk appeared to have less cream, and gave about one seventh less butter than before, and kept in this state about five or six days; after which the milk became thicker, and the cream upon it was in greater quantity. Without becoming yellow, the butter was less white, and many people, who tasted of it thought it more pleasant, but that difference was not apparent to me." The quantity given to those cows, was thirty pounds raw potatoes, and twelve pounds of cut straw to each *per diem*.*

Mr. Marshall, an eminent English agriculturist says, "Potatoes are more nutritious; and in the opinion of those, who have used them, fat cattle much quicker than either turnips or cabbages, and if properly laid up, are a food, which may be continued without inconvenience, until the cattle are finished or the grass has acquired the requisite growth for finishing them in the field."

POTATOES FOR HORSES.—A correspondent of Mr. Young [see Young's Annals, vol. i. page 21.] says, "I had a peck of potatoes, boiled every day, after dinner was cooked in my kitchen, and given to my saddle horses, a quarter of a peck each daily, on which they did their work well as long as they lasted, that is upwards of two months, instead of oats; only a trifling quantity of which were now and then given. If they were roasted on kilns, as I understand is the practice in some parts of England, and mixed with ground oats, it would, I imagine, be a great saving in oats and a more hearty food."

Another correspondent of Mr. Young [see Young's Annals, vol. i. p. 235.] says, "Not having any potatoes of my own, I bought some of a neighbor, to try them in horse feeding, and from the result prefer them to carrots. They were given raw, but washed, to saddle horses, each having a peck a day, and no oats whatever.—The horses were worked moderately, the same

as on oats, did their work well and were in good order. At first they scoured, but it soon went off, and the potatoes did no more than keep their bodies gently open."

Another writer in the same work affirms that potatoes are far superior to turnips, in feeding, to the amount of one third, both being used in equal time. I never had horses in so good condition as when fed upon potatoes. They are a certain remedy for a horse with swollen legs, or out of condition in other cases, and disorders inwardly, one peck a day. They are accounted good for hunters, giving them the day after they have had a severe run, eight or ten large potatoes. Likewise a writer in the 16th volume of Young's Annals, states, in substance, that a gentleman feeds his horses in the following manner. Half a bushel of boiled potatoes is mixed with a bushel of chaff, (and more if it abounds;) the roots are boiled in a basket, which is let in and drawn out by a pulley. One woman washes and boils 25 bushels a day. With this food horses have no oats. He has men that keep horses at work for him, who buy potatoes in preference to oats. The old horses, that used to go down [lose flesh] in winter, do better on potatoes than even in summer.

POTATOES FOR SHEEP.—Gen. Murray uses potatoes for fattening sheep, as well as for lean stock. He has now 196 fat weathers, that eat very near 14 bushels of potatoes and 100 weight of hay *per diem*: it may be reckoned 14 bushels for 200 sheep. If they have as many potatoes as they will eat, they do not require more than half a pound of hay each *per diem*.—Young's Annals, vol. ii. p. 235.

It will be proper in feeding cattle with potatoes, or other roots to give them but a small quantity at first, increasing it by degrees as they become accustomed to that sort of food. It will be better to give a little every day than a large mess, once in three or four days or a week.

Mr. Deane observed that "When a farmer thinks that he has too much stock for his fodder as will sometimes be the case, it is not best to pinch them in their allowance as much in the fore part of winter as in the latter part. For the cattle are more liable to be pinched with cold, in December and January, than afterwards. And no man knows how favorable the latter part of winter may be. Advantage also may be made of browsing in the latter part more than in the fore part of winter, as the buds then begin to swell and the twigs have more sap in them than before."

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

IRRIGATION.

Further Extracts, by the Editor, from the Manuscript of a practical Farmer.

I have irrigated hard land seven years—and soft, four years. The hard has nearly doubled in crop, once in every three years—the soft in two. If I had been supplied with a plenty of water, I cannot doubt I should have realized twice the quantity of the hard land's crop in two years; but at the time when most needed, my brook was generally almost dry.

* * * * *

* It may be well, however, to state in this place that the Farmer's Assistant is opposed to using potatoes for the purpose of feeding milch cows. That writer says, "We never should advise to feed milch cows with potatoes, either boiled or raw; as we have frequently known cows to be greatly lessened in their quantity of milk, by being fed on this root." It is probable, however, that in the instances to which the Farmer's Assistant alludes, the cows were not fed with potatoes long enough to become accustomed to them. Mr. Young says that potatoes caused the milk at first to diminish, but after eight days its quantity was increased.

He that begins wrong need not expect to end well. I have informed some people that at the harvest I reap across and bind returning, and shock all before quitting work. This has been imitated and attended with considerable loss, occasioned by *beginning wrong*. According to tradition, or custom, they enclosed large quantities in long bands, drawn strenuously close by a severe pull, excluding the circulation of air from the enclosed grain. They found that this husbandry would not answer—monly straw and musty grain was the consequence. My sheaves are small, and bands so loose that those who have not left their *strenuous pull*, judge it would all spill out.—Now he that begins wrong to irrigate, finds the land will not produce well without manure. In one case, the sheaves are too large—in the other, the *trenches are too small*.

* * * * *

We need not much fear drifting too much water on either dry or wet land.—But, as some farmers must wait till the dew is gone before they will allow hay to be opened, so they must wait till the flood is gone before they will have the water.

* * * * *

Water should *pass over*, and not *remain on*, irrigated land. This I find to be essentially necessary, both for soft and hard meadow. Where soft meadows have a narrow outlet, it often happens that half or a whole acre, according to its strait, is ponded near the outlet, in time of a flood. On this, we may suppose more sediment is deposited than on the oxbow bend. Yet here grass will not be so large, nor so good as on the bend. Farmers will generally recognize this.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

ROCKINGHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee appointed to examine the claims for premiums upon Crops—report:

That they recommend premiums to be awarded as follows, viz:—

First premium on Wheat \$8 to Mr. John Gordon of Exeter. The quantity was 39 bushels and one peck upon one acre and 36 rods of land.

First premium on Corn, \$12 to Thomas Jenness, Esq. of Deerfield. The quantity was 100 bushels and nine quarts upon one acre of land.

Second premium on Corn, \$8 to Mr. John Gordon, of Exeter. The quantity was 78 1-2 bushels upon one acre and ten rods of land.

The premium on Carrots, \$6 to Mr. Bradbury Robinson, of Greenland. The quantity was 191 1-2 bushels upon one quarter of an acre of land.

The premium on White Beans, \$5 to Simon Magoon, Esq. of East Kingston. The quantity was 11 bushels 3 1-2 pecks upon half an acre of land.

Of the sum of nearly one hundred dollars appropriated by the Society for premiums upon the different crops, the above sums of much less than one half the amount for want of competitors, are all that your committee can recommend to be awarded. The evidence of the claimants and their statements of the manner of cultivation, &c. were conformable to the regulations of the Society and are transmitted herewith for their consideration.

Your committee would here present to the society their own views of the different modes of cultivation pursued by the several competitors, with such remarks as occurred to them from the examination of the evidence in relation to their claims, if they did not feel discouraged from such labor, by a conviction, that a

difficulty exists not much in the power to produce great crops, as in so grossly erroneous opinion, with a large portion of the community, as to the expediency and utility of that system of cultivation necessary to effect that object.

The first great and common objection is, that it is *expensive and unprofitable* to the farmer. This deserves a moments consideration, and for those who do not take assertions *often repeated for proof*, it can require no more. We entreat those who make this objection, to examine the subject, and with all the certainty of mathematical demonstration to undeceive themselves. Your committee have satisfactory evidence before them, that the land on which the largest wheat crop was raised, may be fairly valued at about fifty dollars the acre.

A years interest of which sum at 6 per cent is	\$3
Cost of two ploughings, one in fall and one in spring,	3
Harrowing,	2
Two and a half bushels of seed at 9s.	3 75
Harvesting,	3
Thrashing and cleaning,	4 50

Whole cost of crop and use of land,	\$19 25
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Value thirty-nine bushels and one peck wheat at 9s. per bushel,	\$58 67 1-2
	19 25

Net profit on the above crop,	\$39 62 1-2
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One acre of corn land, valued \$50 per acre, interest on which for one year at 6 per cent,	\$3
--	-----

Ploughing in fall,	2
Ploughing in spring and planting,	5 50
Seed corn,	75
Harrow three times,	4 50
Cutting stalks, harvesting, husking,	4
Expense of manure,	50
	\$39 75

By value of one hundred bushels corn, at 67 cents,	\$67
By stocks and butts,	10
	\$77
	39 75

Net profit on one acre of corn,	\$37 25
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But it is said the system of confining cultivation so as to secure great crops, is not actually unprofitable, still it is not the best.

First, because the same expense on more ground will yield a better income.

Again let us refer to facts and calculations.

The difference between a crop, such as the one to which the premium is awarded, and the more common one of from 30 to 50 bushels per acre, is occasioned principally by applying to one acre the quantity of manure usually distributed to three acres, with also a little more attention in ploughing.

Suppose then 3 acres of land to be planted, valued at \$50 per acre, the interest is	\$9
All the other expenses will amount as much per acre as for the best crop (except the manure) and amount as by former estimate to	\$50 15
Manure,	20
	79 15

Allow an average crop of 40 bushels per acre, at 67 cts. 120 bushels,	80 40
Value of stocks and butts,	12
	\$92 40
	79 15

Net profit of 2 acres corn,	\$13 25
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A certain quantity of any crop raised is in

payment for the labor and expense. It is amount beyond that only, that is profit—and that great object then surely should be to increase that part of the quantity which is the profit. For instance, if 50 bushels of corn only pay the expense of cultivation, he who raises 60 bush with the same labor as he who raises 55, makes double the profit, though his quantity is increased only five bushels.

Your committee would feel bound to apologize for detaining you with calculations so plain and apparent to all who have an acquaintance with the first rudiments of arithmetic, we note the objections we have stated still every day urged, and had it not been heard in our legislation.

A second objection urged to limiting the quantity of tillage is, that the grass lands demand frequent ploughing and, if neglected, they are bound out. They do become so upon a system of running over them without dressing the plough of itself, in grass land, does very little but produce a temporary effect upon the soil, which scarcely is perceived in a second season, and the same argument that should induce us to cultivate in a manner to produce the greatest crop of corn, or grain, proves the utility of the system in relation to crops that are to succeed.

A premium is offered by the society for the largest quantity of any vegetable, profitable for feeding cattle, for which no claim is made while the keeping of stock for beef and for dairy is so great a part of the business of every farmer in this section of the country. Your committee cannot but consider the fact, that claim is made for this premium as a striking proof of a want of attention to the great object of economy in the mode of supporting cattle through our long and expensive winters. Expensive they surely are, when a stock of cattle is supported entirely upon hay. Two tons of hay is justly esteemed a very liberal crop from an acre of mowing, and suppose the expense to be but half that of growing an acre of potatoes; the same land will yield from 3 to 4 bushels, which cannot be denied to be equal three times that quantity of hay. While 1 bushels of carrots may be produced from an acre of land, by labor which may be performed in a manner and at times, much more convenient than is usually required for making hay. To those who have made such roots a part of the food for their cattle, through the winter months, it need not be said, that it is much better as it is cheaper, than keeping them entirely upon hay. No claim is made for a premium on Barley, a crop, which if not great, is always here more certain than most other grain, and always a cash article in the market.

Your committee cannot believe, that it is a want of suitable crops of potatoes, that claim is this year made for a premium in the highly valuable root. While our farmers are every day learning to appreciate its value, it is already become an extensive article of sale to whom convey it to market. Gentlemen of accurate calculation, and who have means of ascertaining, have estimated, that no less than \$10,000 was paid the last year for potatoes in the market of Portsmouth alone.

From the apparent inattention of farmers to the invitations of the Society, and from the tone of complaint, which perhaps prevails too much

the statement of your committee, they may be asked if they despair of the society and the object of its institution? We answer at once by no means. We look upon the art of agriculture, as the first employment of the human race in their state of primeval innocence. Their occupation in the garden of paradise was "to till and to dress it." We look upon it as that pursuit of all others best adapted to our country and government. If the estimates, which we have made upon the best evidence, are not entirely erroneous, we have shown it to be an employment, that yields its most liberal reward. Farmers do not accumulate such fortunes as the money letter, by his 10, 12 or 20 per cent. may Jew out of his unfortunate neighbors, it is not because his per cent. is not as great—but because the usurer has acquired that habit of economy in fractions and fragments, which makes his estate.

Still your committee believe the science of agriculture, while it is pleasant and profitable, to be one of the most complicated and least understood of any to which the attention of man has been directed.

In this country particularly, there has been no occasion for its study. In our new lands, we have opened our fields, the husbandman was called upon for little, save the seed—and took his crop asking no questions why or wherefore.

While every other, the simplest art or trade as its instructors, every profession its tutors and lecturers, neither our schools, academies, colleges, have ever placed a book on this science upon the long catalogue of their studies, the consequence is, agriculture is pursued by inheritance to customs and to traditions handed down from a period in our country and a state society, which makes them in many respects suited to the present time.

Your committee are no advocates of speculative innovations, merely for their novelty, but they would not with the obstinacy of the Scotchman continue to go to mill with their corn in the end of the bag, balanced by a rock in the other, merely because it was the practice of their ancestors. And it is with pleasure your committee can state, that a spirit of rational improvement is gradually, although slowly making progress in the community. Our literary institutions, many of them seem to have discovered that the great "art of all arts" is not unworthy of their attention. Gentlemen of learning and scientific research have "taken hold of the plough," with a resolution that will not easily be turned back. The nature of our different soils—their adaptation to different crops—the properties of manures, and the comparative advantages of different modes of cultivation, begin to be understood, and their importance to be felt. Let these considerations then cheer us amid the partial discouragements that present surround us. Our own interest—the interests of our fellow men—of our country, demand perseverance in our efforts. They will ultimately be crowned with success.

ICHABOD BARTLETT,
BENJAMIN PILSBURY,
JOSEPH W. MARCH.

Oct. 15, 1823.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—*Velocity of Sound as a Measure of Distances.*—The Philosophical Transactions of the present year contain an able paper

from J. Goldinham, Esq. F. R. S. on the velocity with which sound travels under various circumstances. The paper is far too voluminous for our columns; and we shall merely state, that the observations were made by noticing the intervals between the flash and the report of two twenty four pounders, at known distances from the observer, who was stationed at the Madras Observatory. The results of his numerous experiments confirm those of previous observers, that the mean velocity of sound is about 1142 feet per second.

We have long been of opinion that the velocity of sound might be rendered available for measuring distances for a variety of purposes, such as estimating the distance between ships, or any given objects at sea; and with still greater accuracy for measuring distances on land, which might be accomplished in the following manner:—Suppose it be desirable to determine the distance of a ship from a battery, or other station on shore provided with cannon. With a fort, where a morning and evening gun are fired, the object can be attained without any concert with the shore, by an observer on board the ship being provided with a tolerably good seconds' watch, and noticing the interval between the flash of the gun and the report. This may be done to the fraction of a second, by counting the beats of a watch during the interval. Now as the ordinary seconds' watch makes about 25 beats in 10 seconds, the distance may be very nearly estimated by allowing 456 8 or 457 feet for the beat of a watch. Thus 40 beats, or 16 seconds, would give a distance of 6091 yards; or about 60 yards short of 2½ miles. Although the flash of a gun is not visible at any considerable distance by day light, yet on a clear day the smoke issuing from a large piece of ordnance is almost as instantaneous as that of the flash, and by attentive observation it would give almost equally accurate results.

In the department of Military Engineering, this method of determining distances would be extremely valuable; as it might be applied in many instances where actual measurement would be quite impracticable; such as across a river or ravine, or in case of the occupation of the intermediate ground by an enemy.

In Civil Engineering and Land Surveying, it might also be applied with considerable advantages, in the following manner:—Two persons being stationed on elevated ground within sight of each, one being provided with a strong fowling piece, (or rather a blunderbuss for greater effect) and the other with an ordinary seconds' watch.—The interval between the flash and the report, as before mentioned, is to be carefully noted by the observer; who for the sake of greater accuracy, might be assisted by a third person, in order to mark the instant of the discharge. It might also be preferable to choose the dawn of day for the operations in order to render the flash from the fire arms more distinctly visible. By repeating the experiment a few times, and taking the mean of the observations, a sufficient degree of accuracy would be attainable by this method for any of the ordinary purposes of land surveying. It is proper to remark that, should the wind set towards the observer, at the time, from five to ten feet per second should be added to the estimated distance. If, on the contrary the wind

blows from the observer, the same amount is to be subtracted from the distance, as estimated at the rate of 1142 feet per second.

The distance of a thunder clod from an observer might also be very nearly estimated, by noticing the interval between the electric discharge and the thunder. This, however, would be a mere point of curiosity, while in the former cases (and others which might be named) this mode of measuring distances would be at once economical, and sufficiently accurate for general purposes.

From the Boston Evening Intelligencer.

Hydrostatic Press.—We have seen a machine of this description, made in this city by Mr. Eben A. Lester, which, as far as we can judge, is quite perfect in its mechanical construction. We are not aware that the Hydrostatic Press has often been manufactured in this country; but we are confident from the information we have obtained that none superior to this has often been received from G. Britain. The power of the machine extends to a pressure of 150 tons; it is generally employed, at from 63 to 100 tons, which is sufficient for all common purposes. The use of these presses, we believe, has generally superseded that of the improved screw press, in England; and upon the slightest inspection, it is evident they possess the most manifest advantages over all others. A screw is one of the mechanical powers most impeded in its operation by friction; but in the Hydraulic [*Hydrostatic*] Press the effect of the screw is produced by forcing water, with a forcing pump, under a metallic cylinder, confined in a cylindrical tube of great strength, by which it is raised, against a fixed iron plane above; and the power of pressure which may be given is only limited by the strength of the machinery itself. It is clear that in such a machine there can be but little friction; hence one source of the advantage it possesses over the screw press. A person with a moderate exertion of his own strength applied to the handle of the forcing pump, can produce a pressure of 100 tons by merely injecting a small quantity equal to a common tumbler within the hollow iron cylinder below. The Hydraulic [*Hydrostatic*] Press exhibits one of the most interesting instances of curious experiments applied to the common purposes of life, that can be found among the multiplied examples of ingenious machinery.

From the Danvers Courier.

Voracity of the Cod Fish.—A short time ago a cod-fish, of the rock species, was caught in the bay of Luce, and dissected by a correspondent, on whose accuracy we can rely. In the stomach of this aquatic glutton there were found no fewer than seven lobsters, besides fragments of smaller fish. One of the lobsters weighed 15 ounces, and three of them, which were taken out alive, looked as fresh and fair as if they had never "crossed the craig" of the voracious cod. The gastric juice of the cod must of course be extremely powerful; but if the largest lobster had used his fore finger and thumb to as good purpose as we have seen divers of his kind do, he might have easily, we think have sprung a leak under the lower fin of his devourer, and, by a trifling exertion of muscular power, piloted his way back to father Ocean.

Extracts from an Address delivered before the "Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers," on their anniversary at Concord, Mass. October 2, 1823. By Josiah Adams, Esq.

"Permit me, my brethren of the Society, to congratulate you that, in our meetings here from year to year, we are cheered with the smiles of the public.—All classes seem to have united in patronizing the first, and the noblest of the arts. The learned, and the unlearned, have combined for mutual benefit, and those jealousies, which, in other concerns, arrest the progress of improvement, are not known among us—scientific speculations, adapted to practical purposes, are read with avidity, and weighed with candor. The great change, in this respect, which has taken place in the public mind, must be particularly refreshing to the early members of this Society, who began and continued their useful exertions, against the blasts of ridicule, and the tide of popular prejudice.

"In regard to the propriety and utility of Cattle Shows, there was formerly much difference of opinion. The objects of them were not understood, and they were opposed, even by men of good sense, as causing a waste of money, and as having no tendency whatever to advance the agricultural interest. They were considered an addition to the number of idle holidays, and great vice and immorality were predicted as their certain attendants. And though *Derry Fair* and *Concord Courts* were going fast out of fashion, a Cattle Show was worst of all!—and the poor, innocent little town of Brighton, was viewed like the great city of Nineveh, in which were "four score thousand souls, that knew not their right hand from their left, and also much cattle;" and whose refusal to preach against it, was denounced by the great land-whale of public opinion. In short, men would strain at a PLOUGHING MATCH, and scallow a HORSE RACE!

"But such prejudices are now extremely rare. Great decorum has prevailed; authority has been given by law to preserve order, and, on these occasions, we have the satisfaction of meeting our most useful and respectable citizens—our most considerate and industrious farmers. Indeed it seems now to be generally admitted, that to those meetings, and to the exertions connected with them, we are principally indebted for the wonderful improvements which have been made in husbandry. A comparison and interchange of opinions and views have been effected—a unity of feeling and action—a spirit of emulation and a just self-respect have been created, which have greatly improved the situation, and multiplied the enjoyments of the farmer—have given him new views of his condition new motives to exertion, and opened upon him bright prospects of comfort and usefulness, which he had supposed confined to other classes of society.

"The power of habit, and the charm of hereditary custom, have been gradually subdued. Men have learned to think, as well as to labor—and not only to think, but to listen to the suggestions and speculations of others. Men of leisure, of property, and of talents, have aspired to become acquainted with the principles of good husbandry, and, by their valuable speculations and experiments, have very much assisted practical men in their efforts to improve.*

It is much to the honor of the yeomanry of New-England, that it is growing less and less fashionable to undervalue philosophical disquisitions and experiments. Men read and think on the philosophy of agriculture, as they do on all other subjects. The farmer, whose education does not always enable him to see the connexion between cause and effect, does not feel bound, by the fashion of the times, to disbelieve the existence of such connexion; and this is but applying that common sense to the management of his farm, which he is accustomed to use on all other occasions. Most men are necessarily ignorant of the process of the astronomer in calculating an eclipse—in determining the moment of the sun's rising and setting—and the exact times in which the planets perform their revolutions; but they do not therefore question the truth of his predictions; and the man, who should avow a disbelief of the Almanac, would be accounted the greatest of all infidels! Implicit faith is not, and indeed should not, be yielded to every theory, which finds its way to the public through the press—some caution is undoubtedly necessary in adopting new methods of cultivation—particularly those, which have not been fully proved by experiment; and even those methods, which have been found profitable under certain circumstances, may be useless, and perhaps very detrimental, in all other cases. A great variety of things are to be considered—the difference of climate and of soil—the facility of obtaining manure—the price of labor—the distance from the market—and a multitude of other incidents, which will readily occur to a thinking and discreet mind. A man of such a mind will not be deterred from making improvement, by any seeming difficulty in determining what may be profitable. He will see that husbandry is indeed an art of a very superior order. Not like some of the mechanical arts, which are little else than mere habits, which, being once acquired, are pursued with little or no mental exertion. He will perceive that his progress depends not so much on the labor of his hands, as in assigning to those hands their proper employment. And, by thus dividing his task between the body and the mind, he lessens his toil—increases his gains—and procures a new source of mental enjoyment.

"The attention which is paid in New-England to the subject of EDUCATION, has given to all classes a source of happiness, which is enjoyed in no other country; and some, at least, of our practical farmers are capable of considering agriculture in its connexion with the sciences. Its dependence on the science of chemistry in particular has given to our subject an interest and importance among the learned, which has proved of great public utility. Chemistry teaches the simple substances of which the material world is composed—the different compounds which nature is continually forming in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and the decompositions, which consequently take place; together with the manner of producing the same effects, by the assistance of art. And, by showing what simple substances are necessary to the formation of certain compounds, it informs us what kinds of soil, and

to the trial of uncertain experiments.—The community are therefore much indebted to those who have so readily made the necessary expenses.

what manures, and other substances, are to be united, to bring forth the various products of the farm. It teaches us that two sub-stances, which singly are of no value, if united in certain proportions, will form a valuable soil; and that the addition of a third, which may be, in itself, perfectly harmless, may render the compound use less and barren. We ascertain, for instance the proportions in which clay and sand should be mixed, and when, and in what proportions lime, ashes, or vegetable substances should be added to the composition, and this, with as much certainty as attend experiments in other branches of science. *Agricultural chemistry is essential to good husbandry, and every farmer should be acquainted with its general principles.*

"There is no idea more unfounded," says Sir Humphrey Davy, in the introduction to his lectures on agricultural chemistry, "than that a great devotion of time, and minute knowledge of general chemistry are necessary for pursuing experiments on the nature of soil, or the properties of manures. Nothing can be more easy, than to discover whether a soil of fervesces, or changes color, by the action of an acid—or whether it burns when heated, or what weight it loses by heat. And yet these simple indications may be of great importance in a system of cultivation. The expense, connected with chemical enquiries, is very trifling. A small closet is sufficient for containing all the materials that are required. The most important experiments may be made by means of a small portable apparatus—A few phials, a few acids, a lamp, and crucible are all that are necessary."

"Next in importance to the great business of preparing for a better world, is to know how to live comfortably in this; and the goodness of the Creator appears in nothing more conspicuous, than in having made the support of ourselves and families an essential part of religious duty. "Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy," is an injunction of no greater authority, and no more intended to form our moral and religious character, than the command, "six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work;" and, since "he that provideth not for his own house is worse than an infidel," it is therefore a religious duty to improve ourselves, and each other, in a knowledge of the arts, by which property is acquired—and as no one of these can rank in importance with the art of agriculture, we have reason to feel much satisfaction in finding ourselves again assembled, for such excellent and noble purposes. And, to strengthen our exertions, allow me to conclude with a passage from the author before cited

"Many of the sciences are ardently pursued, and considered proper objects of study for all refined minds, merely on account of the intellectual pleasure they afford; merely because they enlarge our views of nature, and enable us to think more correctly with respect to the beings and objects which surround us. How much more then is this department of enquiry worthy of our attention, in which the pleasure resulting from the love of truth and knowledge, is as great as in any other branch of philosophy, and, in which it is likewise connected with much greater benefits and advantages"—*Nihil est melius, nihil uberius, nihil homine libero dignius.*

"Discoveries made in the cultivation of the earth are not merely for the time, and country,

* The pecuniary means of most men are inadequate

rich they are developed—but they may be considered as extending to future ages, and as tending to benefit the whole human race by affording subsistence to generations yet unborn: as multiplying life, and providing for enjoyment."

From the American Farmer.

Poswellton, Philad. County, July 1, 1823.
SIR,—Your profitable management, more, than the high state of cultivation, which the officers of the society found your example to desire, not merely a statement of system, you pursue, in the preparation of soil—the arrangement of your fields—the sowing of your crops—but the mode of securing your fodder—feeding your cattle—and the management of their manure. I was struck, by the appearance of your stock, and gratified, at the same time, that our opinions, and practice perfectly coincide, in the preparation of hay, and disposition of it in hay houses, instead of huge

hay stacks. I have thought, the parade of Pennsylvania about as profitable as the decoration of the blue waggons, or the musical bells attached to our teams. The ingenious mode of depriving our grasses, of their most nutritious parts, is so absurd, that it has since would have been abandoned, I hope, had not our prejudices in favor of the old way, which generally keep practical farmers right, in this instance put us all wrong.

In bad weather, most crops of grasses, can be preserved without being shaken from the swarth. The uniform practice for many years has been to mow grass to remain nearly two days, undisturbed, to gather it by an horse rake, cock it in neat part of the day, salt it, and place it in a hay house, which admits a free circulation of air. My clover like yours, retains much of its color, its blossoms, and leaves. The advantage of pitching hay, from the carriage into the hay barn," does not counterbalance, the expense of labor in preparing, the loss of nutrient in drying, and the great danger of fire in storing, as well as from the escape of moisture, which so often in this climate, attracts vermin, to the utter destruction of the building. The hopes of the farm.

The convenience of feeding, has also been urged to aid the arguments, in favor of the Pennsylvania barn. We owe much of our success to the industry, care, and skill, of our German population, but I think, it may be questioned, whether the expense they incur, in the arrangement of their farm buildings, is not often mischievous, not merely useless, but dangerous, to the health of their cattle, and diseasing them with bad hay. It is scarcely possible in this country, where the changes of climate, are so rapid and severe, to guard farm stock, from the effects of cold, when they are made warm throughout the winter, and necessarily, left exposed to the effects of storms, during part of the day. I am convinced, that milch cows, and very young calves, require protection from cold—all other stock, should be guarded from wet, and currents of air, and fed with more appetite, digest with more vigor, and encounter accidents with less danger of harm, when they be confined within thick stone

walls, inhaling an impure atmosphere, from which by the instinct of nature, if not thwarted by the ill judged contrivance of man they would fly.

I would suggest, that the position for the farm yard be selected as usual at the foot of a small hill, of which the southern side, should be cut in such manner, as to admit the erection of a barn sufficiently large for all its usual purposes, except that of holding hay, and feeding cattle. Room for pitching to the South, and sufficiently capacious to protect all the hay, straw, fodder, and stock of the farm should be extended at both gable ends. For the support of the fodder lofts, and roofs, pillars of brick, or stone, should be erected at proper intervals; for the security of the bank, and the road at its edge—a wall somewhat higher, than it, should be built—a space of two feet, should be left, between the northern side of the loft and the wall. Racks should be placed perpendicularly, with their outer edges, exactly corresponding, and parallel with the wall, and side of the loft. Thus a space, of two feet would remain between them and the wall, to be filled with hay. A long shutter, sufficiently wide, may be secured by hinges, attached to posts, on the outer side of the wall—in order that when the rack shall have been filled, by pitching from above, it may be closed, at a proper angle to exclude rain or cold air.

Stalls for cattle, pens for sheep, and calves, should be at fit distances placed beneath the hay—pavings, and gates, might secure them on the southern, or outer side. The hay being exposed on two of its sides, would require infinitely less drying, than if pressed closely, in a great mass, within the thick walls of a barn. It is scarcely to be believed, by those, who have not seen the experiment, how little drying, grass requires, when it is to be salted, and thrown lightly, into an open hay house. By beginning at one end of a long loft, and discharging the loads, so as to not more than half fill it, until the hay be extended to the other, by the time, that the end at which the farmer began, shall be quite filled, his hay, in despite of the state, in which it has been hauled, will be sufficiently dry. The advantages, I propose, are the saving of labor in making the hay, of money, in building the barn, of nutrition in not exhausting the grass by unnecessary exposure, to the rays of the sun; and to practical farmers, what to them, is of consequence, a return to their pockets, in profit on cattle, which after being exposed from January to July upon hay, and grass alone, may be exposed on Philadelphia shambles with credit to the feeder, as yours have been shown. I am yours, &c.

JOHN HARE POWELL,
Corresponding Sec'y, Penn.
Agricultural Society.

From the Cook's Oracle.

BOILING.

This most simple of Culinary processes is not often performed in perfection,—it does not require quite so much nicety and attendance, as Roasting. To skim your pot well, and keep it really boiling (the slower the better) all the while,—to know how long is required for doing the joint, &c. and to take it up, at the critical moment when it is done enough,—comprehends almost the whole art and mystery. This, how-

ever, demands a patient and perpetual vigilance, of which few persons are capable.

The Cook must take especial care that the water really boils all the while she is cooking, or she will be deceived in the time; and make up a sufficient fire (a frugal Cook will manage with much less fire for Boiling than she uses for roasting) at first, to last all the time, without much mending or stirring.

When the Pot is coming to a boil, there will always, from the cleanest Meat and clearest Water, rise a Scum to the top of it: proceeding partly from the foulness of the meat, and partly from the water,—this must be carefully taken off as soon as it rises.

On this, depends the good appearance of all boiled things.

When you have skimmed well, put in some cold water, which will throw up the rest of the scum.

The oftener it is skimmed, and the cleaner the top of the Water is kept, the cleaner will be the Meat.

If let alone, it soon boils down and sticks to the Meat;* which instead of looking delicately white and nice,—will have that coarse and filthy appearance we have too often to complain of, and the Butcher and Poulterer be blamed for the carelessness of the Cook in not skimming her pot.

Many put in Milk, to make what they boil look white; but this does more harm than good:—others wrap it up in a cloth:—but these are needless precautions, if the scum be attentively removed, Meat will have a much more delicate color and finer flavor than it has when muffled up. This may give rather more trouble—but those who wish to excel in their Art must only consider how the processes of it can be most perfectly performed;—a Cook who has a proper pride and pleasure in her business, will make this her maxim on all occasions.

Put your Meat in cold water,—in the proportion of about a quart of Water to a pound of Meat—it should be covered with water during the whole of the process of Boiling—but not drowned in it—the less water provided the meat be covered with it,—the more Savoury will be the Meat, and the better will be the Broth.

The water should be heated gradually—according to the thickness, &c. of the article boiled—for instance, a Leg of Mutton of 10 pounds weight, (No. 1.) should be placed over a moderate fire, which will gradually make the water hot, without causing it to boil for about forty minutes—if the water, boils much sooner, the meat will be hardened, and shrink up as if it was scorched—by keeping the water a certain time heating without boiling, its fibres are dilated, and it yields a quantity of scum, which must be taken off as soon as it rises.

If a vessel containing water be placed over a steady fire, the water will grow continually hotter till it reaches the limit of boiling, after which the regular accessions of heat, are wholly spent in converting it into Steam—the Water

* If, unfortunately, this should happen, the cook must carefully take it off when she dishes up, either with a clean Sponge or a Paste-brush.

† Cooks, however, as well as Doctors, disagree; for some say, that "all sorts of fresh meat should be put in when the water boils." I prefer the above method, for the reason given—gentle stewing makes the Meat, &c. tender, and still leaves it rapid and nutritious.

remains at the same pitch of temperature, however fiercely it boils. The only difference is, that with a strong fire it sooner comes to boil, and more quickly boils away, and is converted into Steam."

The Editor placed a Thermometer in water in that state which Cooks call *gentle simmering*,—the heat was 212°—i. e. the same degree as the *strongest boiling*. Two Mutton Chops were covered with cold water,—and one *boiled a gallop*—and the other *simmered gently* for three quarters of an hour; the Flavor of the Chop which was simmered was decidedly superior to that which was boiled; the *Liquor* which boiled fast, was in like proportion more savory, and, when cold, had much more fat on its surface: this explains why quick boiling renders meat hard, &c. because its juices are extracted in a greater degree.

Reckon the Time from its first coming to a boil.

The old rule of 15 minutes to a pound of meat, we think rather too little; the slower it boils, the tenderer, the plumper, and whiter it will be. (To be continued.)

Montreal, Nov. 11.—A strange accident took place in a chemist's shop a few days since. A person having put a gallon or two of alcohol upon a stove in a tin vessel, the liquid took fire and exploded with a violent shock. The whole room was filled with smoke; a person endeavoring to escape by the shop door, had opened it partly, and merely put his head out, when the sudden expansion of the air in the room closed the door, caught him by the head, and held him for several seconds, until the conflagration ceased. No other injury than the loss of the liquor, and the fright suffered by the persons present, was sustained.

It is computed that 55,000 barrels of Pot and Pearl Ashes, will have been shipped during the season from the Port of Quebec. This exceeds by nearly twenty thousand the number shipped last year, which was about 32,000.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1823.

Letters of Agricola on the Principles of Vegetation and Tillage.

We have frequently, in the course of our editorial labours, availed ourselves of the information contained in an excellent work on husbandry, entitled "*Letters of Agricola*," &c. written in Nova Scotia, by JOHN YOUNG, Esq. we believe a native of Scotland. Having learned that a few copies of that treatise are for sale, in this city, by Messrs. Wells & Lilly, we are induced to attempt some sketches of its character and merits, with a hope to be instrumental in recommending it to the attention of New England Agriculturists.

If the merits of a literary or scientific work may be correctly estimated by the effects it has produced—the value of the tree judged of by its fruit—the "*Letters of Agricola*" may claim a very high standing among the productions of the best writers of the age who have devoted their powers and faculties to the most useful and important of human pursuits. Before this publication, rural labour in Nova Scotia was held in great contempt, and to handle a spade, or direct a plough, was deemed an employment of the meanest and most degrading kind. "Tillage was so much neglected that neither oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, nor wheat, were raised in

sufficient abundance to answer half the domestic consumption. Oat meal and pot barley were regular articles of import from Britain, and the latter article was also brought largely from the United States. Indian meal, rye and wheat flour were landed by thousands of barrels from Boston and New-York not only to supply the inhabitants of the sea ports, but also the farmers in the country." The publication of the "*Letters of Agricola*" (whose patriotic and scientific exertions received every encouragement from the Governor, Chief Magistrates, and other men of high standing, influence and reputation in the Province) had an effect, which can scarcely be paralleled in the history of arts, or the annals of human improvement. "In the history of no country has there ever been recorded a more radical and instantaneous change, than has been witnessed in Nova Scotia. Improvement has proceeded with such gigantic strides, that already the point is out of sight from which we started; and although the whole has been effected in little more than three years, it is with difficulty that we can bring ourselves to the belief that the provincial husbandry was in such a state of barbarism at its commencement." Agricultural societies were established, cattle shows instituted, new implements and improvements of every kind, introduced, and Nova Scotia, instead of being dependent on other countries for bread corn, and other articles necessary to feed its inhabitants, was enabled not only to supply her wants from her own resources, but to export wheat, and other surplus products of her soil, in considerable quantities.

This great and beneficial change of public opinion, the knowledge of rural economy, and the consequent amelioration of the state of society, and condition of the country was effected by the publication of the "*Letters of Agricola*." Other causes were, no doubt, auxiliary but those "*Letters*" were the cause of those causes. The writings of Mr. Young, (first published in the Acadian Recorder, and circulated throughout the Province,) furnished the spark, and kindled the flame which pervaded the country. As the author expresses it, "while I thus continued to write, and he [Lord Dalhousie, then Governor of Nova Scotia] to approve, the first characters for rank in the Metropolis did not long stand as idle spectators but touched by the lambent flame of patriotism, they hastened within their respective spheres of influence to scatter and propagate that sacred fire, which soon burst out with irrepresible and extinguishable brightness."

The work is written in an easy but at the same time an elevated style. The author uses some hard words, but a farmer with a common country school education may understand most of them, and those which he does not comprehend, it may be well for him to ascertain the meaning of by methods which are at the command of every farmer in New England, who is in what we call comfortable circumstances.

"Cotting's Introduction to Chemistry," *Conversations on Chemistry*, and other cheap elementary works on that science will furnish an explanation of all the terms made use of by the writer, which are not sufficiently explained as they are introduced. Prosperity is one of the greatest merits of the book, but some parts of it will need to be studied, and not rapidly hurried over as if it were a novel or romance, calculated merely to amuse. It has the merit of being better adapted to the climate and soil of New England than any European writings upon agriculture. Every page evinces that the writer is not a mere theorist, but has a practical knowledge of the art as well as the science of husbandry. The reputation of the book, however, is to well established to require our testimony in its favour. We shall therefore, conclude this article by merely

naming some of the subjects treated of, which, we assure our readers that they are very ably dis- will better recommend the work than the most rate eulogy.

After describing the low state of Agriculture in the Province, the author recommends the establishment of agricultural societies, and gives a brief sketch of their constitution and objects—describes physical causes which influence and affect it—shows that the cultivation of a territory moderate rigor of its climate, and contrasts the present with the state of Europe as delineated by classical writers. He devotes two chapters to proving that a gradual improvement has taken place in the climate of Nova Scotia since the first settlement of that country, to the prevailing prejudice which existed against the climate of Nova Scotia; and to show from the nature of its vegetable productions, that it will ripen all the crops. This part of the book is replete with citation to our cultivators, who reside in the northern part of New England, and entertain an opinion that the country is too cold for them to obtain a livelihood of course they must either starve or emigrate to the warm Mississippi countries. The author then takes up the topic "of soil as the bed of vegetation, and lays down the simpler elements of agricultural chemistry;" "gives some hints on the food of plants;" "Enumerates the uses which the soil serves in vegetation;" "Describes the physical properties of the four earths which chiefly constitute soils, and expresses the advantage of chemically analysing the latter;" "Describes the formation of soils as resulting from the disintegration of the primary and secondary rocks;" "Enumerates the purposes in agriculture served by the different kinds of tillage;" "Treats on ploughs, and explains on the benefit which would be gained by the introduction of the drill machinery;" "Treats on the hand roller, threshing mills, flails, the reaping machine, the patent sward cutter, the cultivator or grubber;" "Dilates on the nature of the animal and vegetable putrescent manures;" "Shows how water may be retained the gaseous and soluble principles of the putrescent manures;" "Discusses the doctrine of fertilization, and explains the nature of composts;" "Sets forth the nature and uses of peat, and its conversion into manure;" "Illustrates the character of fossil manure, the mode of burning it, the manner in which it should be applied, its effects on vegetation, tests of its sum, phosphates of lime, magnesia, burnt clay, &c." "Enters on the natural obstructions in the soil;" "The trees of the forest;" "The inequalities of surface of the earth, which are preventive of tilth, stones, rocks, wetness, principles of draining;" "Gives a view of the cultivation of land as affecting the individual—society—and national wealth;" and "concludes with considering land in relation to its employment as capital."

Such are the topics of this work, and as we said before they are discussed very ably. Some things in it are local, and not particularly interesting to any but the inhabitants of Nova Scotia. But, on the whole, we know of no foreign work of its price, (which is \$2.50 in boards) which can claim any competition with the "*Letters of Agricola*," as a treatise adapted to the use of New England Farmers.

Fire.—In Dorchester, on the 26th inst. a large warehouse was consumed by fire. This building was situated in the Printing Office of Mr. R. Bannister, printer and publisher of a religious paper, entitled "*The Monitor*." All the printing apparatus, &c. fell a prey to the devouring element.

FOREIGN.

n.—The war in that country appears to be near a end. The French troops are embarking for at the date of the last accounts, and their com was expected to arrive at Paris in the begin December. The French have celebrated their over the liberty and national independence by is and merry meetings. A fair article of the t. states that a general amnesty or act of obli- past officers has been passed, from which only the Spaniards are excepted. The last intelli- from Gibraltar has been received by the way of and comes down to the 18th of October. At the English Ambassador, Sir William A'Court, out to proceed to Ferdinand's Court to resume negotiations.

ish America.—Accounts from Campeachy re- Guatemala are in a state of anarchy. The mixture of white Europeans, Creoles of all shades, free blacks and slaves, each jealous of the oth- all desirous to be superior, must produce very scenes, should a civil war succeed to anni- the centre of this territory, the British have pectable and flourishing establishment of Hondu- have conciliated the affection of the neighbor- of what is called the *Mosquito Shore*.— sing has been educated in England, is a Chris- a great friend to the British nation, and to ary establishments. He can command nearly arriors, and in the event of a civil war, would ly place himself and nation under the protection British.

is in force in Holland which forbids school- receiving as pupils, children who have not had all pox, or been vaccinated.

esting to the Proprietors of Steam Packets, &c.— stand that Sir Humphrey Davy has, within month, discovered that the application of a gas, fifteen times heavier than the atmosphere, mechanism of a steam engine, will produce a fully equal to that which now results from the tion of steam. The great obstacle which stands way of the general and immediate introduction of this gas is the difficulty of confining it. The constructing convenient vessels, sufficiently for that purpose, Sir Humphrey proposes as ym, the solution of which must be attended with able benefits to this country.

G. T. Scobell, R. N. has recently submitted to Board of Admiralty, a plan for applying impelling in periods of calm and smooth water, to the the British Navy. It is applicable to every men of war, from the largest to the smallest, which may be worked by hand wiches or the t, and are so constructed that they may be dis- with facility, and taken on board in seven or minutes. The principle is available to steam ves- it would materially alter their character, extend ss, and increase their safety.

DOMESTIC.

icious Accident.—On the 23d ult, two young w- attempting to ford the Ousatonic river in South- on the horse took a wrong direction, and stum- deep water, one of them was drowned, and the eaped by her clothes catching on the saddle, by means she was dragged ashore.

Phineas Johnson (aged 43) was drowned on 7, the 18th inst. while attempting to cross the anticut river on the ice, about a mile north of this e. The next day his hat was seen under the ice; it was the first intimation given, of his condition. ly was found on Thursday, and on Saturday it died.—*Bellevue Falls Intell.*

—On the 31 instant, nearly 12 o'clock at night, flour mill owned by Mr. Ormsby, Cincinnati, as consumed by fire, and but a small part of its es were saved. The cause of the combustion, has not been stated. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

Wednesday morning last, the large tavern of Mr. in B-ffast, Me. was consumed by fire, and sad- ck, his amiable daughter, aged 16 years, perished

in the flames. The fire communicated to the dwelling house of George Watson, Esq. formerly of this city, to the stores of John Angier, Esq. and Mr. S. R. Merrill, and five or six barns, all of which, with a part of their contents, were destroyed, notwithstanding the spirited exertions of the citizens to save them. The Editors of the *Belfast Gazette* and *Patriot*, add.—"Mr. Angier's store is adjacent to our office, and we are now printing this while our friends are anxiously protecting us from the flames. A short time since it was thought a large portion of our village could not be saved from the de- vouring element; but we hope the danger is subsided. We have neither time nor heart to add more particu- lars."

The Carding, Furling, and Dying Factory of Capt. Goodwin, of Bangor, Me. with all the machinery, was destroyed by fire the 27th ult. Loss estimated at \$9,500 dollars.—*Boston Centinel* of the 22d inst.

Fatal Accident.—A young man by the name of Lewis K. Upham, of Bennington, Vt. was killed, by the ac- cidental discharge of a gun, while on a hunting party. He survived the wound about 33 or 40 minutes after the ball passed through his body.

Miss Eliza Parsons, of North Yarmouth, Maine, has wrought a bonnet of native grass, said to have been equal to any exhibited in Massachusetts or Connecti- cut; a lady of Portland purchased the bonnet at \$30.

Extraordinary Crop.—Ephraim Wood, Esq. of Cam- den, sowed 5 bushels and 3 pecks of rye in September, 1822, on about 5 acres of ground newly cleared of the wood, which produced 240 Bushels—over 40 bushels to the bushel sowing, and about 43 to the acre. Its be- ing sown early and on good ground occasioned a large number of shoots to spring from one root—in one bunch was 140 stalks containing 4379 kernels, the production of one single grain! Would not our crops of winter rye generally be much better if the seed were sown much earlier than usual?

A Warning to the Intemperate!—Mr. Silas Graves, of Hatfield, Mass. of great property but no family, committed suicide in that town last week. He had lately become intemperate, and his mind had been haunted with continual fears of poverty, which are supposed to have occasioned the melancholy act.

Extensive Fraud.—We learn that money to the amount of eight thousand dollars has been drawn out of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, by means of checks forged in the name of Mr. Jacobs, iron master, Lancaster county.—The last of these checks was presented for payment about a month ago, but it was not till this week that the fraud was discovered.

[Phil. Gazette.]

Murder.—A man was found mangled in a shocking manner this morning, in Water street. A rope was fastened round his neck, and it is supposed the perpetrator of the deed was dragging his victim towards the water, but was interrupted.—*New York Statesman.*

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS indebted for the first volume of the Farmer, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment at this office. The sum due from each is small, but the aggregate amounts to a large sum, and unless received soon, the subscriber will suffer very serious inconvenience in consequence.

Nov. 29, 1823. THOMAS W. SHEPARD.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FOR sale by WELLS & LILLY, No. 98, Court St. the New England Farmer, or Geographical Dictionary, containing a compendious account of the Ways and Methods in which the important art of Husbandry, in all its various branches is, or may be pursued to the greatest advantage in this country. By SAMUEL DEANE, D. D. &c. Third edition, corrected, improved, greatly enlarged, and adapted to the present state of Agriculture. Price, neatly bound and lettered, Two Dollars. November 1.

FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1824.

FOR sale at this Office, the Farmer's Almanac for 1824. Nov. 24.

JACK FOR SALE.

BARBAROSSA, a Jack, bred by the subscriber, from a large Spani-h Janet, and sired by an imported Maltese Jack of the pure *Onagra* stock, is offered for sale. He is now two years and four months old, measures 14, and will, when at his full growth, undoubtedly exceed 15 hands in height—uniting the bone and power of the large Spanish breed, with the spirit, activity and respectability of the Maltese. At the late exhibition at Brighton, he was pronounced, by several gentlemen of respectability, who have examined this species of stock in Spain, the Islands in the Mediterranean, and in South America, to be superior to any they ever saw.

BARBAROSSA is perfectly docile and kind, was kept with a Filly immediately after weaning, and has *propensities*, seldom found in imported Jacks, which must enhance his value in the estimation of those accustomed to breeding mules. A full warranty of his powers will accompany the bill of sale—and the subscriber has no hesitation in asserting that he is equal to the celebrated Jack, *Compound*, bred by Gen. Washington; (being of the same grade) and that he is superior to any now in the United States or that can be imported.

If not applied for speedily he will be shipped to the Island of Cuba, where a much higher price can be obtained than is now asked. S. W. POMEROY.

Brighton, Nov. 21, 1823.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	130	145
pearl do,		135	137 50
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . . .	bbl.	8 00	8 25
cargo, No 1,		6 25	6 50
" No 2,		5 25	5 50
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	12	13
" 2d qual. . . .		9	11
small kegs, family,		16	18
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	83	88
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	7 75	
Genesee,		7 75	
Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	66	
Corn		55	65
Barley		67	70
Oats		40	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		25	32
LIME,	gal.	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern		60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, Bone Middlings new, . .	bbl.	14 50	15 00
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	
Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . .	bush	2 00	
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do do 3-4 washed		45	50
do do 1-2 do		37	40
Native		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL,		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		4	10
BUTTER, keg & (mb, family,		14	16
lump, best		17	20
EGGS,	dor.	16	20
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	
Indian,		75	
POTATOES,		36	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 25	2 50
HAY, according to quality, . .	ton.	17 00	20 00

From the New England Galaxy.

AUTUMN.

How dear to roam along the sunny hills,
When Autumn spreads her bounties on the plain;
When Industry his garner'd treasure fills
With richest stores from fields of ripen'd grain:
When slow across the fields the ponderous wain,
Deep laden with the yellow ears, is drawn,
Lie scatter'd thick and far along the level lawn.

The winding rill along the sunny vale
Sings its sweet song to cheer the reaper's heart;
And oft its voice the pensive autumn gale
Will join, and cause the rustling leaves to start;
While scores of screaming blackbirds bear their part,
With varied notes, yet full of melody;
And troops of noisy boys, with dog and cart,
Are hasting to the hills with youthful glee,
To shake the clustering nuts from the tall walnut tree.

But soon this beautiful pageantry shall fall,
And every mellow tint of Autumn fade;
A melancholy murmur fills the gale,
And sorrow saddens o'er the yellowing glade;
Through thickening clouds the suns of autumn wade,
And beauty sits upon the hills no more;
The verdure of the wood is prostrate laid,
And soon the autumn rains begin to pour,
And down the craggy rocks the swelling torrents roar.

Such is the fortune of majestic man!
The leaves of fragrance round his forehead flow,
The laureate wreath, that gales of fortune fan,
For which he climbed so high or stooped so low;
But soon approach the tempest-clouds of woe,
To mar the beauty of his brightest day;
Yet while he mourns his fortune's overthrow,
He looks to heaven for some more glorious mead:
Thus to the autumn winds I tune my forlorn reed.

LEWELLYN.

WATER COLORS.

"Your cottons," says Flavia, "are cheating vile trash!
See! the colors all gone, though you said they would
wash!"
"Yes, madam," the shopkeeper answer'd, "no doubt,
I said they would wash—but I meant they'd wash
out."

MISCELLANY.

From the New York American.

Choice of a Wife.—There is one apology, in the increasing extravagance of the modern fair, for the ridiculous rage that exists among the gentlemen, after rich sweethearts; and maidens have a not less tenable excuse for making sure of a full purse, since an empty head is very likely to accompany it.

The really prudent, and somewhat homebred man, feels obliged to relinquish the idea of marriage altogether, or defer it to a late period, because it is justly considered a hazardous adventure to marry, on the score of supporting the expenses of a modern living. But this idea shall have a separate chapter.

The first inquiry that our young men make now, when a woman is proposed for a wife, is "is she rich?" And for variety, or a *divo*, "is she handsome?" Let a husband die and leave a rich widow; or a rich heiress drop into the

market, Lord bless us! how the beaux scamper,
— "Hound-like,
In full cry to catch her!"

If there is any shame in this state of things, if sacrificing feelings, that should have their source in the most generous and elevated considerations to "*beauty and booty*," is worthy of abhorrence; then, methinks, the present generation deserves an unenviable share of "*blushing honors*."

It is not very likely I shall have much cash to give with my daughters; and in fact, I don't want any to give. God grant they may have good sense, a wholesome appearance, unsuspected virtue, affectionate hearts, industrious habits, and then—why, if nobody wants to marry them, they shall help to comfort me in my old age, and help to bear up my spirit when about to "return to Him who gave it."

I am an old-fashioned fellow, it is true; but I recollect, when I got married, I made no account of money; and if I was going to marry again, I would look for a poor girl rather than a rich one. If I have a wife, a good one is essential to my happiness, and riches are not. The Athenian General was right:—I had rather marry my daughter to a *man*, without an estate, than to an *estate*, without a man." *London.*

From the New York American.

An interesting, but care-worn merchant, in a vacant mood and mind, entered the store of a wealthy merchant in this city, and as he paced along, his eyes rested upon an unusual quantity of silver and gold coin, which the clerks were busied in counting. His heart sunk within him as he felt the chill of November, which reminded him of the poverty of his lot and the misery of his family, and turning away in despair, he ejaculated to himself, "how happy some of that money would make me!" "What is that you say, my friend?" interrogated the merchant. The confused merchant begged to be excused:—he was not conscious of uttering any thing at the moment; at any rate, his thought was not meant for his ear. But the kind-hearted merchant would not take denial, and the poor man repeated what before had involuntarily broken from his lips. "And how much my dear fellow, would it take to make you happy?" O, I don't know! the winter is coming on apace, and I have no wood; my wife and children are but poorly clad, for I have been sick. Our wants are limited, however, and fifteen dollars would dissipate the gloom of winter." "John count this man 15 dollars." The ingenious heart *can feel* like the grateful stranger, the nobleness of such bounty, and exult for human nature that meek-eyed charity should find such kindred abode. At evening the clerk enquired, what entry he should make of the money? "O say, by making a man happy, \$15," answered the no less eccentric, than humane merchant.

A gentleman of Liverpool, scorning the vulgar method of getting a wife by advertising for one in the newspapers, has adopted the new system of issuing cards of which the following is a copy: "Notice is hereby given, that a young man of 23 years of age, in the sea-faring line, dark complexion, and rather low, is in want of a wife; an 18 year damsel will meet with a favorable reception."

The female peasants on the River Loire, France, have a mode of spinning, which bles them to perform the operation as walk along the streets and roads. The d having a long handle, is held under the arm; the spool terminates at one end in a pin pointed and made rough, so that with thumb and finger of the right hand, a twist is easily given it, which draws out the thread; The spool hanging loose it runs round. The thread is then wound and another twist is given in the same. They spin hemp in this manner with facility they watch their goats, sheep or cows, graze in the fields."—*Griscom's "Year in Europe"*

Premium Silk Handkerchiefs.—We were gratified to observe among the great variety of articles of domestic manufacture exhibited at the Fair of the Mechanic and Scientific Institution, the silk handkerchiefs which obtained the premium presented by the manufacturer Mr. Wm. Bryan; as also, the specimens of some description of goods woven at the expense of Mr. Bryan, by Benjamin Yates, an ingenious manufacturer of this city. The elegance of variety of patterns, and the brilliancy and beauty of the colors do much credit to the skill of the manufacturer. The specimens were printed by Mr. Yates, and published by Mr. Yates, a dealer in silk goods.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

We mention it as a circumstance highly interesting to the character of our city that, notwithstanding its immense population, comprising people from almost all quarters of the world, grand jury of the Court of Oyer and Term which was opened at the City Hall yesterday with an appropriate charge from Judge Edwards, was only out of Court fifteen minutes, when they returned, stating that no business had been laid before them, and they knew of none in the sphere of their duties—whereupon they were discharged.—*Ibid.*

Important improvement in Tanning.—Mr. (John) Spillbury of Walsale, Staffordshire, we understand, has succeeded in reducing the tedious process of tanning to a very short period. Skins are prepared by his process in a few days, requiring by the old six weeks or months. Moderately thick hides 5-8th of an inch thick in six weeks; these take commonly five to twelve months. The leather is in every respect equal in strength and toughness, will be superior to any hitherto produced. There is no difference in the substances employed, but only in the method of applying the principle is *pressure*. This important invention has been secured by patents for three kingdoms.—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Native Opium.—Messrs. Cowley and Staines, Pennsylvania, have commenced the cultivation of Poppies for Opium. They made 60 lbs. in a year. The opium is obtained from incisions in the stem of the plant. The seed is sown in the fall. Oil is got from the seeds, and cattle are fed with the cake.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but the subscriber who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1823.

No. 19.

esteem ourselves truly fortunate in having an opportunity to present to our readers the following valuable production. It communicates the results of science, sound sense, and much experience, in a style which is plain, perspicuous, and happily adapted to the subjects it discusses.

The author's medical experience has given him the opportunity to interweave with his agricultural observations useful remarks respecting the care of children; the means of preventing, some of their common dangerous diseases.

We hope that the length of the Address will deter the Cultivator nor his Consort from reading it through, again and again, till its maxims are stored in the store house of memory, ready to be produced, whenever occasion may call for their aid.

ADDRESS

Read before the "Worcester Agricultural Society," October 8, 1823, being their Anniversary Fair, Show and Exhibition of Manufactures. By Hon. Oliver Fiske.

There is no instance in the natural world, of the benevolence of the Deity is more evident, than in his accommodating the temper and fertility of every climate to the necessities of its inhabitants. Nor is his beneficence less conspicuous, in his forming man free from local prejudices and territorial attachments. He plants him a garden of Eden, as prolific as the wants in the dreary wilds of Kamtschatka, the mild and salubrious regions of a temperate climate. The Hottentot, in the indulgence of his peculiar rites and customs of his country, is grateful to his bounteous Benefactor for distinguishing favors; and, in the fervor of gratitude, commiserates the lot of man in a different life. Although civilization does not essentially alter this innate principle of man, it facilitates the means of his subsistence, and enables him to supply the wants that multiply themselves from a state of nature. In Agriculture, his first and simplest employment, as more complicated business, science is the art.

The earth is emphatically our mother. From her we are first originated; and from her we derive our support. The science of Agriculture teaches us to obtain this support with the least labor to this our parent, and with the least injury to ourselves. With this view, the primary object with every Farmer should be, to ascertain what is the most proper food for plants, and the best method of obtaining it. The first question seems to be settled. Philosophy and experience may shew the analogy between the structure of plants, and the animal frame; and chemistry may unfold the elements of food essential to both: but, with all their investigations, chemists and Philosophers may not make the Farmers. Common sense, with experience, will discover the facts most important to the husbandman; and he need not trouble himself with minute enquiries respecting the cause that produced them, and the laws by which they exist. Ignorance in knowledge is not imputable to the Farmer so much as his remissness in applying it. A judicious farmer will fertilize his ground

with substances which either actually contain putrid matter, or which are in their nature promoters of putrefaction. In whatever manner these can be most perfectly and in due quantity mixed with the soil, the greatest crops may be expected. When the vegetative or made earth is exhausted by cultivation, it must be restored by again adding the substances that first made it productive. A farmer, deprived of his food, may with as much reason expect that his body may be renovated by ardent spirit or sleep, as that his land will acquire new fertility by following rest, or stimulants. Land, naturally barren, may be benefited by stimulants, which excite to fermentation, and, of course, to a putrefaction of the various substances contained in it; but that which is barren by being exhausted of its nutriment, requires food rather than stimulus. Lime, ashes, marl, and gypsum, in such a case, are improper. They are not food but serve only as digestives. They render land more fertile, not by adding vegetative matter, but by preparing and digesting what it already contains. When all is digested, the land must be exhausted. A minute pulverizing and mixing of the soil, it must be remembered, is the agent of its fertility.

By attending to the cause of the poverty of land, the farmer can judge with certainty in what cases stimulants are to be used, and when manure is required. The more poverty of the soil is not a criterion: he must consider what has made it poor. The conclusion to be drawn from this theory is, that there is a certain limit in the fertility of the earth, both as to duration and degree; but, that there are no means of keeping it in any profitable productive state, without the constant and liberal use of manure. Stimulating dressings may conduce to large crops, for a time; but the more they increase the fertility, the sooner will they exhaust the soil—while the regular and plentiful manuring it, will constantly keep it productive.* The means of procuring manure are generally in proportion to the quantity of land the farmer keeps under good cultivation. The reciprocity of benefits between his farm and his stock,

* Some of the foregoing sentiments on fertilizing land, and the use of gypsum, &c. I have taken from a manuscript on the subject, prepared nearly twenty years since. Whether they were then borrowed, or were the result of my own reflections, I have not now the means of ascertaining. Should the reader find them elsewhere, he will have the candor to exonerate me from the charge of intentional plagiarism.

I am not insensible that more modern theory has ascribed to gypsum and its kindred substances a different agency; still I apprehend that the manner of their causing fertility is not conclusively settled. Until it be, a prudent farmer will keep the body of his soil in vigor by more certain means, and leave it to philosophers to determine whether these substances, which he will do well to add, increase its fertility, by preparing nourishment for the plant, to be imbibed from the earth by its roots, or from the atmosphere by its leaves, or both.

Some farmers have abandoned the use of gypsum, from its having ceased to conduce to fertility. The reason of this probably is, that they have relied too much on this substance, and neglected other means of keeping their land in good condition.

with the addition of every thing he can collect, which can be decomposed and is valuable for any other use, if well preserved and judiciously expended, will be an abundant supply. Our modern theories comport so well with philosophy, and are so readily confirmed by experience, that we are led to wonder that the science of husbandry should not have made a more visible progress. The reason, however, is obvious.—Agriculture, from its nature, has peculiar obstacles to encounter. So various and so complicated are our pursuits, that the time allotted to man, since the antediluvian age, is scarcely sufficient to enable him to make any considerable proficiency in any art or science. This remark applies with peculiar force to Husbandry. One year of our scanty number is necessary for an experiment; and many years are sometimes required to test its utility. Another difficulty arises from the mediocrity in the circumstances of the generality of our farmers. From this cause, they are induced to prefer the moral certainty of success, in their accustomed mode of cultivation, to the precarious chance of an untried experiment—especially as it requires more knowledge in the philosophy of nature than they usually possess, to trace the connexion between cause and effect, by which their faith in any new theory might be established. A further and more formidable embarrassment attends it. As individuals, so sanguine are we in the infallibility of our favorite theories, and so vain of our fancied merit in having investigated them, that without the sanction of some constituted body which has tested them, the public are often deceived and injured, and farmers are discouraged from making innovations on their modes of practice. The want of accuracy in experiments is often as fatal to the result as the proceeding upon false data. To what other cause can we impute the various and contradictory opinions derived from our experiments?—Take the *Potatoe* and *Indian Corn* as illustrations. Some have asserted that the *Potatoe* will yield best by planting only the *sprouts*; some, that the *eyes*, with a small portion of the substance, yield most; some, that the small and refuse are equally productive; while others very rationally and truly contend that the largest and best produce the greatest crop. There is, also, the same diversity of opinion respecting the soil and season, and the manner of their cultivation. And all this, we are confidently told, is the result of experiment. There is the same discordance of sentiment respecting the culture of *Indian Corn*. While on the subject of the *Potatoe*, it may be worthy of remark, that it possesses one peculiarity distinct from any other germinating vegetable. It is not susceptible of vegetation until the season succeeding its growth. From this fact it seems obvious, that nature has not accomplished its maturation at the period when the vines decay, and the farmer believes it to be ripe. It seems probable that the earth, by some unknown process, perfects its qualities, after it has attained its growth. That potatoes, which have remained the whole season in the earth, are more farinaceous and pleasant has been ascertained. A farmer, in this

town, who was in the practice of planting a large quantity, took his family supply from a spacious field, early in Autumn. As the residue were intended for his stock, he deferred harvesting them until a late and more convenient period. During their consumption, his table, by mistake, was furnished with some which had been destined for the barn. The quality was so obviously superior, as to lead to an investigation of the cause. From that time, the two parcels received an exchange of destination.—Another fact, illustrative of this position, was stated to me by an eminent farmer in the vicinity of Boston. A distinguished agriculturist, from Scotland, who had dined at the best tables in the city and its neighborhood, remarked, at the hospitable board of my informant, that he had not seen, in this country, what, in Scotland, would be considered a good potatoe. He imputed their difference to the different mode of cultivation. There, they plant early, and dig late.—Surely the science of Agriculture must be in its infancy, when the cultivation of our most common and staple vegetables is in dispute.

Under such an aspect of the embarrassments of Agriculture, and its tardy progress in this Commonwealth, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society was founded. We are indebted to our metropolis, and its vicinity, for most of the benevolent societies which have been established. This institution is pre-eminently the most disinterested and patriotic. *Merchants* associate for the benefit of trade—*Mechanics*, for the perfection of their art—*Professional men*, for the interest of their callings; but here they all combine to dignify, meliorate, and keep the record of an occupation for the interest of a distinct portion of the community. The fruits of their beneficence are as manifest as are those of the bounteous earth which they have conciliated, and as diffusive as the sun which warms and invigorates it. Without such a stimulus, Agriculture might have plodded on its cheerless track for half a century, without reaching its present eminence. The diffusion of knowledge, and the reward of successful enterprize, are not the chief benefits of this Association. The personal respectability and influence of its founders, and the members who now compose it, have raised this degraded calling to its legitimate standing. Wealth, science, and dignity have become its tributaries; and there is scarcely a man in the Commonwealth, who has an acre of land, and values his standing, who has not ambition enough to be thought a farmer. The benefits of this alliance of wealth and talents are immense to the farmer of limited resources.—Instead of wasting his time and his money in obtaining uncertain results, he has now but to consult the documents of science, furnished by opulence, as his guide.

Since the buiness of farming has become thus honorable, and unites in its service more of mental energy with bodily labor, may we not hope, that by its fascinating blandishments, or solid charms, it will allure votaries from those who seem in danger of mistaking the calling for which nature designed them? Lawyers and Physicians might, perhaps, decimate their number, and improve their breed: and may not some others be added who substitute the labor of the lungs for the labor of the hands—not because it is easier work, but from an impression

that a stock of piety would deteriorate on a farm?

In the rapid progress of our country in improvements, the science of Husbandry now holds a prominent rank. Under our improved management, each acre of cultivated land has doubled its produce to the farmer, with a diminution of his labor. While this adds wealth, it adds also resource to our country. This surplus produce enables her to increase her population, and to support her valuable and increasing manufactures, a prime agent of her prosperity and independence, without extending her possessions; for her land will be better cultivated in proportion to the number it sustains. But the policy of our government seems like that of him who purchased more land to prevent others from bounding on him. Our vast extension of territory may have been wise and politic but it is at least questionable whether the wealth and physical strength of the country would not have been greater, if the wild beasts and savages, the native occupants, had kept possession until a more dense population should render emigration necessary. A wise farmer, though abounding in land, will cultivate no more than he can superintend and profitably manage; but our nation seems to have adopted the policy of those who spend their scanty manure and labor on a large surface, and get little in return.

It is remarked, that in all countries where Agriculture is the chief business of the people, are found the greatest simplicity of manners, more purity of morals, and the best display of the social virtues. By an attachment to the soil, the natural result of its culture, they become the best soldiers, and the firmest patriots. The mere *Merchant*, *Mechanic* and *Professional Gentleman* may be a good citizen, and cherish the ties which are natural to the country which gave him birth, and gives him bread; but, as he cultivates no land, he cannot feel that attachment to the soil peculiar to those who reap the fruits of their own labor. As he can quit his country, when in danger, with more facility, he will not be likely to cherish that deep solicitude for its welfare which the farmer feels, who considers his all at stake. Our statutes seem to recognize this fact. To be eligible to any important office in the Commonwealth, a *frechold* is the first requisite.

To possess a rugged soil, and to cultivate it with sedulous labor, as man is now constituted, is productive of happiness rather than misery to his race. In proof of this position, we need but advert to the condition of those countries where the soil and climate furnish the necessities and luxuries of life, with little labor of the inhabitants. We there find profligacy, effeminacy, and dissipation abounding in the same ratio with the facility of acquiring subsistence. Without intending any invidious distinction, let me ask whether we need look beyond our own country for evidence of the effect of soil and climate upon the moral habits of a people? Was it not from a consideration of this influence, that the discreet Washington selected his confidential soldiers in war, and his domestics in peace, from the most rugged portion of the States? Instead of arrogating to ourselves any superior merit, from the operation of a physical cause, we have only to be grateful, that our lot has fallen where a salutary check is imposed

upon the propensities common to our race.

As Agriculture in an extensive sense embraces all the remote concerns of the Farmer, the object of *public roads* may not be thought unapplicable. Under this head our improvements have been astonishingly great. In the state of our country, while the inhabitants migrated merely for subsistence, it was natural that they should locate themselves with a view only to profit and convenience. The business of intersecting a wilderness in squares and angles, with the skill and regularity of a garden was reserved for the modern display of wealth, speculation and taste. Our new towns have respect to accommodation in the future growth and extension of our country; while the old carry the lineaments which marked the ships of their origin. From a spirit of improvement and enterprize, these traces are worn away as fast as the public convenience can require. New roads are laid out in direct courses through our principal towns; and while the traveller finds his journey shortened, he finds it easy and pleasant, from their excellence. To an agricultural country, no improvement can be more important; for, if the vicinity of a place is to be computed by the distance to be travelled, and the time and labor required in reaching it, the farmer finds himself at one quarter part nearer a market than formerly. If, for this important saving, there has been exciting cause, other than the general spirit of enterprize, to what can it be more justly ascribed than to the introduction of Turnpike. So far from their having caused the decay of old roads, as was predicted in our Senate, an objection to the grant of a charter for the first Massachusetts Turnpike, they have induced such improvement, and excited such spirit of rivalry, that our old roads are not frequently the best.

A new market for the farmer, and new facilities for reaching it are in contemplation, by a *Canal* from this town to Providence. It is confidently believed that a present profit and vast future advantage will accrue to the proprietors and to the community, by the completion of such an enterprize; and it cannot be doubted that public spirit will unite with private interest in so noble and useful an undertaking.

The goodness of a road is the first consideration with the traveller; but its ornament in some measure, serve to lessen a tedious tance. Trees, judiciously chosen, and tastefully arranged, not only delight the senses by their beauty and their soothing shade, but excite a pleasing reflection that they may become substantially useful in some future emergency. Who that has noticed the extensive and narrow rows, which ornament a pleasant village, the place of his nativity and youth, has not felt the force of this sentiment? And who that has seen them would believe, that within a few years these gigantic elms were saplings of the forest, taken from the earth, and transplanted by two boys? I trust it will not be imputed to mere idle vanity, should I add, that, through life, I have contemplated, with great satisfaction, my agency in this early act—not of producing “two blades of grass,” but in adding more substantial beauty and value to my country, and in the consideration, that future generations in contemplating their grandeur, in the enjoyment of their shade, will bless the unknown

that planted them. It gives me pleasure to see that two young gentlemen have evinced like public spirit by adding, in like manner, to the comfort and ornament of Worcester. We not hope this spirit will be cultivated and diffused, until the highway through our country shall appear one beautiful and fertile vale?

selecting trees for public roads, their use as well as beauty should be considered. In this the mazard cherry, the ash, the maple, the elm will be preferred. In cultivating whether for fruit or shade, the farmer is too apt to abandon his business at its commencement.

Having begun a good work, he ought to carry it on to perfection. To replace the dead, to cure the diseased, to prune the too luxuriant, and to protect the whole, is a duty imperative from the pledge bestowed in labor of first planting them. The growth of trees will avail us little, should this be our principal concern. They have roots from without as well as from within: the most formidable is the caterpillar, which, in several years past has made great depredations, and seems now to enjoy an unmolested career.

Does it not argue great imperfection in character as farmers, that reptiles so loathsome and injurious, and so easily destroyed in an early stage, should be suffered to hold year to year, such quiet possession of our valuable trees? A foreigner, in passing through our country, and noticing their condition, which remain inviolate from our untimely touch, would be led to imagine we had adopted the idolatry of Egypt, and instead of the ichneumon and crocodile, had substituted the caterpillar. Even if they harmless, it would be a reproach to us to suffer the beauty of his trees to be defaced.

And fences upon the highways are not only a necessity, but add an ornament to the country. The want of our inclosures, as well as on the edges of our fields and mowing grounds, bushes and weeds should not be suffered to mar the beauty of our roads, or injure the produce of our farms. But how common is it, to see fields and highways laden with a crop, and left to rot on the soil, or washed upon the adjacent ground? If dock and other noxious weeds are not suffered to ripen, they would soon be destroyed. The chaff from our barns would afford pure seed for our fields and pastures, at little expense for the purchase.

We are aware, that the ardor with which we pursue the improvement of our farms and stock has entrenched not a little upon our family, and our domestic regards. A friend stumbling through our enclosure, to witness the growth of our Ruta Baga or Mangel Wortzel, or the tenants of our barns and sties being admitted to our parlors, to an interview with our wives and children, is in the purview of the concerns of the farmer, the health and management of his children embraced, inasmuch as his business requires more of the immediate and uninterrupted attention of a robust family—I avail myself of an occasion to offer a few remarks upon a subject of our general duty.

Inspecting the bills of mortality, it is found that a great proportion of our race are cut off in infancy and childhood. Is this the necessary

state of our existence? Has our wise Creator left the noblest of his work to perish, before the intellect, which is his image, has expanded to contemplate his goodness, and to adore his perfections? Has he bestowed on the brute creation better organs and powers for existence, and rendered *instinct* superior to *reason* in rearing their young? The supposition is both impious and absurd.

Man is the enemy of his race. He is the only created being endowed with reason and the power of reflection, and he alone violates the dictates of nature in the management of his offspring.

The wants of the infant, at its introduction into life, like those of the brute creation, are merely *animal*.—Nourishment and rest comprise the first demands of nature. To the indiscreet management of children, as respects the kind and quantity of their food, is, in a great measure, to be ascribed their sickly frames, and premature death. In early infancy they are commonly gorged to repletion. If kind nature interferes to throw off the offending surplus, it is interpreted into an indication that too much acid of the stomach has contaminated the food. Instead of more caution, and a little abstinence, recourse is had to medicine to correct and remedy what does not exist. By the repetition of his error, and the means to counteract it, the tender organs of the stomach are deranged. By debility, the necessary consequences of distension, it soon becomes irritable, and unfit to retain and digest what, otherwise, would conduce to health and growth. Acridimony is now in fact generated: the first passages are disordered and cholera morbus or dysentery ensues. If the child survives infancy, the same indiscreet course awaits it. Instead of a simple and nutritious diet, in restricted measure, it surfeits on every thing it can see, which a vitiated appetite can crave. Its restlessness and flushes are ascribed to teething; and its cries and starts, to worms. Some injudicious application is made: it dies in fits, or a fever terminates its life. By *rest*, the other primary requirement of nature, I mean still and quiet repose. The cradle has so long been considered such an essential, if not the first requisite in house-keeping, that I may be thought to have entered my second childhood, by denouncing it. But I venture to assert that its use is unnatural, and that it is not found a *labour saving machine*. Nature requires total, unbroken rest.—That use is second nature, is very strikingly exemplified by the introduction of this appendage to the nursery. The infant is not only learned to sleep by unnatural motion, but, in process of time, will not sleep without; and instead of stillness, may be made to require a serenade in the vociferous lullaby of the nurse. It must now be incessantly watched. If it stirs, it is the business of some one to “give the cradle a jog.” By the ordinary noise and business of the family, its nap is rendered short and interrupted: it awakes fretful: it must be caressed and nursed until it again falls asleep: when, on tiptoe, it is again deposited in the cradle, to be watched and jogged. This is trouble enough, but it is only the beginning of it. The child has been so accustomed to rocking and singing, that the mother must spend a restless night, in bed, applying some substitute, or enduring its cries. I say nothing of the luckless father, who, fatigued by the labour of the day, is urged from his perturbed slumber by his now impatient

mate; and, in groping for a candle or a cradle, comes in contact with some angle or projection of this ever protruding furniture; and, in his agony, execrates the cradle and all its concerns, and is half tempted to wish himself *the worst of all wishes*, that he had remained a *BACHELOR*!

Having banished the cradle, the ladies will require me to furnish a substitute. A pillow, securely placed in a darkened room—or a bed, is all that is required. Begin early with the business. Let not the infant be hushed to rest in the nurse's arms. At the fit season for sleep, deposit it in the place prepared, and leave it to itself,—should it cry, as it may at first, let not maternal fondness lead you to its side. The struggle, I know, will be hard to a fond mother; but her discretion will induce her to persevere. A few repetitions of the task, and it will become as pleasant as any other endearing service. One week's discipline of mother and child, will lessen, by at least one half, the trouble of rearing our offspring. I have witnessed this process and its effect in two families, by the most tender, but resolute mothers. Their children in infancy, were of little more trouble to them, than at an advanced period. When they ceased to require sleep in the day-time, they were conveyed to their remote apartment, by daylight or in the dark, to them no matter which, and laid by for the night. By this course, the period as well as the cares of infancy and childhood are abridged, and the energies and mental powers of youth and manhood are more early developed.

But I am admonished that more interesting services await us.

It is a subject of gratulation, Gentlemen, that since our last anniversary, the Legislature, with a foresight and liberality which evince their care for the best interests of the Commonwealth, have extended their bounty for the encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures, to another period of five years. This patronage, we trust, is in approbation of the measures we have taken for the improvement of these branches of national prosperity and independence, as well as in aid of our further exertions. The specimens of skill, industry, and enterprize, which our Manufacturers exhibit—the produce of the dairy—and the noble animals from our farms—but, more than all, the congregation of so many of our most respectable and substantial yeomanry, whose deportment gives credit and character to the day, afford a demonstration that our zeal has not declined.

And the variety of animals exhibited, it will be noticed that the noblest is excluded. The Trustees have been governed by the consideration that the breed of Horses common in New-England, taking into the account the expense of rearing and keeping, and the qualities for labour on our rugged soil, is the best that can be introduced. In addition to this, it is believed that the interest of the farmer is promoted by substituting the Ox for the Horse, for most purposes, as he is fed with less expense, is more patient of labour, and more valuable when this service is ended.

If *rearing* is essential to the improvement of his breed, we may congratulate ourselves that this noble animal has no part assigned in our exhibition. If the cruel service imposed for the mere purpose of speculation and amusement, we may be more grateful that we have no feelings

which would accord with his unnecessary suffering. The moral sense is improved or vitiated by degrees. Those who are delighted with this sport, may soon attain a relish for more cruel amusement. A late *horse-race*, at Long-Island, was succeeded by a *bull-bait*, in New-York.—Some editors, who crowded their columns with animated descriptions of the one, were scandalized at the toleration of the other. In regard to amusement, it may not be so refined and fashionable; but, in point of benefit, there is no difference. A mere race-horse is, in himself, a useless animal: he has no quality that can be advantageously transferred. A bull-bait may, with as much propriety, be patronized, under the imposing plea of benefitting the race of cows; or cock-fighting, for increasing the size of hens, as horse-racing for the improvement of the breed of horses. As to cruelty, what matters it to the bleeding animal, whether his sufferings are inflicted by the *lash and spur* of a *Parby*, or the *teeth of a bull-dog*?

The exhibitions we have assembled to witness and patronize, have no demoralizing tendency; but are productive of rational pleasure and practical good. Our *trial of speed and bottom* calls forth the power of strength and skill to perform the indispensable labours of life. The pittance of a premium for excellence, is not given or received as a *reward of victory*; but as a badge of honor to him, who, in the cause we patronize, adds most to the benefit of his country. Our display of the improved productions of the earth, and of man, and of the *firstlings of our flocks*, is not made, we trust in the spirit of ostentation—but as a grateful offering to our bountiful benefactor, who has given us the good land we possess, and the blessings we enjoy.

From the Cook's Oracle.

BOILING.

[Concluded from page 142.]

For those who choose their Food thoroughly cooked, which all will who have any regard for their Stomachs, twenty minutes to a pound will not be found too much for *gentle simmering* by the side of the fire; allowing more or less time, according to the *thickness of the Joint*, and the *coldness of the Weather*; always remembering the *slower it boils the better*.

Without some practice it is difficult to teach any art; and Cooks seem to suppose, they must be right, if they put meat into a pot, and set it over the fire for a certain time,—making no allowance, whether it simmers without a bubble, or boils a gallop.

Fresh-killed Meat will take much longer time boiling than that which has been kept till it is what the butchers call *ripe*,—and longer in cold than in warm weather; if it be *frozen* it must be thawed before boiling as before roasting;—if it be *fresh killed it will be tough and hard, if you stew it ever so long, and ever so gently*. In cold weather, the night before the day you dress it, bring it into a place of which the temperature is not less than 45 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The size of the *BOILING POTS* should be adapted to what they are to contain: the larger the Stuccan, the more room it takes up on the fire, and a larger quantity of Water requires proportionate increase of Fire to boil it.

In Small Families, we recommend BLOCK

TIN saucapans, &c. as lightest and safest;—if proper care is taken of them, and they are well dried and properly dried after they are cleaned, they are by far the cheapest; the purchase of a new Tin saucapan being little more than the expense of tinning a Copper one.

Take care that the Covers of your boiling pots fit close, not only to prevent unnecessary evaporation of the water, but that the smoke may not insinuate itself under the edge of the lid, and give the meat a bad taste.

If you let meat or poultry remain in the water after it is done enough, it will become sodden and lose its flavor.

Beef and Mutton a little *under-done* (especially very large joints, which will make the better Hash or Broil) is not a great fault; by some people it is preferred; but *Lamb, Pork, and Veal*, are uneatable if not thoroughly boiled—but do not *over-do* them.

A Trivet, or Fish dainer put on the bottom of the boiling Pot, raising the contents about an inch and a half from the bottom, will prevent that side of the meat which comes next the bottom from being done too much,—and the lower part of the meat will be as delicately done as the other part; and this will enable you to take out the contents of the Pot without sticking a fork &c. into it. If you have not a trivet, use four Skewers, or a Soup plate laid the wrong side upwards.

Take care of the Liquor you have boiled Poultry or Meat in; in Five Minutes you may make it into excellent Soup.

The good Housewife never boils a Joint without converting the *Broth* into some sort of Soup. If the Liquor be too salt, only use half the quantity, and the rest water; wash Salted meat well with cold water before you put it into the boiler.

From the New-York Statesman.

NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

The following correspondence between Mr. McGaw, agent of the large printing and dyeing establishment of Messrs. Barrets, Tileston & Co. at Staten Island, and Mr. Clinton, was handed to us this morning, and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers. This establishment is yet in its infancy; but promises to be of great importance to the country. Already, immense quantities of silk, damaged in exportation, and formerly useless to the merchant, are now readily restored to their original colours, and manufactured into handkerchiefs for home consumption or foreign exportation:

Hon. DE WITT CLINTON—

Permit me, Sir, in behalf of the "New-York Dying and Printing Establishment," to testify their respect and gratitude for your successful exertions in internal improvement, and the warm interest you feel in American manufactures, by presenting to you a few vest patterns, printed at their Establishment, and for which the premium was awarded at the late annual fair in this city. It is from distinguished statesmen like yourself, who correctly appreciate whatever contributes to the glory and independence of a nation, that native genius and native skill expect encouragement and protection.

To Mrs. Clinton they beg leave to present a few yards of printed muslin, exclusively of American manufacture, printed at the same place, and for which the premium was also awarded,

and which is the first piece of that style of work ever executed in America.

These specimens are not presented for their intrinsic value, but merely as a tribute from a department of our home manufactures, to a distinguished citizen, who has done so much to patronize domestic industry, in connexion with the other leading interests of our state and nation. With sentiments of the highest respect,

I am, Sir, Your Obedt Servt,

ISAAC M-GAW.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1823.

(COPY OF THE ANSWER.)

SIR—The elegant fabrics of American manufacture presented by the New-York Dying & Printing establishment, through you, have been highly gratifying to me, as evidence of the genius of our manufacturers, and of the good opinion of the members of an excellent institution, which has greatly contributed to elevate the character and extend the usefulness of important branch of productive industry.

I have always considered it the incumbent duty of our citizens and our government to encourage our own manufactures—which must all times be deemed a great interest that recovers the benefits it receives, and acts as the most propitious influence on the primary sources of national prosperity, using enhancing the products of the soil, and at the same time creating the means, administer the demands, and exciting the energies of commerce; I feel pleased, therefore, to understand that you duly appreciate my views on this subject; and I pray you to present my respectful acknowledgments to the respectable association which you represent, and to accept my sincere thanks for the kind and courteous manner which you have expressed yourself in my behalf. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON.

Isaac McGaw, Esq.

From the Free Press.

We have been politely furnished by the Hon. J. BAYLES, with the following extracts from his Address before the Bristol County Agricultural Society, where we take great pleasure in presenting to our readers.

"It is now but little more than two hundred years since our soil was first imprinted by the footsteps of a white man.

"Some of the trees which formed a part of the primeval forest are still remaining; their limbs are still defying the blasts of winter, a the storms of autumn; still towering in the pride of their strength, unimpaired by the assaults of time, and surviving the destruction of nations.

"The wild race which once sheltered in the shades have disappeared, the places which they knew them, now know them no more. The posterity of the humble and wandering pilgrim who succeeded them have swelled into a nation, and yet, the trees remain; human law and human customs, language, government, philosophy and the arts may, and do change, but nature continues her certain though silent progress, for her laws are eternal and immutable.

"In the year 1621, Edward Winslow traversed this region on his first journey to the savage chief, who ruled this then savage domain, at the seat of whose dominion was at Montauk.

low Bristol) from Tittiquet to Swansey he discovered but two nations, and no settlements.—though the ground was cleared on each bank of the river, yet the melancholy silence of desolation was uninterrupted save by the cries of wild beasts, who were prowling for prey through the horrid solitude of this wilderness. The wolf made his den within sight of his house. The startled deer swept along the common, and wild Turkeys winged their flight near the Temples of the true God are now elevating their spires to the heavens.

"A few scattering savages served to tell that man was here, and a few patches of maize served to show the amount of his labors.

"A tribe of savages in number less than three thousand occupied a part of Rhode Island and the whole ancient colony of Plymouth, gathering a wretched subsistence, and frequently perishing, the miserable victims of famine, where more than 150,000 civilized beings are now supported in ease and in plenty.

"It is the skillful application of labor to the soil, it is the science of Agriculture, it is superior knowledge in the art of cultivating the earth, which has thus multiplied its capabilities.

"By constant watches against the depredations of wild beasts, the aborigines strove to cultivate in small quantities a single species of squash and pumpkin; kidney beans and maize or Indian corn. On the borders of the fresh water streams grew a species of coarse grass, more worthless species covered some of the largest plains, and in the vicinity of salt water, the marsh grass, then, as now, grew in rank luxuriance. Wild cherries, raspberries, wild grapes, strawberries, boxberries, blackberries, and huckleberries were the only native fruits.

"The hog, the sheep, the horse and all the beasts of draught were unknown. All other grains, grass, vegetables, roots, plants and all other domestic animals have been introduced from other countries.

"The original species of forest wood still remains, but few exotics have been introduced, and some of those might have been spared.

"The agricultural riches of different regions have been diffused and made common by the operations of war, commerce and emigration.—The love of the agricultural art has diffused its movements, and its curiosities, rather than the more important objects of its culture.

"The ferocious soldiers, and bigoted fanatics of Spain have given to the world a treasure rather than the philosopher's stone or the elixir of immortality, by transferring the wild potato from the region of the River La Plata and the mountains of Chili to Europe. By this the world has been saved forever from the desolations of famine. The goodness of God is manifested in every thing. The same hands which destroyed human life without measure, and without mercy, have given to countless millions the means of living; and by introducing the precious bark of Peru into medicine have driven from the earth a desolating scourge which destroyed more victims than the plague, or yellow fever.

"It is not by partial introduction of fine animals from other countries, a solitary bull, or horse, or sheep, or swine of a single species, but from the introduction of all the valuable breeds from every country, that the great objects of obtain-

ing the most perfect of every breed can be attained. To effect this, the institution of societies like ours is peculiarly favorable.

"Whenever our funds are sufficient to authorize the expense of the importation, every variety of valuable foreign animals, ought to be introduced here, particularly of *beef cattle*. I will venture to assert that our boundless empire contains no soil and no climate more congenial to the production of fine beef than the necks of Swansey and Somerset, that part of Troy which lies on the river, the parts of Dorchester and Westport which are situated on the sea, and the adjoining part of the state of Rhode Island, including all the islands in Narragansett Bay.

"It is in your power to exhibit beef unequalled in Leadenhall market, and surpassing the *Magnus* and *Maximus* of *Connecticut river*.

"I trust you will excuse me, if I briefly advert to a circumstance which in some places has threatened to destroy the harmony which ought to exist between two great national interests, for whose equal encouragement our society was instituted. An attempt has been made to excite a jealousy between the manufacturers and the farmers by representing their interests as hostile and incompatible, and that the prosperity of the one was necessarily injurious to the other.

"A position more false than this could not have been assumed. Before the extension of the manufacturing system, agriculture flourished from the operations of commerce, but the world was in a situation novel and peculiar, there was a general war amongst the nations (with the exception of ours) a war which required vast armies: To supply them the agricultural productions of America were sought because America being neutral could carry safely, and sell cheap.

"The military force of the West Indies also drew their supplies from the states. The war having terminated, this lucrative commerce is at an end. Every European nation can supply more of the productions of agriculture than are necessary for the subsistence of their population, and of course there must every where be a surplus which cannot be used. Great Britain who is possessed of more colonies than any other nation, by some late regulations has endeavored to supply the wants of one colony with the productions of another. Wheat, rye and potatoes have been imported into this country from others, and it is now an undeniable fact, that the surplus productions of New-England cannot be sold in foreign markets without loss.

"But if a certain and convenient domestic market can be created, the farmer loses nothing by the failure of foreign markets, which would be necessarily uncertain and fluctuating, but domestic markets, would be steady, and the demand would be constant.

"The benefits of the domestic market may be familiarly illustrated. A family is withdrawn from agriculture, and employed in manufacturing, which family must be fed and supported. A farmer in the neighborhood, can raise a sufficiency from his farm to supply his own family, and surplus enough to support the other. The family employed in the steady labor of a manufactory cannot cultivate the earth, and their wants are supplied with the surplus of him who does, which otherwise might have been unsold, and both are benefited.

"If one hundred families are employed in a

manufactory, one hundred farmers are sure of a market.

"A manufacturing population rear up cities and villages, lands of course become more valuable, more saleable, and more productive. A manufacturing population must be fed by agricultural population; of course agricultural labour becomes more productive. The land is better cultivated, its hidden capacities are developed, and the manufacturing village is soon surrounded by a continuous garden. Both classes are daily adding to their own wealth, as well as to the aggregate wealth of the nation.

"Examine the history of the world and you will invariably find that the progress of agriculture has been by far the most rapid in those nations which have fostered the other great branches of national industry. Therefore let no unworthy jealousies exist between the farmer and the manufacturer. They are mutual aids to each other. It is for the interest of both classes that both should flourish."

From the New York Statesman.

Natural History.—We are indebted to a correspondent and friend for a copy of a Discourse on the *Utility of Natural History*,—delivered before the Berkshire Medical Institution at the organization of the Lyceum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on the 10th of September last: by the Rev. Edward Hitchcock, of Conway. The author of this pamphlet has brought much talent, much learning, and much good sense to the illustration of his subject. He appears to be well versed not only in his own profession, but in that of medicine, and in the several branches of natural history. From his view and citations, it is evident he is a gentleman of extensive reading. To the question so often asked—of what use are the pursuits of natural science? he has given very full and satisfactory answers. This address is arranged under three general divisions: first, the utility of natural history in relation to the common and social interests of man; secondly, its utility in relation to intellectual improvement; and thirdly, its religious influence on the mind. Under these several heads, he has advanced a great variety of arguments and enforced them with no ordinary share of eloquence, combined with taste and piety. His speculations on the various geological theories are both learned and rational, defending the Mosaic account of the creation and of the deluge.

At the conclusion of the discourse, several gentlemen from Berkshire and the adjoining counties, formed a society under the name of the Lyceum of Natural History of the Berkshire Medical Institution, and adopted a constitution. At a subsequent meeting of the members, Chester Dewey, A. A. S. was elected President; D. Hunt, M. D. Rev. Edward Hitchcock, and J. P. Batchelder, M. D. Vice Presidents; Henry H. Childs, M. D. and Dr. O. Wright, Curators; Henry K. Strong, Secretary, and Samuel M. McKay, Treasurer.

The Lyceum have already received several boxes of minerals, shells, Indian implements, and animals, from different parts of the country, and a respectable cabinet is collected in the infancy of the association. Considerable additions are expected from a class of about eighty medical students, now attending a course of lectures

at the institution with which the Lyceum was connected. The members respectfully solicit the aid of gentlemen in increasing their cabinet of curiosities. This society appears to have commenced under favorable auspices, and will doubtless become extensively useful in the cultivation and diffusion of natural science.

Human Life.—According to accurate tables kept in London, it appears that the mean duration of the life of Man is several years longer than it was 100 years ago. It was said by an eminent physician of our country, that according to the principles of longevity in other animals, men ought to live 100 years; and that the abridgement of that period was owing to their unmanly and luxurious manner of living. —The English calculators attribute the increased longevity of the moderns to better food, warmer clothing, and more comfortable dwellings. No doubt the extermination of the small pox, the amelioration of several other diseases, and the increased skill in the healing art, have also had an effect to produce the gratifying result.

Method of Polishing or Cleaning a Stove.—Take 1-4 lb. Black Lead, mix it with water, then put it on the Stove with a paint brush, and after it is perfectly dry, take a stiff brush to it, which in a few minutes will produce a handsome polish. The above is recommended by our first rate Stove Polishers.—*Boston Gaz.*

Caution.—It will be seen by our record of deaths, that a man died recently in Massachusetts, in consequence of drinking oil of tansy, through mistake. Within a few weeks the lives of two ladies, one in this town and the other in East-Greenwich, were endangered, by their incautiously taking with tansy water some portion of the deleterious oil which floats upon the surface.—*Rhode Island American.*

The Railway (N. J.) Advocate mentions, as a great day's work, that Mr. Isaac Thornall husked, for a bet, between sunrise, and sunset, one hundred and thirty and a half bushels of corn.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1833.

Winter Butter.—If milk cows were fed with roots butter might be made during the winter. Some dairy women, however, complain that it is almost impossible to churn their cream into butter in cold weather. Mr. Van Emberg (See N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. p. 124, 125.) directs to keep the milk till it begins to change, and then to churn it. He advises to mix the night's milk with that of the next morning, and "in summer this change generally takes place about ten o'clock; in cold weather it requires to be kept longer for this purpose, say in spring and autumn, the milk of the first mess may be kept till the day following, and then requires the addition of warm water to the milk to bring it to the right temperature for churning." Others advise in cold weather to pour as much boiling water into the cream as will bring it to about the temperature of milk just from the cow. It is said that cream managed in that way will require but very little churning, and is attended with no disadvantage except that the butter will be white a day or two.

It is said in Hunter's Geographical Essays that good but-

ter may be made from cows fed on turnips as follows.

"Let the vessels which receive the milk be kept constantly clean, and well scalded with boiling water. When the milk is brought from the dairy, with every eight quarts mix one quart of boiling water, and then put it up to stand for cream." This it is asserted will destroy the taste of the turnip, and perhaps may facilitate the process of churning.

Dr. Drane's N. England Farmer states that "a strong rancid flavor will be given to the butter if we churn so near the fire as to heat the wood in the winter season. In churning for butter always have an orifice sufficient for the air to have access to the cream. Butter is produced by the union of oxygen with the cream, and more butter will be produced, and of a finer flavor, if the churn is sufficiently open."

It is recommended by some writers to shorten the operation of churning by mixing a little distilled vinegar with the cream in the churn. A table spoonful or two to a gallon of cream is advised, and the acid may be carried off by washing the butter in two or three changes of water.

In Scotland dairy women give their butter a fine yellow color by grating some orange carrots, straining the juice and mixing it with the cream previous to churning. Butter thus made acquires not only a beautiful yellow color, but a flavor which adds greatly to its value. The quantity of carrot juice to be used must be ascertained by experiment and the judgment of the manufacturer.

Although the following mode of curing butter has been published in newspapers and agricultural works, it may be new to some of our readers.

"Take two parts of the best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part of salt petre, beat them up together so as to blend the whole completely: take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter. Mix it thoroughly with the butter, as soon as it has been freed from the milk (which should be done effectually,) and put it without loss of time into the vessels prepared to receive it, pressing it so close as to have no air holes, or any kind of cavities within it;—smooth the surface, and if you expect it will be more than two days before you add more, cover it close up with a piece of clean linen that has been dipped in melted butter, that is exactly fitted to the edges of the vessel all round, so as to exclude the air as much as possible, without the assistance of watery brine.—When more butter is to be added, remove the covering, and let the butter be applied close above the former, pressing it down, and smoothing it as before, and so on till the vessel is full. When full, let the two covers be spread over it with the greatest care, and let a little melted butter be poured round the edges, so as to fill up every cranny, and effectually exclude the air. A little straw may then be strewn over the whole, and the cover firmly fixed down, to remain closely shut till opened for use.

"Butter cured in this manner, does not taste well till it has stood at least a fortnight after being salted: after that period has elapsed, it eats with a rich marrowy taste that no other butter ever acquires. Butter thus cured will go well to the East or West Indies."

American Manufactured Lead Pipes for Aqueducts.—We have before us some specimens of leaden pipes, manufactured by Mr. David Loring, of Concord, Massachusetts, which are neatly wrought, and have every appearance of being fully equal to any leaden pipe imported from England. These pipes are of vari-

ous sizes, and we are informed are afforded at a cheaper rate than those of a similar quality manufactured in Great Britain. Pipe of a diameter sufficient for supplying water for a common family, including what would be necessary for a barn yard, well stocked with cattle, is furnished, and placed in the ground, (after the ditch is dug) for \$1, 25 a rod, which is cheaper, we are told, than wooden pipes can be bored and laid. The duration of these pipes has no assignable limits, as they are not liable to rust or decay in the ground; and are warranted to withstand the pressure of the earth and water.

Specimens of this pipe, of different diameters, with the different prices marked on them, are left at the Agricultural Warehouse of Lincoln, Fearing & Co., No. 20, Merchants' Row, Boston; where they may be inspected by any persons who may wish for further information on this subject.

Rapid Growth of a Strine.—A friend writes to us that he "sold a pig last spring, which was slaughtered seven months after the sale, and had gained one pound and one third a day, without making any allowance for his being weighed, in the first instance, when alive, and killed and dressed when he was weighed last."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—I noticed in your paper of the 15th inst. a communication from "J. Subacber," on the subject of cutting hay and straw. As the communication appears to be made from disinterested motives, I hope it will excite the attention, which it merits, not only from our wealthy farmers, but from those to whom it would be of the utmost consequence in point of economy. I have been long in the habit of cutting not only straw, but common hay and cornstalks, and have experienced the good effects in the appearance of my stock; and have proved beyond a doubt that the greatest saving may be made in this mode of expending fodder. The present season is a favorable time for those unacquainted with the profit and advantage to be derived from this mode of feeding. Although hay may not be scarce, nor uncommonly dear, yet it is not so abundant as we frequently have had it for seasons past. From this circumstance, I think many farmers may be induced to try the experiment, which if fairly tested would never be abandoned.

One great and principal reason, which I have often heard assigned by many of my neighbors for not adopting this practice is the hard labor it occasions, and the want of a suitable machine for the purpose. To remove these objections, I will take the liberty to recommend a new and useful machine, now manufactured, and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, (so called,) in Merchants' Row. This machine appears to combine every qualification necessary to remove the objectionable points. It does not require hard labor; is not an expensive machine, is simple and plain in its construction, easy in its operation, and every way well calculated for hand labor.

FOREIGN.

Spain.—The last accounts from that unhappy country are, as usual, confused and contradictory. Some reports represent the country as still in a state of agitation; and that the constitutional leaders still keep the field. A private letter from Bayonne of the 14th ult. states that "the impulse has been given by Ballesteros, who is with a respectable force in the neighbouring mountains. The cry in all that country is 'the Constitution or death,' and they wear the green ribband. Jaen is not tranquil. The desertion is considerable, and the prisoners of Riego's corps escape as if by a miracle from prison." It is also said that the proclamation of the King, declaring all the acts of the Constitutional Government null and void including all the loans made by that government, continues to create much excitement among the capitalists, who have been dealing in Spanish Bonds. It is rumoured that France, Spain and Portugal intend to join their efforts to restore

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB		2	8
POULTRY		7	9
BUTTER, keg & tub, family, lump, best		16	18
EGGS		17	20
MEAL, Rye	doz.	16	20
Indian,	bush	75	
POTATOES		25	
WHISKY, liquor, new	gal.	2	37
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	17	20

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PARAMOUNT PUNNING:—OR SETTING UP,
AND SITTING DOWN.

A chap once told St. Patrick's Dean,
While rising from his seat, "I mean

To sit up for a wit."

"Ah!" quoth the Dean, "If that be true,

The very best thing you can do
Is down again to sit."

Too many, like that would-be wit,
Set up for what they are not fit,
And always lose their aim;—
Set up for wisdom, wealth, renown,
But end the farce by sitting down,
With poverty and shame.

A middling farmer thinks he can
Set up to be a gentleman

And then sit down content;
But after many a turn and twist
Is set down on the pauper list,
A fool, not worth a cent!

When farmers' wives and daughters fair
Set up with silks and Leghorns rare,
To look most wondrous winning,
They set upon a slippery stand,
Till indigence, with iron hand,
Upsets their underpinning.

Some city ladies too, whose gear,
Has made them to their husbands dear,
Set up to lead the ton;
Though they sit high on fashion's seat,
Age, death or poverty, albeit
Will set them down anon.

Some fools set up to live by law,
And though they are "all over jaw,"
Soon fail for lack of brains;
But had the booties only just
Known where they ought to sit at first,
They'd sav'd a world of pains.

A quack sets up the doctor's trade,
But could he use the Sexton's spade
No better than his pills,
The man might moil from morn to night
And find his match with all his might
To bury half he kills.

You may set up for what you choose
As easily as wear old shoes,
If e'er so low at present;
But when you have set up in vain,
And find you must sit down again,
'Tis terribly unpleasant.

EPITAPH ON A MISER.

Here crumbling lies, beneath this mould,
A man, whose sole delight was gold;
Contentment never was his guest,
Though thrice ten thousand fill'd his chest;
For he, poor man, with all his store,
Died in great want—the want of more.

Mistake Corrected.—In our last paper, page 144, we reprinted from the N. Y. Galaxy, an elegant piece of poetry, entitled "Autumn." But the two following lines which should have preceded the last line of the first verse, were omitted by inadvertence.

"While from wide trees that overhang the lane,
The ripe red apples, shaken down at dawn."

Those lines inserted, the stanza would read as follows:

How dear to roam along the sunny hills,
When autumn spreads her bounties o'er the plain;
When industry his garner'd treasure fills
With richest stores from fields of ripen'd grain,
When slow across the glebe the ponderous wain,
Deep laden with the yellow ears is drawn;
While from wide trees that overhang the lane,
The ripe red apples, shaken down at dawn,
Lie scatter'd thick and far along the level lawn.

Though we plead guilty to the accusation of having mutilated this passage, we can assure the author there was no *malice prepense* in the matter, and we should be happy to atone for our error by printing correctly some future productions of his muse.

MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTES.

Original Anecdote.—A peculiarity generally attributed to the yankees, is that of answering a question by asking another; and numerous anecdotes are related to prove that it exclusively belongs to them. But whoever has travelled south must have noticed that it is quite as common among our southern brethren—whom by the way Europeans call yankees—as it is at home in New England. That this peculiarity is there, indeed, happily blended with some others, the following anecdote will illustrate.

A gentleman passing through one of our southern states, and wishing to know the distance to a neighboring house, enquired of a Planter, who was leisurely at work by the road side, how far it was to Pierce's. "From up country, I reckon?" "Yes," said the gentleman. "Well, how goes cotton?" "Rather dull, I believe." "Mighty bad roads, friend." "But," says the traveller, "how far do you call it to Pierce's?" "Bound to S.—, I reckon." "Exactly," answered the traveller, and rode on—when the planter, having completed his enquiries, proceeded to reply, "Well, now I don't jestly know exactly, how far, but I reckon you'll find it something of a piece before you get there!"—*Portland Advertiser.*

The Hard Case.—A physician of Dublin being summoned to a vestry, in order to reprimand the sexton for blunders he had committed thro' drunkenness, dwelt so much on the poor fellow's misconduct as to raise his anger, and draw from him a retort: "Upon my soul, sir, this is ill-natured; and that you should be so eager to lay open all my blunders, when I have so often, so very often, covered yours, is hard, very hard, Master Doctor, that's all."

Advantage of Wealth.—A rich upstart, who had obtained a great fortune by means not always consonant with the rules of honor or of honesty, asked a poor but shrewd Irishman if he had any idea of the advantages arising from riches. "I believe," replied the wit, "they often give a rogue an advantage over an honest man."

New Anecdote.—A tin pedlar called upon a spindle shanked old gentleman, in small clothes, and tight silk stockings, and inquired "do you want any tin ware?" It was dog days and the lies had taken a peculiar liking to the old gentleman's legs, calling for the constant employment of his hands to brush them away. "If

you have a pair of tin boots, I should like them, said he pettishly, "O yes," said the pedlar, at running to his cart, returning with a pair, candle moulds, "those sir, will exactly fit you."
[*Albany Argus.*]

Taking Advice.—An avaricious, hypocondriacal gentleman fancied himself to be very much out of health, but being too penurious to pay doctor's fee, thought he would steal an opinion concerning his case. Accordingly, one day, being in familiar conversation with one of the culty, he asked him what he should take for such a complaint. "I'll tell you," said the doctor, "you should take advice."

PRUDENTIAL MAXIMS.

The eye of a master will do more work than his hands; and not to oversee workmen is to leave your purse open.

Trusting too much to other men's care is the ruin of many; for in the affairs of this world men are saved, not by faith but the want of it.

If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like, serve yourself.

A little neglect may breed great mischief for want of a shoe a horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost; being overtaken and slain by the enemy, all for want of care about a horse shoe nail.

If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting. The mines of South America could not make Spain rich, because her outgoes were greater than her incomes.

It often costs more to maintain one vice than to bring up two children.

If goods are sold ever so cheap, and you do not need them, they are too dear for you to purchase; for if you buy what you do not need you may soon have need to sell your necessities.

Sir Edward Hume, has recently made some interesting enquiries, by way of comparison, between the articular organs of man and quadrupeds. The result of his researches seems to prove that shrill tones, or the upper notes of an instrument, have comparatively little effect exciting the attention of animals whilst the lower tones stimulate them almost to fury. Everard observes, "that the effect of the high notes of the piano-forte upon the great lion Exeter Change, only called his attention, while was considerable, though he remained still and motionless. But no sooner were the flat-lower notes sounded, than he sprang up, lashed his tail, and yelled violently, and endeavored to break loose; and became altogether so furious as to alarm the spectators present. This violent excitement ceased with the discontinuance of the music. The deep tones of the French horn so produced a similar effect with the lower tones of the piano-forte, on the elephant, and other animals, on which the experiment was made."

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1823.

No. 20.

Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrance.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Perhaps there is nothing of equal importance, which comes within the whole compass of a farmer's concerns, more commonly neglected than the keeping of regular account books. A tradesman, or shopkeeper was to be equally diligent, in that respect; he would be thought fit, far advanced on the road to ruin. An enterprising agriculturist gives some maxims on this subject, which are in substance as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK.—Every farmer desires to know correctly to what profit his business, should provide himself with a book, in which he may call his *General Stock Book*. In this book, some time in December, he should register the result of a general survey of condition and worth of his whole stock and property, of his debts and credits. Having such a book to refer to at all times and on all occasions, will afford much satisfaction to his mind. The first place he should order in all his business bills, and in the mean time he may have an examination and account of all his household goods, horses, cattle, poultry, corn, grain, hay or threshed, hay or other fodder, wood, fire, wagons, carts, ploughs and implements of all kinds—the state of his fences, gates, &c. and make an estimate of the necessary repairs. Minutes being made on waste paper, the particulars may be afterwards entered in the *Stock Book*, with such a degree of minuteness as may be judged necessary. After the general register a Dr. and Cr. account may be drawn out, the balance of which will exactly show the present worth of his estate.

The form of the account may be as follows:

Stock Dr.

Contra Cr.

In the Dr. side should be entered all the purchases, and on the Cr. side all the sales, and all that is owing to him. He must be very diligent at what he judges to be the present worth, was it then sold; manure, &c. large performed must be valued at the present rate of the country.

A farmer wishes to be very correct in his calculations of the profit and loss, upon a lot of stock, for instance, or the crop of any particular field, his readiest method is to make an account for either the one or the other in his Dr. and Cr. On the Dr. side let him enter the cost, including every minute particular, and on the Cr. side the returns. On the Cr. side the articles, the account is closed, and the balance demonstrates the profit and loss.

SALTING MEAT.

This is a very important subject to the country farmer. Rusty pork and beef, none of which are good for anything, are about as common as cabbages on apple trees, or weeds among corn. Do not pretend to much experience as respects the preservation of meat; and shall, therefore, say nothing more than quote from good authorities such directions as appear most likely to be beneficial in practice.

Dr. Deane observed that "the common method of preserving pork, reserving the lean parts for use in the cold season, and applying a large quantity of salt to the fat, is perhaps as good as any can be. But beef is greatly injured, and rendered unwholesome by severe salting. A good method of preserving beef, which I have known practised for several years past is as follows: for a barrel of common size, reduce to powder in a mortar four quarts of common salt; then eight ounces of salt petre, and five pounds of brown sugar. Let the salt be well rubbed into the pieces, pack them close in the barrel, and sprinkle the salt petre and sugar evenly over each layer. No water at all is to be applied. The juices of the meat, if well packed, will form a sufficient quantity of brine; and the beef will keep sweet and good through the following summer, supposing it killed and packed in the beginning of winter or late in autumn; and will not be too salt to be palatable. Draining off the brine and purifying it by boiling and scumming, with the addition of a little salt will be a real improvement."

An English publication gives the following as the Russian mode of salting meat:—"Boil over a gentle fire six pounds of common salt, two pounds of powdered loaf sugar, three ounces of salt petre, and three gallons of spring water. Carefully scum it while boiling; and when quite cold, pour it over the meat, every part of which must be covered with the brine. In this pickle, it is said the meat will not only keep for many months, but the hardest and toughest beef will thus be rendered as mellow and tender as the flesh of a young fowl; while either beef, pork, or even mutton will have a fine flavor imparted by it. In warm weather, however, the blood must be expressed from the meat, and the whole well rubbed over with fine salt, before it is immersed in the liquor.—Young pork should not be left longer than three or four days in this pickle, as it will then be quite sufficiently softened; but hams, intended for drying, may remain a fortnight before they are hung up; when they should be rubbed with pollard, and closely covered with paper bags to prevent their being fly blown."

An American writer on this subject, whose remarks, we believe, were first published, some years since in the Connecticut Courant, gives the following directions:

ON KEEPING MEAT.—"There are two points to be considered with respect to meat. The longer it is kept without salt, the tenderer it becomes. If it receive salt in this state it becomes correspondingly tender, and the smaller the quantity of salt, used in its preservation, the looser, sweeter and more palatable will be the meat.

*If in this mode of salting beef, there should not be a sufficiency of brine produced by the juices to cover the beef within five or six weeks, which will sometimes happen, it will be well to make a quantity of brine sufficient for that purpose, and pour it into the barrel; and care should be taken to keep any kind of salted meat, especially in warm weather always below the surface of the brine, by a large stone, or some other weight.

"**BEEF.**—Let it lie in a cool place, without freezing, about a week; use eight ounces pulverized salt petre, and six quarts of fine salt to a barrel—put water to these in a convenient vessel; roll the pieces of beef separately in this; pack them in the cask lightly, and in two or three days fill it up with water. You need not be alarmed if it become a little slippery in the spring, provided it is not tainted. The plate pieces of a fat beef are about as good as tongue, and keep as well as pork.

"**HAM.**—For the same reason, hams improve by lying a week or eight days, if the season admits of it without freezing. For an average for one ham use one ounce of salt petre; or if large two ounces; pulverize it, and with fine salt and water, wet the hams and lay them into a barrel. Prepare immediately a weak pickle, to the taste as salt as the ham is wanted, and after two days cover the ham with it. Six or eight pieces may be smoked in a week, in a common oven. Lay them on sticks of wood;—place some walnut or maple chips within the lid; raise this a little and put some coals to them. The smoke thus produced is much better than the smoke of a common chimney."

The following recipes for preserving meats are recommended by THOMAS COOPER, Esq. Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

For meat intended for family use, and to be used in two or three months, take "water, one gallon; salt, nineteen ounces; salt petre, one ounce and a half; sugar, half a pound.

The Russians are fond of the juice of juniper berries, and add a pound of bruised juniper to a gallon of pickle.

A tea-spoonful or two of Cayenne pepper to the gallon, greatly increases the preserving power of the pickle.

To cure gammons, first sprinkle them as soon as they are cut and trimmed with a little (Liverpool) salt. Let them lie together for twelve hours: take them out of the tub, drain and wipe them; then rub them separately with a mixture of 12 parts common salt and one part salt petre, well dried and then ground fine.—Rub in this mixture well; lay them in the pickling tub, and the next day rub them again with a similar mixture. The day after fill up the tub with a brine made in the proportion of 18 oz. salt, 1 lb. molasses, and 1 oz. salt petre, to the gallon of water. In this pickle they may stay for a fortnight. Then take them out, drain, wipe and smoke them.

If they are suffered to make their own brine by means of dry salt and salt petre, entirely, they will lose too much of the juices of the meat, and become hard and dry.

I have successfully cured beef in summer thus: I killed an ox in the middle of August, at 9 o'clock in the evening; it was cut up at 3 o'clock in the morning. The pieces were quickly rubbed with a mixture of ten parts of salt and one part of salt petre, and put into a barrel. In the mean time a brine composed of 1 1-2 lbs. salt, 2 oz. of salt petre and half an ounce of common pepper, to the gallon of water, was ready over the fire, and when the beef

was all packed in the barrel, it was poured on boiling hot. This prevented and destroyed all fly blows. In a week the pieces were taken out, dried and wiped; the pickle was boiled over again, scummed, and again poured boiling hot on the meat when repacked. The process answered the purpose perfectly."

In Banister's Synopsis of Husbandry we find the following directions for preserving pork, which we believe nearly accords with the practice of the best Economists in this country.

"The fat or prime pork is to be cut into pieces of a size proportioned to the circumference of the powdering tub [or barrel in which the pork is salted] and every piece is to be rubbed on each side, and on every part with common salt having on hand some powdered salt petre to sprinkle on each. Let the bottom of the tub be covered with salt, and when the pork is sufficiently powdered the pieces are to be laid in, with the rind upwards, and every piece to be pressed downwards with all the strength that can be used, and wedged in so very close as to leave no apparent chasms. Over this layer is to be spread a covering of salt with a sprinkling of salt petre. To a hog of twelve score will be required nearly a bushel of salt, and two pounds of salt petre, and so in proportion for those of larger dimensions. In about a month or five weeks the brine will begin to rise, and in a short time afterwards will cover the whole surface of the tub: but if from defect in the salt, it should fail to produce the brine in that period it will be necessary to make a quantity of brine and pour over the pork; for unless the whole be covered with brine the pork will undoubtedly be rusty. But there is this inconvenience attending the latter method, namely, that it is apt to loosen the pork, and cause it to swim, a circumstance which would likewise occasion rust. If, therefore, it should be necessary to pursue this mode of making brine, let a large clean stone be laid on the top of the pork, in order to press it down and prevent it from swimming."

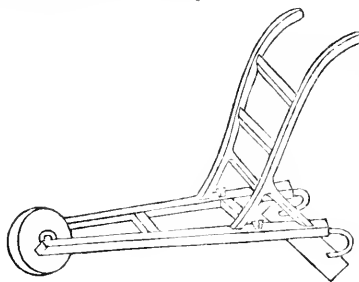
There is no danger of using too much salt in preserving fat pork. The meat will absorb no more than will prove useful, and the remainder will answer for salting a fresh parcel on any future occasion.

* Although Mr. Cooper's observations on this subject were published in the first volume of the New England Farmer, page 37, we thought it best to re-publish it here to render this article more complete, and accommodate those of our readers who may not be in possession of the first volume.

THE WHEEL HOE.

The following is a representation of an implement which is used in the neighborhood of Paris, Brussels, and some other parts of continental Europe. Its principal use is to clean gravel walks in gardens, but it may be applied to scraping the surface, and cutting up and eradicating weeds, &c. from any other smooth soil, where the weeds are not large and strongly rooted. It is worked by two men. One man pulls forward, while the other regulates the hoe, according to the nature and abundance of the weeds to be extirpated. The dispatch thus afforded is great, two men being able to do as much work with this machine as six men could perform in the same time with hand hoes. The

figure, and the substance of this description is copied from a work, printed in Edinburgh, in 1823, entitled "*Journal of a Horticultural Tour, through some parts of Flanders, Holland, and the North of France. By a Deputation of the Canadian Horticultural Society.*"



FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. Editor—Permit me through the medium of your paper, to offer to the public a few observations on the Piscidia or Dog Wood. This tree so well known to almost every farmer, is a genus of the Decandria order, belonging to the diadelphia class of plants. There are several species,—but that we shall notice is the Erythrina, or common Dog Wood. This grows spontaneously in our woods, where it rises to the height of 25 feet or more. The body is covered with a light colored smooth bark, and it sends out several small branches at the top in an irregular manner, with long oval leaves.—This tree emits a peculiar and very disagreeable smell, of an active and poisonous nature.—It is this quality which we shall more minutely describe, since it is so pestiferous to most of the human family, by corroding or poisoning the skin. This effluvia readily turns paper stained with syrap or violets, green, a sure indication of its alkaline nature. The expressed juice of the bark is strongly astringent, precipitating iron from its solution of a black color; but as this astringent property is not pernicious to the animal system, we must conclude the poisonous quality of this tree is in a great measure owing to the alkali which is so very subtle as to insinuate itself into the pores of the skin, and act upon the organized fibre, decomposing the parts affected, and causing innumerable small vesicles to appear, accompanied with insupportable itching. Having described the tree and its effects as a poison, I shall now prescribe an antidote which from my own experience I know to be invaluable; and which also holds good in theory. Acids should be used to counteract the effects of alkalis. Let the person afflicted wash the affected parts in a solution of *sulphate of iron* in water, one ounce of the former to one gill of the latter, as often as 12 or 16 times in the course of a day and a cure will be effected in two days. I would caution the public against using an alkali as a remedy,—for I have seen pearl ash administered more than seven years since, and its application was attended with disagreeable consequences.

I am, Sir, the public's friend and servant,
Lynn, Dec. 8, 1823. JOSEPH DIXON.

* *Copperas.*

Reports of the several Committees of the Worcester Agricultural Society.

REPORT No. 1.

Committee on Neat Stock other than Working Oxen

Rejoice Newton, of Worcester, Chairman; Joseph F. Tabrook, of Royalston; Levi Bartlett, of Rutland; Daniel Tenny, of Sutton; Joshua W. Leland, of Grafton.

The Committee on Neat Stock other than Working Oxen, congratulate the Society in the County, and indeed the country generally upon the unusual exhibition of Stock which this day come under their inspection. They can safely say that the Show has never been equalled in this County, either in number or quality. It proves, in the most unquestionable manner, the influence of Agricultural Society upon the best interests of the community; it defeats the predictions of many, that the spirit of enterprize, that was manifested at the earl exhibitions of this Society, could not be kept without great individual exertions and sacrifice. Your Committee are now fully persuaded, that the good sense of the yeomanry of this County will never suffer an institution to lag or labor which is so directly calculated to promote the individual happiness as well as the prosperity of our common country.

All who have witnessed the exhibition of this day, must be sensible of the labors and difficulties which the Committee have been obliged to encounter. The examination of 171 animals has fallen within the prescribed limits of their duties—most of them entered for premiums. Among so many, where a number of several of the different classes were nearly balanced in their claims for premiums, and only shade of difference, it was, in some cases difficult for the Committee to give a preference; and were another Committee to make the same examination, they might, probably, in a few instances, vary in their decisions. But they have acted independently, as was their duty, and have awarded according to the best opinion they could form in the short time allotted them.

They found no difficulty in determining the first premium for Fat Oxen—that of Mr. Asa Pond, of Petersham, weighing 2,604 lbs. decidedly the best, and they have awarded him the premium of \$15—his size, make a flesh, all entitle him to it. To Col. Seth W. man, of Shrewsbury, they award the second premium of \$10, for his red ox, weighing 2,350 lbs. Mr. Artemas Dike, of Sutton, exhibited fine pair, one of which would have received premium on almost any other occasion, because there has hardly been any exhibition of this Society where he would have met such powerful competitors.

They award for the best Bull a premium of \$15, to Mr. Samuel Keyes, of Charlton; he is the most beautiful animal from the Holderness by now owned by Gorham Parsons, Esq. and the Committee had no hesitation in giving him a decided preference: he is eighteen months old, and weighs 1,300 lbs. The second premium of \$10 was for some time suspended between the bids of Col. Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, and that of John W. Hubbard, Esq. of Worcester, both of the Durham short horns, and of fine animals. In consequence of the doubt which the Committee had, they have concluded to divide the premium between them. The

several other bulls, which, a few years ago, would have been viewed as objects of curiosity, particularly that of Mr. Taft, jr. of Uxbridge, of the Sutton breed, so celebrated for working oxen.

The show of Bull Calves, though not large, was not been surpassed in any former year.—Those of Maj. Brown, of Dudley, Mr. Alpheus Smith, of Leicester, Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. Bailey, of Charlton, and Simeon Draper, Esq. of Wokfield, all of the Holderness breed, are of superior size and make. The Committee awarded the first premium of \$8, to Major John Brown, his calf weighing 924 lbs. at ten months and twenty-two days old; and the second of \$4, to Mr. Alpheus Smith. These two are so equal, that a preference of either must be considered as much the result of fancy as of correct judgment.

Twenty-seven Milch Cows were exhibited, only one of them for premiums. The cow Col. Samuel Mixer, of New Braintree, was without question the best—the Committee awarded to him the first premium of \$15. Several others, and among them, those of Daniel May, Esq. of Sutton, Col. Andrew Smith, of Andover, Messrs. Thaddeus Chapin, and Asa May, of Worcester, S. Draper, Esq. of Brookfield, Mr. Roswell Conyers, of New Braintree, John Peirce, of Millbury, and Maj. John Brown, of Dudley, were nearly equal to those which constitute a good cow. The Committee have awarded the second premium of \$5 to that of Col. Andrew Smith. The cow Maj. Tenny would have received more of approbation of the Committee had he not been member of it; but under this circumstance, thought proper not to consider him a competitor. The first premium for Cows is confined to those taken from a lot of not less than five together, and the second to those taken from a lot of not less than three. The third is out regard to the number kept by the owner. The only doubt which the Committee had regarding this, was between the Cows of Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Henry Rogers, both of Leicester, either of which would have stood on the list had they not been single Cows.

The Committee award the third premium of \$3 to Mr. Rogers. Two Cows with their calves exhibited by Mr. Boylston, of Princeton, stood prominent among the whole collection. Mr. Boylston is entitled to great credit for the interest which he has taken in the success of our Fairs, and for the trouble and expense which he has so repeatedly incurred to advance the improvement of the stock of the County.

Fifty-two Heifers were examined by your Committee, many of them of great promise, for the dairy and for breeding stock. But few premiums could be given. The first premium of \$6, they have awarded to Mr. Job Hager, of New Braintree, for one of the descendants of Denton. The second, of \$5, they have awarded to Salem Town, jr. Esq. for one of the descendants of Holderness. Many others are entitled to notice—but they are so numerous that it would be difficult to distinguish. The Heifer Calves of one year old and under, the Committee award the first premium of \$4 to Asa Waters, Esq. of Millbury, his calf of Mr. Paul Goodale, jr. of Worcester, was a rival to that of Mr. Waters; but tak-

ing all points into consideration the Committee gave a preference to that of Mr. Waters.

For four years old Steers the Committee can give but one premium, of \$10, which they award to Mr. Simeon Phelps, of Sutton, for a very superior pair. Could they have given a second, as in all other classes of stock, it would have gone to Mr. Jabez Brigham, of Worcester; but as they could not, they hope his liberal feelings will be sufficiently gratified by the reflection that he has added much to the interest of the exhibition.

For three years old Steers the Committee award the first premium, of \$8 to Mr. Luther Whiting, of Sutton—but not without hesitation between him and those of Mr. Asa Cummings, jun. of Sutton, to whom the second premium, of \$5, is awarded. Those of Mr. Freegrace Marble, of Sutton, ought to be mentioned, as Steers of much promise.

For two years old Steers the Committee award the first premium of \$7, to Mr. Stephen Marsh, jr. of Sutton, and the second, of \$4, to Mr. Royal T. Marble, of the same town. Both pairs are twins. Others of a superior quality were offered.

For yearling Steers the Committee award only one premium, of \$5, to Daniel Tenny, Esq. of Sutton: his were the only ones offered; and the others of the Committee have no hesitation in pronouncing them worthy of a premium, which they award him on the ground that it does not interfere with any other competitor.

Much of the stock offered merely for exhibition attracted the particular attention of the Committee. The two rival families of Denton and Holderness present high claims for honorable distinction. Of the former, the sire has, for several years, stood the first in the show: his descendants have become numerous, and are among the first of kinds. The males and females exhibited on this occasion are too many to receive particular notice at a time when every thing must be done in haste, and nothing can be done except what is absolutely necessary.—The Committee cannot, however, pass over in silence, his beautiful connexions, Arabella and Tuberon, which have been imported, as they are told at an expense of about sixty guineas each, and which combine great beauty and promise: they were exhibited by Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northborough, to whom this Society has ever been much indebted for its prosperity, and to whose liberality, in this instance, must be attributed a good share of our gratification.

The rivals of Denton's family stand high in the celebrity of their youthful appearance and the promise which they offer to the farmer: but few have yet arrived to sufficient age to redeem the promise which their early years afford. It is believed, however, that they cannot fail of proving a great benefit to the stock of our country.

The Committee are fully satisfied, that whatever may prove to be the qualities of the different breeds of imported stock now among us, their introduction will indirectly improve all the stock of the country. The frequent examinations which they occasion make men better judges; they induce a more careful selection of breeders; and the improved manner of keeping and taking care of young stock is perceptible in every barn-yard in this County.

Many other animals, the Committee would be

glad to recommend to the attention of the Society—but their time has been so much occupied in examination, that they have none to spare for further comment. By order.

REJOICE NEWTON, *Chairman.*

The length of streets in London, now lighted with gas extends over 215 miles: the main pipes belonging to the four companies reaching to this distance; and from these a branch of smaller pipes, conveying the light to shops, private dwellings, &c. which may be calculated at a distance greater than the length of the main. The quantity of coal used for supplying gas amounts yearly to between 50 and 40,000 chaldrons.—*Christ, Oh.*

A circumstance scarcely credible has transpired before the Commissioners of government respecting Ireland, which casts great light on the state of that unhappy country, and proves that education and literature are not among the causes of its maladies;—it is that in 11 counties *there is not a bookseller's shop!*—Those who argue that education tends to excite discontent and insubordination among the poor, will find it somewhat difficult to apply their theory to the actual state of Ireland. The friends of education, on the contrary, will feel themselves encouraged to renewed zeal and exertion in diffusing this invaluable boon, from every new proof either of the evils which result from its absence, or of the blessings which, when rightly directed, it invariably confers.—*ib.*

Discovery in Chemistry.—A Prussian chemist, (a Mr. Salverte,) in making experiments to improve printer's ink, has discovered a process of producing from hempseed oil a new species of black pigment, which for brilliancy and intensity of color, far exceeds any black known heretofore, and promises to render Prussian black as distinguished a color as Prussian blue is at present. The inventor has not only applied it to improve printer's ink, but, also to other useful purposes, particularly as a superior blacking for tanned leather.

New-Haven and Northampton Canal.—The Engineers employed by the *Farmington Canal Company*, have nearly completed a minute survey of the route. The difficulties to be encountered are found on examination to be much fewer and less considerable than were anticipated, and it is believed that the expense will fall short of the calculations of the most sanguine among its friends. Some time must necessarily elapse, after the survey is completed before the calculations can be made, with the accuracy which is desired.—*Con. Herald.*

Another caution against clothing Children in cotton.—We are informed that about two weeks since a woman in Haddam, returning home met her child, a girl seven years old running towards her, naked, and almost charred. The whole form was burnt black. The child died soon afterwards. The clothes, which were of cotton, had taken fire in the absence of the mother.

[*Ibid.*]

Running Accounts.—Those in taverns are most rapid in their progress, and always come to an untimely end—the creditor loses, and the debtor generally becomes an object of distress.

From the Winchester Republican.

Address of Wm. M. Barton Esq. delivered before the Agricultural Society of Winchester, Virginia, at their late cattle Show and Fair.

[Published at the request of the Society.]

Gentlemen of the Society:

It would be regarded as a poor affectation of modesty, did I express any regret that the office of addressing you to day has devolved upon me. A subject of such interest and magnitude as that which now invites your attention—one, too, which has long employed the best wishes of patriotism, and the ablest efforts of genius—should certainly be approached with reserve and embarrassment: but on the importance of the theme, and the ardor which most of you have manifested in its behalf, I rest my claims to your kindness and indulgence. While I am conscious that I shall in vain attempt to clothe creation with new beauties, or impart to nature the charms of novelty and variety; I am sustained and encouraged by the reflection that creation is already furnished with flowers and beauties enough to beguile you, and that Nature's simple livery presents to honest and ingenuous minds more fascinations than all the tawdry ornaments with which foreign art can clothe her. On this occasion, it will be much more expedient to detail to you the short and simple annals of our infant institution, and to suggest to you some means by which we may effectually insure its future advancement and prosperity.

Three years ago a call was made upon the liberality and public spirit of our farmers, to aid in establishing an agricultural society in this section of Virginia; and although this invitation was proclaimed throughout the valley, so few were affected by the appeal, that but for the increased ardor and exertions of three or four individuals, aided by the scientific attainments and personal influence of one who now stands foremost in our ranks, our efforts would have been fruitlessly expended—the plan would have been ultimately abandoned—and the favored few, who have obtained knowledge from observation and experiment, would have been suffered to carry it secretly to their graves, leaving their less fortunate neighbors to continue and hand down to posterity the same rude and imperfect system of cultivation which they have followed and too generally received from their forefathers.

After having finally surmounted the opposition of those fond of continuing in what is termed "the good old way," and opposed to improvement solely because it wears the aspect of innovation, we succeeded in organizing this institution and establishing it on its present basis. As soon as the tocsin of success and triumph was sounded, multitudes flocked to our standard, and we now behold among the active and devoted friends of agriculture, the science, the wealth, and the respectability of the valley.

Much yet however remains to be accomplished. Although our prosperity exceeds our most sanguine expectations, and we may be proud to enumerate, among the votaries of our profession, names which are honored and revered for private virtues and for public services,—there are hundreds of our most useful and valuable citizens who stand aloof, silent and unconcerned spectators of our exertions, and who voluntarily exclude themselves from the honors as

well as the substantial benefits of this institution. To such we again extend the hand of fellowship; we invite them to participate in the laudable undertaking to enhance the blessings and comforts of rural life, and more extensively to diffuse the profits and advantages of successful agriculture. That such is the certain effect of institutions like this, must be obvious on the least reflection. Without appreciating the influence of that zeal and activity which emulation never fails to excite in behalf of any object to which it is directed, agricultural societies, considered merely as depositories of new truths and original information, are well worthy of support and encouragement.

Throughout a farming country you invariably find scattered here and there individuals, who, though sowing and reaping at the same time with their neighbors, and cultivating perhaps inferior land, seem to be peculiarly favored by nature, and reap an abundant harvest in seasons of general scarcity. These things, I am well assured, are not the freaks and caprices of chance or fortune. Every effort must have some cause adequate to its production; and the great end, both of experiment and speculation; is, from a series of effects, attentively observed and examined to deduce some rational inference as to the efficient causes. The object of agricultural associations is to excite a spirit of research and observation—to create a fountain to which the ignorant may resort for useful information—to furnish a medium through which the knowledge and experience of the few may be communicated to the many; and whether you convey through its channels the record of your success or failure, you confer the same benefit on the community; for to say to us what we ought not to do better enables us to determine what we ought to do. To point out the wrong road, is at least one step towards showing us the right.

Until within the few last years the cultivation of the soil, though ever regarded by the man of sense and candor as the key-stone to the grand arch of national wealth and prosperity, was viewed as an humble and degrading occupation. And in truth it must be acknowledged, that in the dull and monotonous routine of annual labor, and the ignoble drudging of sowing and reaping, there is little to captivate or elicit admiration. To exalt and ennoble art, you must convert it into science, and render it an object of intellectual effort. The arm of Roman industry was paralyzed, and her fields were devoted to barrenness until the inspired champion of agriculture led forth the rude and simple goddess, decked with the flowers of poetry, and clothed with the majesty of science. In former days to become a cultivator of the soil, was to renounce the labors of intellect and the charms of literature; to relish the enjoyments of a rustic life, was to abandon forever the comforts and pleasures of polished society. That these evils and privations are not necessarily incident to the employments of the field, has been of late years rendered abundantly manifest. With pride and pleasure we may now proclaim, that from no earthly source does social love and happiness flow in greater profusion than from the bounty of rural cultivation; from no soil does virtue spring with more vigor and luxuriance than from the soil on which we tread; in no atmosphere does genius soar with more buoyant wings than on

the pure and elastic air which farmers breathe in no arm is the nerve of patriotism more firm and athletic—in no bosom does its fire glow more intensely—than in that arm which is elevated with nature's own energies—and that bosom over whose sanctuary she presides.

To those who live under a free government and who are blessed with an equal administration of justice, the labors of husbandry are peculiarly adapted. Our laws look upon every department of labor and every rank in society with the same just and impartial eye. With us a monopoly of interest or of influence is countenanced or fostered. The mechanic—the farmer—the professional man—are all considered necessary appendages to the same grand and magnificent system, and as such are equally the objects of legislative favor and protection. There can be no collision of interest or foundation for envy among the several classes of men whose exertions are equally essential to the general welfare of a nation. Each class is part necessary to the perfection of the whole. Together, we constitute one vast chain of mutual dependencies: from this chain

"Whatever link you strike,
Tenth, or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike."

Agricultural prosperity is far from waging war with the commercial or manufacturing interest. The farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the physician, the lawyer, are all constituent members of the great family, and each contributes some portion to the general weal. This division of labor is demanded by the constitution of man and the economy of nature.—Were we all farmers, who then would purchase the surplus produce of the earth, and without a demand, who would raise it? With only the excitement to labor of providing supply for domestic consumption, who would escape from the imbecility of sloth or the relish of idleness? Can we all be manufacturers, who then would provide the raw material, to sustain the laborer? Nor can we all be devoted to the learned professions. Neither can we all be rich. In making some poor, God has moral purposes to answer: indeed, wealth is relative term, expressing a more than ordinary amount of property, and can no more become universal than the whole earth can become mountain or a valley.

Farmers, you have abundant reason to be satisfied with your own condition, and little cause to envy the honors or profits of others. With the real and substantial comforts of life you are blessed perhaps beyond your due proportion and in the race of honor and ambition you speed is equal.

It becomes us, then, to silence those unworthy prejudices which we are too frequently disposed to cherish towards men of other vocations. Remember that, after all, the true criterion of honor is usefulness; and that he who serves his generation best, whatever his employment may be, will be most respected while living, and will leave the strongest claim to posthumous renown. While you are sinking under the proud man's contumely, let this reflection sustain you—that he who, because elevated by wealth and fortune, looks down with disdain on honest industry, however humble, is a man of weak intellect or a bad heart. Supremely ridiculous and pitiable would be that upstart nobility which in this country, where our greatest and

men rise often from poverty, and frequent from the laboring classes of society, would raise the rank from which it had just risen, to which, as the wheel of time rolls on, it is soon return. Whose blood, in this land of freedom and industry, has not flowed through the veins of a farmer or mechanic, and who is not exult in his honorable and athletic ancestry? The man who is ashamed of it is a traitor.

When I look around me, and discover many who have grown gray in the cultivation of the soil, and some, too, who are known as practical and successful tillers; I can but with diffidence commend many alterations in our system of farming. Though willing to admit that things are fond of novelty, yet I believe it is really true that the old are tooaverse to innovation; they are either too tenacious of ancient customs, or look with too much suspicion and jealousy on the efforts of the rising generation. A grand and prominent error in the agricultural system of Virginia—one which unfortunately bears the sanction of time and the authority of general adoption—is the practice of cultivating extensive farms. I am perfectly satisfied that if correct accounts of profit and loss were kept, it would be found that the proprietors of those unwieldy and unmanageable farms live less comfortably and realize infinitely less than those who concentrate the same land and attention in one fourth of the quantity of ground. You who are candid and who have regular accounts of your profits on farms of five or six hundred acres, will acknowledge that your clear gain rarely exceeds five hundred dollars per annum. Now if you have in one third fourths of such a sized farm, and the remaining fourth make annually one hundred and fifty dollars, which I am sure ought to be, is it not the best argument that can be offered in favor of such a curtailment? If you doubt the practicability of realizing so much on so small a quantity, I can only ask of you to suspend your opinions until proofs the most satisfactory can be produced of much larger gains being realized from a smaller quantity of ground. In Saratoga county, New-York, there was a Mr. Stimson, who made in the summer of 1821 two thousand bushels of merchantable corn from twenty acres of land, being an average of one hundred bushels per acre. Among the memoranda which were taken during an excursion to the north, (with the hope that this excursion could have gleaned from them some information worthy of notice) but two were preserved—the one noticing the extraordinary crop of corn raised by the Messrs. Pratt, of New-York, which is already in possession of the sector, and the other an imperfect sketch of the farm of Judge Buel, near the city of Albany.—Of the one last mentioned, I collect the facts as detailed. The farm of Mr. Buel contains 150 acres: the soil is principally silicious, and resembling the poor lands bordering our navigable rivers; the timber, a stunted pine, with a great undergrowth; the flat land, a wet cold soil; the lands of nature, barren and unproductive. For the last five years the average crop of corn on this farm has been fifteen bushels per acre; the average of wheat twenty-five bushels; of potatoes four hundred bushels; of cabbage, or Swedish turnip, five hundred bushels; of mangel wurtzel, upwards of six

hundred bushels; and of common American turnips, two hundred bushels. Mr. Buel sold the produce of forty acres of this poor land, in the summer of 1821, for 1500 dollars. Although we must acknowledge that Mr. Stimson and Mr. Buel are among the best practical and most zealous and successful farmers of New-York; yet when we are informed that the last mentioned gentleman cultivates land not superior in its natural condition to the poor pine hills of Frederick, from which he produces crops infinitely superior to those on our best lands; we are compelled to draw an inference most unfavorable to our system of farming and general management.

From some rough calculations which I have made, I suppose that on a large portion of the lands forming our eastern states, there are comfortably supported on each square mile, or six hundred and forty acres of land, from twelve to fifteen families. How frequently do we find that a single family subsists on the same quantity of land in Virginia with much difficulty.—We can ascribe this difference to nothing more rationally than to superior skill in agriculture.

Although, gentlemen of the society, I have already trespassed on your patience much longer than I intended, I cannot refrain from employing the present opportunity to recommend to you, in the strongest terms, the application of green crops as an enricher of your lands.—The cost of applying a crop of oats in this way will rarely exceed, under the most unfavorable circumstances, fifty cents per acre. It is impossible, without the fullest experiments, to say what the gain may be; but in all human probability it will exceed ten times the costs. No one can for a moment apprehend the least injury to the soil from such an application. I trust, then, that none will, for the sake of saving a trifling expenditure, remain longer in doubt on so important a subject.

Let me also recommend the substitution, in some measure, at least, of roots for corn, particularly as a food for milch cows, sheep and hogs. There is no crop which we cultivate in this country so injurious to our lands; there is none which requires a more constant and uninterrupted attention; and, in fine, there is none which returns so small a profit to the farmer, as the corn crop. By a little superior cultivation, the product in roots of one acre will go as far as the corn gathered from ten. In the vicinity of Boston resides a Mr. Ingersoll, who has devoted his attention almost exclusively to a pigery, which he has established on a farm containing in all but eighteen acres; on one third of this, which is the most he ever has in cultivation at one time, he cultivates roots of various kinds, the mangel wurtzel, however, being his favorite. From the produce of this six acres he raises and kills annually one hundred and sixty hogs, which have never averaged him less than two hundred and fifty weight each, making the enormous quantity of forty thousand pounds of pork annually. This pork is hardened with corn previous to killing, which he always obtains by the sale of his surplus manure. Then is Mr. Ingersoll realizing more by prudent management from eighteen acres of land, than is made by, with a few exceptions, any farmer in the county of Frederick.

Permit me once more, fellow-citizens, to invite and entreat you to join with us and aid in

accomplishing what we have so auspiciously commenced. Rest assured that, whatever your occupation may be, the surest guarantee to your success is the prosperity of the husbandman.—Although in your various careers of honor and usefulness, you may prefer to tread the labyrinth of state—and you to hold converse with other worlds, and to expatiate among the wonders of creation—and you to minister relief to bodily diseases—and you cleanse the corruption of the heart, and shed the light of immortality o'er the gloom of the grave—and you to hold the scales of justice, or to wrest from destruction the violated law;—and in all these diversified employments, your chief dependence is upon agricultural enterprise. Come, then, and walk into the field with me, and contemplate Nature robed in her own loveliness; abandon for a time the haunts of idleness and dissipation;—relinquish the vain and unsatisfying enjoyments of crowded life; come into the country, inhale the pure atmosphere of rural peace and quiet, and taste the genuine sweets of rural philosophy.

From the Delaware Gazette.

ON THE ALMOND.

The soft shelled almond, that fruit so remarkable for its nourishing power and pleasant taste, has, by supposition, (for by no other way can I account for it) been thought to belong to temperate and warm climates alone, and that we of a middle latitude must be exempt and dependent on them for a supply. But, if agriculturists will make the trial, they will find the fallacy of this opinion. They will discover that, like the vine of temperate Europe, their almond may be successfully cultivated. Nor does it require tender care or constant watching due to the vine to make it succeed; but, like the peach, it springs up from the stone, one of the most handsome, and by far the earliest tree in your garden. This circumstance requires that they should stand on the north side of the house, or northern slope of a hill, yet where a sufficiency of sun may reach the nut or ripen it; but not where the warm days of March and April may open its buds. Although to have success in bearing, a northern aspect must be chosen, yet they should be planted in a warm sandy loam, in a sunny place. The time in Sussex to cover them in the ground, is about the first of April, in the Upper counties, perhaps the middle would be more proper.

Some five or six years ago, being in Philadelphia, I procured six fresh nuts from a vessel from France, and when I returned home, I planted them, and in two or three weeks I perceived them looking above the ground; but I had no expectation of their surviving the winter. However, they did; and this year, being their first bearing, I collected from every tree from twenty to seventy nuts. No person can say but that the climate has expended its strength on them. Witness the cold and cutting winter of 1820, and the late frost in April, 1821, which, indeed, nipt the Spring buds, and perhaps would have destroyed the hope of fruit that year had they borne. But such frosts happen early, and like other productions of nature, the almond, of course, must sometimes fail: yet I must recommend to farmers, gardeners and others, the cultivation of the nut, which surpasses the most of those of American culture.

A FARMER OF SUSSEX.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1823.

Hydrostatic Press.—We have seen at the shop of P. Dow, No. 21 1-2, Marlboro'-street, a Hydrostatic Press, made by said Dow, which was designed for a *Printer's Standing Press*, and which, we learn, has been put up at the office of the North American Review.

This Press, by an easy process, is capable of giving a pressure of 150 tons. The principle on which it operates, is similar to that which effects what is called the *Hydrostatic Paradox*, by which a man by the power of his breath only, blowing into a bellows, through a small pipe, can raise the weight of his body. Water is forced by the pressure of a piston, in a pump, through a small ejection pipe, into a cylindrical vessel, containing a larger piston, which is elevated by a power proportioned to the difference between the square of the diameter of the piston in the forcing pump, and the square of the diameter of the piston which gives the pressure, multiplied by the power of lever obtained by the pump handle. This power can be increased to any amount which can be required, with no other difficulty than the insufficiency of the strongest materials to meet the pressure which may be thus obtained. This difficulty, however, may be obviated by safety valves; and as this power can be ascertained and applied to a fraction of a pound, it is, of course, easily so managed that the machine may give exactly the pressure which may be required.

This machine may be applied to various uses, among which may be numbered packing of goods in a bleachery, compressing cotton, hay, tobacco, linseed oil, cider from pomage, paper making, &c. &c. We consider it as one of the first inventions of the age, and believe it will supersede all other presses, where a powerful and regular pressure is a desideratum.

Premium Clover Seed Machine.—In our advertising department, in this day's paper, will be found a concise account of a Machine invented by Thomas D. Burrall, Esq. of Geneva, in the state of New-York. We have not seen the Machine, and are not personally acquainted with the inventor. But from the respectability of the characters of the gentlemen, who have recommended it, we can have no doubt of its utility. We hope that the attention of our New England agriculturists will be directed to this invention, and would recommend it to Mr. Burrall to forward one or more of his machines to the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, Boston, preparatory to its introduction in this vicinity.

FOREIGN.

The Greeks appear to be advancing on the highway to ultimate success. Accounts from Ipsara of August 23, inform that "The same spirit of enthusiasm continues to prevail here in favor of independence and relatively to any attack which might be made on the island by the Turkish fleet, the inhabitants are perfectly easy, and have persuaded themselves that the island is impregnable. Fourteen brigs have sailed from this island to join the Greek flotilla assembled at Hydra, as had been agreed on. But since their departure, an Envoy from Hydra has arrived here, and has excited new ardor, by speaking like one inspired, of glorious prospects on the eve of being realized and asking for fresh assistance to achieve the most brilliant success at sea. In consequence six or eight vessels are fitting out with all speed to be sent to Hydra."

A later article, dated Smyrna, Sept. 5, informs that "The Hydriotes, Spriziotis and Ipsariotes have left Hydra with a fleet of 75 sail in pursuit of the Capt. Pacha."

Spain.—An article, dated at Madrid, Oct. 7, states, "Riego has been tried and condemned to death. He will be transferred one of these days to the Town Prison. Cavia was his judge, the nephew of the Bishop of Osma, one of the Regents, and the crime in the act of accusation is the having voted as a deputy of the Cortes for the deposition of the King during his translation to Cadiz, and the nomination of a Regency. It is impossible to form an idea of the horrible treatment to which this unfortunate man has been subjected. By a refinement in cruelty worthy of the serviles, the custody of his person was confided to Luthena one of the chiefs of the rebellion of the 7th of July, who took a pleasure in tormenting the prisoners in every possible manner. The populace were permitted, on the first day, to approach the dungeon in which Riego was confined, and to load him with insults."

Deadly catastrophe at Whitehaven.—A most melancholy accident happened last Monday evening, in the *Win. Pitt* (colliery) near Whitehaven, occasioned by an explosion of fire-damp, in consequence of which thirty-two persons were unfortunately killed, namely, fourteen men, 16 boys, and two girls. Seventeen horses were also killed. It is impossible to ascertain the particulars of this terrible catastrophe. That the explosion was occasioned by an accumulation of fire-damp, is almost all that is certainly known. The colliers were strictly enjoined to use the *Davy safety-lamp*; but, alas! familiarity with danger commonly engenders a contempt for it; and it now appears that some individual had disregarded the injunctions which were repeatedly issued for the general benefit. The unfortunate sufferers had nearly completed their day's work, and in less than half-an-hour would have left the pit! It is by no means unlikely that some one of the sufferers for his own convenience or indulgence, removed the safety cylinder of his lamp, or otherwise subjected it to improper treatment, and by so doing ignited the noxious vapor. It is already observed that a number of horses are killed; and it may here be added, that some of their drivers escaped in a manner almost miraculous.

Carlisle (Eng.) Patriot.

DOMESTIC.

Meeting of Congress and the President's Message.—Monday Dec. 1st both houses assembled, and the usual appointments were made in the Senate. Henry Clay was chosen Speaker of the House without opposition. Mr. Taylor, of New York, having declined being a candidate. Mr. Clay, on taking the chair, addressed the House in an eloquent and pertinent speech.

On the 2d Dec. the President's Message was communicated. It commences with some observations on the importance of the interests, which claimed attention, in consequence of the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us. The President then proceeds to give in detail a view of public affairs, and states that a precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers is at this juncture pecuniary necessary.—That the Commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent having disagreed relative to that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain the establishment of which had been submitted to them, a proposal has been made by our government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation, and likewise the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere.—The negotiation with the French government for indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars, by the citizens of the United States, by unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property has not had the desired effect, and a minister will be appointed to proceed to France to resume the negotiation in this and other subjects.—In conformity to a proposal made by the Russian government a negotiation is authorized to arrange the rights and interests of the two nations on the north west coast of this continent.—In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructions have been given to our Foreign ministers to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, in classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment of piracy.—Instructions have been given to our ministers with France, Russia and Great Britain to make proposals to their respective governments to prohibit privateering in future

wars.—The public finances are represented as being a flourishing state, and estimated that "there will be a main in the public Treasury on the first day of January next, a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars."—A favorable account is given of the state of the army respects its organization and discipline, and of the instructions, the services of the Board of Engineers, a the Topographical Corps and the perfection of the discipline of the Military Academy.—The state of the militia is adverted to and recommended to the attention of Congress.—The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is referred to as furnishing an account of the administration of that department. The patriotic zeal and enterprise of Com. Porter are spoken of in terms of approbation. Orders have been given to all our purchases to seize and bring in American vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, but none so employed have been covered. The conduct and services of the navy highly commended, and the President observes that "it is supposed that higher grades than now exist in law would be useful."—A Report of the Postmaster General is referred to as shewing the present state that department, and its general operations for so many years past. "There is established by law eighty-four thousand six hundred miles of post roads on which mail is now transported eighty-five thousand seven hundred miles! There are five thousand two hundred forty post-offices in the Union and as many postmasters. Although the postage which has accrued within the last three years has fallen short of the expenditure two hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-six cents it appears that collections have been made from out standing demands."—A review of the tariff is recommended for the purpose of affording additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.—With respect to the public accounts, the President remarks that "of the money, drawn from the Treasury the 4th of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the sum remaining unaccounted for on the thirtieth of September last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the thirtieth of September preceding; and during the same period a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in unsettled accounts for money, advanced previously the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen."—The struggles and sufferings of Greece are spoken of as subjects of sympathy, and how expressed that Greece will become again an independent nation.—Some notice is taken of the efforts made by Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and it is intimated that it would best comport with our policy to take no interest in European concerns. But as regards the governments who have declared their independence, we maintained it, and whose independence we have great consideration, and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interference for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.—The Message is concluded by a summary view of the improvements in all the circumstances, which constitute the happiness of a nation, which this country has exhibited in the acquisition of territory, increase and expansion of population, the happy effects which have followed from the adoption of the constitution, in "elevating the character and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as individuals."

Cheshire Bank Bills.—We have seen one of the counterfeit bills, since our last. The check letter is not D, as we had been previously informed. It is further evident that the true dies have not been stolen. The engraving of the counterfeit bill is by no means perfect, and its general appearance, (though imitation is remarkably good) is sufficient to detect a fraud, after once comparing the good with the bad. The following marks are infallible. In the bad bill the end of the sickle in the hand of the vignette figure rises above the roof of the house, and in the true bill it falls short. In the true bills, over the word "Five Dollars," printed orally, in the left hand die plate, the little o's are perfectly legible, in a chain—in the counterfeits they do not fall below the other word, and

to be distinguished. Other defects might be pointed out, but these are deemed sufficient.—*N. H. Int.*

week or two since a Post-manteau, containing sundries of clothing, papers, &c. belonging to the Rev. Baldwin, Episcopal Clergyman, and a trunk, belonging to the Hon. Noyes Barber, member of Congress at this state, containing about 200 dollars worth of ring, were stolen from the Mail-Stage between this and Stamford, and on Tuesday last suspiciously arrested on a couple of black fellows named Harry Jesse Sellick, living in Darien, they were apprehended, and confessed their guilt. It appears that Har- who is an old offender, took the property and gave it to the other to sell intending to divide the profits. The greater part of the articles have been recovered, the rogues are now in jail, awaiting their trial.

—*Norwalk Gazette.*

fires.—On the 27th ult. two large barns, situated in New Haven, one in the occupancy of the stage proprietors, and the other of Mr. Morse, keeper of the land stage house, and both the property of Mr. Han Peck, were destroyed by fire. All the horses in stage proprietors were saved, but four horses and a cow were burnt in the stable of Mr. Morse. The fire first appeared. The loss is said to have been considerable, but we have seen no estimate of its out. The fire is believed to have been the work of incendiary. On the same night a barn, belonging to Mr. David Mills, Innkeeper, Hartford, Conn. was burned by fire.

We learn, says a Norfolk paper of Dec. 1, that the Independence 74, now at Boston, is to be fitted out immediately, armed on flute, as the flag ship of Com. r, on the West India station. She will not be in readiness to accompany the squadron, now fitting out Washington, but will sail in a short time after, as a ship, for Matanzas, which, it is said, will heretofore rendezvous of the flag ship.

A hog 26 months old, owned and fattened by Mr. T. New-London, Conn. weighing 1250 pounds, girth 44 inches, and length 9 feet was shipped for New- on the 24th ult.

An Ox, fattened by Mr. Edward Wilson, of Troy, in bounty, was killed on the 25th inst. weighing 1401 and had 146 lbs. tallow. This Ox was kept at until the middle of June, when Mr. W. commenced feeding him with grass and potatoes. He was one pair which had been owned by Mr. Wilson seven years; and besides doing the usual work on the farm drawn upwards of 700 cords of wood to market in 10 miles.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Premium Hats.—The premium Hats made by St. were on Thursday sold at auction for \$24, which was generously given by the maker of the hats, to the officers by fire in Maine.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Another Warning.—Mr. Elijah Pillow, of Cranberry- (Norwalk) was killed last Friday, while in a of intoxication, by pitching before the wheel of a cart while he was driving.—*Norwalk Gaz.*

Crucially to Beasts.—A man was convicted and fined \$5, on the 26th ult. for beating his cattle unmercifully for profane swearing.

Accident.—A man was lately killed in Pennsylvania, by a cannon shot, while with a party, celebrating the day of Mr. Shulze. He was passing heedlessly a distance from the cannon's mouth, when it was to the point of being discharged.

Spilling out the contents of a bottle of Saratoga which had stood several years in a cellar in Carolina, there were found in the bottle well de- crystals of calcareous spar.

Death of the Russian Minister.—On the 1st inst. Baron von Bismarck, Resident Minister of Prussia, died at his place near Georgetown. On the 4th inst. Congress passed a law giving opportunity to the members to pay respect to the deceased by attending his funeral.

At Powder Mill of Messrs. Laffin, Loomis & Co. at this, was blown up on the 26th ult. and two men (Quigley) injured so as to cause their deaths.

Erratum.—In our last paper, page 147, 3d column, top line an important error occurs, in copying Dr. Fiske's Address, which our readers are requested to correct. Instead of "groping for a candle or a candle," it should have been "groping for a candle or a candle."

Complete files of the first volume of the New England Farmer, will be received in exchange for the second volume of the same paper at this office.

PREMIUM CLOVER SEED MACHINE.

THE subscriber has recently invented a new and simple mode of *hulling and cleaning CLOVER SEED*, by which the tedious, expensive, and troublesome process now in use is entirely avoided. The MACHINE for the purpose combines great lightness and simplicity, with strength and durability. Its originality, and the astonishing rapidity with which the seed is cleaned, depend chiefly on the use made of the currents of air raised on the face of a revolving cylinder armed with iron teeth. By a very simple arrangement the chaff containing Seed, in passing over the cylinder, is winnowed, and all the light chaff, leaves, dust, &c. are blown away. It then falls into the bed of the Machine, where the seed is whipped out lightly, without rubbing or grinding. When separated from the hull it falls through a screen into a fan, while the chaff is carried over the cylinder and discharged. In this way most of the uncomfortable dust of other machines is avoided, as the hull is merely broken, but not reduced to a powder; the Machine is kept free from clogging, works with a light and even motion, and requires less than one fifth part of the power necessary to other modes of hulling. No heat is raised, and not a seed is wasted or injured.

The subscriber offers RIGHTS to the above Machine for sale on liberal and easy terms, by Town, County, or State. He will also furnish Machines on reasonable notice, warranted to clean from six bushels to three tons of clean Seed in twenty-four hours, according to the size required. The hand Machines are of the size of a common fanning mill, and easily worked.—The largest size require a moderate water power.

THOMAS D. BURRALL.

Geneva, November, 1823.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee of the Agricultural Society for awarding the Premium on the best Machine for Threshing and Cleaning Clover Seed, have awarded said Premium to Thomas D. Burrall, Esq. of Geneva.

The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that Mr. Burrall's Clover Machine, with reference to the moderate expense of building, durability, the power required to work it, the quantity of Seed cleaned in a given time, and the style of performance, is decidedly superior to all other Clover Machines with which they are acquainted.

H. B. GIBSON,

NATHANIEL JACOBS,
CHARLES W. HENRY,
ANSON MUNSON,
Z. BARTON STOUT,
MARK H. SIBLEY,

Annual Fair, Canandaigua, Oct. 28, 1823.

We hereby *Certify* that we have examined Mr. Burrall's Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, and have seen it in operation by horse-power. Its motion is light and smooth, and it cleans with ease rising of one and a half bushels per hour. The work is perfectly well done: no Seed is injured or wasted. It is simple and durable, and we think it decidedly superior to any other Machine for the purpose with which we are acquainted.

ANTHONY D. SCHUYLER,
JOHN B. RUMNEY,
GEORGE GOUNDRY,
ANDREW MNAB.

Geneva, October, 1823.

The subscriber has pleasure in adding his testimony to the merits of the Clover Threshing and Cleaning Machine invented by Thomas D. Burrall, Esq. of Geneva. He has no hesitation in saying that he considers it preferable to any Clover Machine now in use, and that it is calculated to be an important aid in advancing the interests of the agricultural community.

NATHANIEL ALLEN.

Richmond, 29th October, 1823.

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM.

75, COURT STREET, BOSTON.

CONTAINING much more numerous Collections and greater variety of entertainments than any other Establishment in America, continues steadily to increase, and is open for the reception of visitors.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

It will be constantly in the best possible condition, and every exertion made to render the visits of its patrons agreeable.

This Establishment now contains FIVE former Museums united in ONE, together with very great and numerous additions (the whole receipts being faithfully laid out to increase it.)

JUST ADDED.

The celebrated Race Horse Eclipse, A beautiful Cosmorama View of London, A large and beautiful live Rattlesnake, The Arabian Bottle, made of the stomach of a Camel—holds about a barrel—used to carry water across the desert.

The Invalid's Chair—very ingenious—invented by Professor Peck.

A very large and elegant Sword Fish, upwards of 14 feet long, with a sword 4-2 feet long.

The Museum is well lighted, and a Band of Music performs every evening. Admittance 25 cents.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	145
pearl do.		137 50	140
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 00	8 25
cargo, No 1,		6 25	6 50
" No 2,		5 25	5 50
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	12	13
" 2d qual.		9	11
small kegs, family,		16	18
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		3	9
FLAX SEED	bush	83	88
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	7 50	
Genesee,		7 50	
Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	
Corn		55	65
Barley		67	70
Oats		65	43
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		35	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, Bone Middlings new,	bbl.	14 50	15 00
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	
Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 00	
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	40
Native		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	60
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL,		5	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		5	8
POULTRY,		5	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		16	20
lump, best		17	20
EGGS,	doz.	17	20
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	
Indian,		75	75
POTATOES,		30	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 25	50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	17 00	20

MIND AND BODY.

From the last number of the New Monthly Magazine.

"VELUTI IN SPECULUM."

Says Mind to body Pother day,
As on my chin I plied my razor,
Pray tell me—does that glass pourtray
Your real phiz, or cheat the gazer?

That youthful face, which bloom'd as sleek
As Hebe's, Ganymede's, Apollo's,
Has lost its roses, and your cheek
Is falling into fearful billows.

The crow's fell foot hath set its sign
Beside that eye which dimly twinkles;
And look! what means this ugly line?
Gad zooks, my friend you're getting wrinkles!

That form which ladies once could praise,
Would now inspire them with a panic;
Get Byron's belt, or Worcester's stays,
Or else you'll soon be Aldermanick.

At sight of that disantiated top,
My very heart, I must confess, aches;
Once famous as a Brutus crop,
You now are balder than Lord Essex.

Since Wayte's decease your teeth decline;
Finding no beautifier near 'em,
Time's tooth hath mumbled two of thine,
Well may they call him—"edax rerum."

Behold! your cheeks are quite bereft
Of their two laughter nursing dimples,
And pretty substitutes they've left—
(Between ourselves) a brace of pimples!

The fashions which you used to lead,
So careless are you, or so thrifty,
You must neglect when most you need,
A sad mistake when nearly fifty.

Stop, stop, cries Body—let us pause
Before you reckon more offences,
Since you yourself may be the cause
Of all these dismal consequences.

The sword you know, wears out the sheath,
By steam are brazen vessels scatter'd;
And when volcanoes rage beneath,
The surface must be torn and shatter'd.

Have not your passions, hopes and fears,
Their ligament of clay outwearing,
Done infinitely more than years,
To cause the ravage you're declaring.

If you yourself no symptoms show
Of age—no wrinkles of the spirit
If still for friends your heart can glow,
Your purse be shared with starving merit.

If yet to sordid sins unknown,
No avarice in your breast has started,
If you had not suspicious grown,
Sour, garrulous, or narrow-hearted.

You still are young, and o'er my face
(Howe'er its features may be shaded)
Shall throw the sunshine of your grace;
And keep the moral part unfaded.

Expression is the face's soul,
The head and heart's joint emanation;
Insensible to Time's control,
Free from the body's devastation.

If you're still twenty, I'm no more,
Counting by years how folks have blunder'd!
Voltaire was young at eighty-four,
And Fontenelle at near a hundred;

From the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Journal.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO THE STEAM-BOAT.

Did you ever go down to the Steam-boat?

By jings! I'll knock under to that!

I can't hardly tell what to make on't,

It does beat creation all flat!

Why, that great copper kettle; my patience!

I'd tell what it holds, if I could.

An' it beats all our Nancy's relations,

To see how they heave in the wood!

Then them wheels all a going and jangling.

'Tis strange how they ever can sleep—

An' long iron rods, all a sprangling

Lord sakes! what a thrashing they keep!

The great wheels too, that paw up the water,

An' send up a hoghead, a stroke?

Then that big iron chimbly's a snorter!

By cat owl! how't sends out the smoke!

I swager! 'twould puzzle a fellow

To find out the head or the stern!

Why, one o' the rooms in the cellar

Is as long as the side of our barn!

MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTES.

Production of the Press.—An Irish hand-bill was printed in Dublin, of which the following is a copy. "In the press, and will speedily be published, by subscription a large cheese; price, to subscribers, two-pence a pound.

N. B. This is the first *Cheshire* cheese ever made in Ireland.

Remedy for a Leak.—An Irishman on board a pinnace, which leaked at sea, set about boring a hole through the bottom, as he observed to let out the water.

A Large Pit.—A gentleman in Ireland having built a large house, was at a loss what to do with the rubbish. His steward advised him to have a pit dug large enough to contain it. "And what?" said the gentleman, smiling, "shall I do with the earth which is dug out of the pit?" The steward with great gravity, replied, "Have the pit large enough to hold all."

DEFERRED ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Pillow Cases.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says, "We have seen a specimen of pillow cases, woven entire without seam at the sides or bottom. We understand that this mode of weaving is the invention of a young woman in New Hampshire, who weaves them with her own hands on a common loom."

Old Age.—There is now living in Sanford, Mr. Moses Tibbets, aged ninety-nine years and eight months, who attended town meetings and voted for Representatives to Congress at the last trial. He still retains the use of his limbs, is able to work and converse with freedom and sensibility.—Old age is his reward, for temperance and industry.—*Kennebunk Gazette.*

Goose Shooting.—A duel was fought lately, at the borders of the District of Columbia, between Lieuts. Tilden and Legare, of the U. S. navy, in which one of Tilden's legs was broken and the other wounded. A cunning expedient to prevent his running away!—*Greenfield Gazette.*

Great Crop.—Col. John Wilson, of Deerfield raised last year a turnip, which weighed, without the top, upward of 13 lbs. He has also raised this year, upon a little more than two three rods of ground, eighty-four bushels of Rata Baga turnips, being at the rate of something more than eleven hundred bushels by the acre.

American Calico.—We have seen a sample calico made at the new bleaching and calico printing establishment in this town, belonging to Messrs. Crocker, Richmond & Otis. The establishment is designed to be on a scale considerably extensive, and will not be in complete operation short of two or three months. It is constructed of brick, and encloses or nearly encloses, an area of several acres square; a part of one side of the building is two stories and the remainder one story high.

It has been built, and is to be carried on, we understand, under the superintendence of J. Thorp, lately from a manufactory of this kind in England. There are but three or four establishments for the manufacture of this article in the U. States; one at Philadelphia; one at Chelsea, and another at Charlestown, in this State. The two last we believe are not yet completed.—*Taunton Reporter.*

Fire.—At Hebron, on Tuesday last, three large and valuable barns, filled with the produce of the season, were destroyed by fire. They were owned by Mr. Joseph T. Burnham, and stood adjoining each other. The accident was occasioned by leaving a candle burning in one of the barns, where Mr. Burnham's sons had been husking corn, very early in the morning.—*Hartford Times.*

Astronomical Notice.—There is at present clear evenings, a most favorable opportunity observing those two interesting planets of solar system, Jupiter and Saturn. The latter sets at between 7 and 8 P. M. and his situation a little to the south of the small cluster of stars in the neck of Taurus, which are called Pleiades. Jupiter rises between 10 and P. M. and may be seen near Gemini, at a distance to the south of the stars Castor and Pollux. This latter planet is easily distinguished by his superior brightness and magnitude and a good 12 inch telescope will shew distinctly that wonderful phenomenon of the rings of Saturn, also the four moons and belts of Jovian.

Shows.—The Town Council of Harrisburg, Penn. have passed an ordinance expressly bidding and prohibiting, "within the borough all kinds of puppet shows, jugglery, and slight hand performances."

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

No. 21.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The brief, but comprehensive remarks of Mr. B. upon the habits and productiveness of the several kinds of grass mentioned in the table, are more acceptable as coming from one, who, with extensive reading, unites diligent and judicious personal investigation by actual experiment in his own farm, and with his own hands. It would have been more satisfactory to have given the whole communication in one paper, but we are obliged often to forego our own judgment, for the sake of consulting the better taste of our readers, many of whom, as we have lately been advised, have an aversion to what they call *long articles*; rather preferring, we sometimes fear, variety, to solidity of information—as the mass in audience prefer laughing at the antics of MATTHEWS in the “Polly Packet” rather than view, with breath-suspending admiration, the great wrakings of the human soul, as exhibited by KEAN in the most pathetic passages of Othello.—Our own taste is the other way, but *de gustibus non est disputandum*, and moreover the Farmer belongs to its patrons and not to its Editor.—The observations of Mr. B. on *Long-rooted clover*, *Sain Foin*, *Hoathy*, *Florin*, *Upright bent grass*, *American Cock's foot*, *Flat stalked meadow grass*, *Reed meadow grass*, *Smooth stalked meadow grass*, *Flouting*, *Ice grass*, *Cultivated grasses*, *Meadow grasses*, and *Pasture grasses*, will appear in our next.—*Edit. Am. Far.*]

hibiting in one view, the comparative value of some of the best Grasses cultivated in the United States, and in Great Britain, their products, nutritive matter, time of flowering and seeding, &c.

NAMES OF THE GRASSES.	SOIL EMPLOYED.	When experimented upon.	GRASS on four square feet.	lbs. per acre green.	wt. of grass when dry.	lbs. per acre when dried.	Wt. lost per acre when dried.	Grass of grass afford of nutritive matter.	Nutritive matter on an acre.	When in flower.	When in seed.	Prop. value which the grass bears at the time of flowering to that which it bears at the time of seeding.	When best cut	
			oc.	lbs.	dr.	lbs.	lbs.	dr.	g.	lbs.				
1 Sweet scented Vernal grass, <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum,*</i>	Sandy loam	In flower	7.857	21	2.103	5.723	1	1	132					
		In seed	6.125	24	1.637	4.257	1	1	311	Apr 29	June 21	4 to 13	In seed	
		Latter math	10	6.306			2	2	239					
2 Meadow Fox tail, <i>Alopecurus pratensis,</i>	Clayey loam†	In flower	30	30.418	24	6.125	14.293	1	1	470				
		In seed	19.251	24	5.819	7.111	1	1	461	May 30	June 24	9 to 5	In flower	
		Latter math	12	8.167			2	2	255					
3 Tough Cock's foot,	Sandy loam	In flower	41	27.905	24	11.859	16.042	2	2	1,079				
		In seed	39	26.544	40	13.472	13.272	2	2	1,451	June 24	July 14	5 to 7	In flower
		Latter math	17	11.910			1	1	291					
4 Orchard grass <i>Dactylis glomerata,*</i>		In seed	24	16.335	23	5.717	10.617	1	1	255				
		Latter math	20	13.612			1	1	265	June 28	July 16		In flower	
5 Tall oat grass, <i>Avena elatior,</i>		In flower	11	7.827	34	3.322	4.494	2	2	305				
		In seed	22	14.973	24	4.492	10.481	2	2	643	July 1	July 20	10 to 11	In seed
		Latter math	5	6.43			1	1	53					
6 Cyme grass, <i>Lotium perenne,</i>	Brown loam	In flower	75	51.046	23	17.866	33.186	5	5	3,968				
		In seed	75	51.046	23	17.866	33.186	5	5	2,392	July 12	Aug. 6	20 to 12	In flower
		Latter math	23	15.651			4	4	976					
7 Tall Fescue Grass, <i>Festuca elatior,*</i>	Black loam	In flower	28	19.057	16	5.511	12.395	4	4	1,191				
		In seed	28	19.057	16	5.511	12.395	4	4	819	July 14	July 26		In flower
8 Meadow soft grass, <i>Trifolium pratense,</i>	Clayey loam	In flower	28	19.057	16	5.511	12.395	4	4	1,914	July 18	July 31		In flower
		In seed	28	19.057	16	5.511	12.395	4	4	1,659	July 18	Aug. 6		In flower
9 Lucerne— <i>Medicago sativa,</i>	Do.	In seed	104	70.765	32	26.514	42.471	3	3	4,211	July 18	Aug. 30		In flower
10 Long rooted clover— <i>Trif. macrorhizum,</i>	Do.	In seed	144	96.010	34	11.554	56.352	2	2	4,211	July 18	Aug. 30		In flower
11 Rainfallow— <i>Hedysarum onobrychis,</i>	Do.	In seed	13	8.648	23	3.539	5.309	2	2	445	July 18	Aug. 8		In flower
12 Timothy, or Herd's grass, }	Do. }	In flower	60	40.837	34	17.359	23.462	2	2	1,595				
13 Herd's grass, }	Do. }	In seed	60	40.837	30	19.397	21.439	3	3	3,368	July 18	July 30	10 to 23	In seed
14 Timothy pratense,*	Bog Soil	Latter Math	14	9.528			2	2	297					
15 Viorin— <i>Agrostis stolonifera,</i>		In flower	26	17.696	35	7.963	9.733	3	3	967				
16 Upright bent grass— <i>Agrostis stricta,*</i>	Bog Soil	In seed	23	19.057	36	8.575	10.491	3	3	1,042	July 28	Aug. 23	13 to 14	In seed
17 American Cockfoot— <i>Dactylis cynosuroides,*</i>	Clayey loam	In flower	11	7.456	29	2.713	4.771	2	2	175	July 28	Aug. 30		In flower
18 Flat stalked meadow grass— <i>Poa compressa,</i>	Gravelly	In seed	102	69.423	43	41.654	27.769	3	3	1,898	July 30	Oct. 29		In flower
19 Seed meadow grass— <i>Poa aquatica,</i>	Strong clay	In flower	5	3.403	34	1.446	1.915	1	1	265	July 30	Aug. 3		In flower
20 Smooth stalked meadow grass,	Bog earth and clay	In flower	186	126.956	49	75.957	50.628	2	2	4,945	July 30	Aug. 1		In flower
		In seed	15	10.209	22	.871	7.331	1	1	279				
		Latter math	12	8.507	32	3.403	5.104	1	1	199	May 30	July 14		In flower
		Latter math	6	4.083			1	1	111					
21 Floating Fescue grass— <i>Festuca fluitans,*</i>	Tenaceous clay	In flower	20	13.612	24	4.083	9.529	1	1	372	July 14	Aug. 12		In flower

NOTE.—Those marked with an *, are indigenous, or native plants of the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SKINNER.—I have found in our publications agriculture, very little information on the improvement of our meadow and pasture grounds.

Indeed, the names of our native grasses are scarcely enumerated much less are their habits described, or their relative merits, for hay and pasture, pointed out in any American work which has fallen under my notice. A considerable portion of our lands are unsuitable for the system of convertible husbandry, that is, an alternation of grain and grass crops. Of this description are our stiff clays, marshes and swamps and all those lands in which tillage is rendered

difficult, by reason of hardpan, stones or habitual wetness. These should be improved as permanent meadows and pastures; and it is of the first importance to the farmer to know the grasses which will render them most conducive to profit: for that our grass lands are as susceptible of improvement as our tillage grounds, by a judicious selection of seeds, and suitable management, must be apparent to every reflecting mind. The improvement and productiveness of our cattle and sheep husbandry, which at this time deservedly engages much of the public attention, must depend materially on this branch of farming.

With a view to inform myself on this subject, I have been examining several British publications, which abound with information to the *English Farmer*, and are not without their interest to the *American cultivator*. But this information is so diffuse, and so much of it inapplicable to our husbandry, that I have been induced for my own gratification and benefit, to collect some of the most material facts in a condensed form, which, with some remarks of my own, I herewith communicate for publication, should you deem them worthy of a place in the *American Farmer*. I do it in the hope that its publication may induce experiments at home, and elicit useful information from gentlemen of science and practical knowledge on the subject of grasses, particularly those which are indigenous to our country. The table is compiled from the appendix to Davy's agricultural chemistry. It is to be regretted that it embraces only nine species of American grasses. It, however, contains several approved foreign kinds, most of which have been more or less introduced among us already.

To those who do not possess Davy's work, it may not be amiss to say, that the results stated in the table may be implicitly relied on for correctness. The experiments were carefully made by George Sinclair, under the direction, and at the expense of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn, in England.

Sweet scented Vernal Grass.—This is a grass of diminutive growth, and it will be seen by the table, is not worth cultivating for hay. It is, nevertheless, considered valuable in pasture, on account of its affording very early feed, and growing quick after being cropped. We are advised by Muhlenburgh that it delights in moist soils; by the Bath papers that it does well in clayey loams, and by Dickson, that it grows in almost any soil, including bogs and sands. G. Sinclair, says it is eaten by oxen, horses and sheep, though not so freely as some other grasses are.

Meadow Fox-tail, possesses all the advantages of early growth with the preceding, and is much more abundant in product and nutriment. It generally constitutes one of five or six kinds which are sown together by the English farmers for pasture; and affords, withal, a tolerable crop of hay. It does best in moist soils, whether loams, clays, or reclaimed bogs. Sheep and horses have a better relish for it, says G. Sinclair, than oxen.

Rough Cock's foot.—Dr. Muhlenburgh and T. Cooper, concur in the opinion that this is the *orchard grass*, of the United States; though some that I have raised as *orchard grass*, does not seem to correspond with the figure of the *Dactylis*

Glomerata, in the 2d vol. of Dickson's *Farmer's Companion*. In England cock's foot is taking the place of rye grass, with clovers. Arthur Young speaks in high commendation of it; though all writers concur in the opinion, that it should be frequently and closely cropped, either with the scythe or cattle, to reap the full benefit of its great merits. I should prefer it to almost every other grass; and cows are very fond of it. Cooper rates it above timothy, and says it is gradually taking the place of the latter, among the best farmers about Philadelphia. This is probably owing to the fact, that it is earlier than timothy, and of course more suitable to cut with clover for hay. Its growth is early, and rapid after it has been cropped. It does well on loams and sands, and grows well in shade.

If further facts are wanting in favor of this grass, for pasture, the reader will find it in the *American Farmer* of the 14th November, in an article signed Curwen, which, if I mistake not, means Col. Powell, of the neighborhood of Philadelphia, a gentleman who combines as much science with judicious practice, especially in cattle and grass husbandry, as any person in the union. He says, "I have tried orchard grass for ten years. It produces more pasture than any artificial grass I have seen in America." Sown two bushels of seed on an acre.

Tall Out grass.—Both Arator, (Mr. Taylor,) and Dr. Muhlenburgh have placed this at the head of their lists of grasses, which they have recommended to the attention of the *American Farmer*. The latter says it is of all others the earliest and best grass for green fodder and hay. The Doctor was probably not advised of its deficiency in nutritive matter, as indicated in the foregoing table. It possesses the advantage of early, quick and late growth, for which the cock's foot is esteemed, tillers well, and is admirably calculated for a pasture grass. I measured some on the 20th June, when in blossom (when it should be cut for hay) and found it four and a half feet long. The latter math, it will be perceived is nearly equal in weight, and superior in nutritious matter, to the seed crop. Sinclair says it thrives best on a strong tenacious clay; and Muhlenburgh prefers for it a clover soil. Dickson speaks well of it; says it makes good hay, but is most beneficial when retained in a close state of feeding. I have sown it in autumn and spring, with clover, on a sandy loam, with good effect.

Tall Fescue, although a native grass, has not fallen under my personal observation. It stands highest, says Davy, according to the experiments of the Duke of Bedford, of any grass, properly so called, as to the quantity of nutritive matter afforded by the whole crop, when cut at the time of flowering; and meadow cat's tail (timothy) grass affords most food when cut at the time the seed is ripe. It grows naturally in wet grounds, in bog meadows, and on the sides of ditches, often to the height of four or five feet. Our ignorance of agricultural botany, and of the intrinsic value of this grass, can alone have prevented its being more generally known and cultivated. It must be very valuable for wet grounds, as from its rapid growth it is calculated to smother or keep down the coarser kinds which naturally abound in those situations.

Rye grass, is extensively cultivated in Scot-

land, and the north of England, and when cock's foot has not superseded it, is generally mixed with clover seeds. It is rather declining in the public estimation. It does well in pasture, and as it contains much nutriment, is considered valuable for cows and sheep. Dickson says it does best in rich moist meadows. Young does not speak well of it.

Red clover.—There are many species of the *trifolium*, and several varieties of red clover. Whether the kind we generally cultivate, the *pratense*, or not, I am unable to determine. The character of red clover, as an ameliorating and fertilizing crop, is too generally known to require illustration. It cannot be depended upon for permanent grass lands; though it yields to no grass in value for alternating with grain in convertible husbandry. It formerly was an indispensable in a course of crops in Norfolk England, (which has been considered pre-eminent for good tillage) as turnips; and the maxim then was, and still is, "no turnips no crops." But it appears from Young's survey of the county, that it cannot now be depended on of tenor than once in from eight to twelve years. Trefolium, white clover, cock's foot, rye grass, &c. are therefore alternated with red clover in the grass years. There is reason to believe that neither red clover, nor other grasses, will be repeating for a course of years upon the generality of soils. They exhaust the ground of the peculiar nutriment required for their support. In Great Britain, white clover, trefolium rye grass or cock's foot are generally sown with red clover seeds. From twenty to thirty pounds of seeds are sown to the acre. In the northern states, timothy is generally sown with clover; though it is evident from the table that the mixture is an improper one for hay; for the clover is fit for the scythe ten or fifteen days before the timothy has attained to maturity. If sown alone, from eight to sixteen pounds of clover seed should be put on an acre: more on old land, than on new.

White, or Dutch clover, (*Trifolium repens*.) is considered, in England, of importance to husbandry, if we are to judge from the great quantity of its seed which is there sown annually. With us, many districts, produce it spontaneously; but it is too seldom sown. It shrinks greatly in drying, and does not contain as much nutritive matter, as red clover; yet its value, as a pasture grass, is universally admitted. Its increase is very much facilitated by a top dressing of gypsum, lime or ashes.

Lucern, although affording much more green food, contains less nutriment in a single crop, than red clover. It must, however, be borne in mind, that it grows much quicker than clover, and will bear cutting twice as often. In the soiling system, an acre of lucern will keep four cattle or horses from the 15th May to the first, of October. I cut a piece last summer about the 15th May, and again about the 20th June, to feed green, and then ploughed the ground, and cropped it with ruta baga, which yielded sixteen tons the acre of roots, as fine as I ever saw. Mr. Fowell (see Young's Norfolk, p. 345, derived a) clear profit of £13 17s 4d. per acre from his lucern, fed green to working horses. This is almost equal to \$60 the acre. An idea has prevailed, that, it will not thrive in this latitude, (42—3); but the experiments of the late Chancellor Livingston, and

Le Ray de Chaumont, prove otherwise. I sowed seed in 1821, at the rate of 6lbs. the acre, of such barley. It has stood the winters well, much better than clover; and has been in a state of progressive improvement. Drought has not affected it. The plants are very tender the first year; and require either a very shallow tith, or to be kept free from weeds and grass with a hoe the first year. It should be in a deep loam, as it sends down tap roots three or six feet; and it is equally necessary that the ground should not be wet. It may be sown either in drills or broad cast, with or without grain. Fifteen pounds of seed are required for the acre if drilled, and 20 is not too much if sown broad cast. To the proprietor of a dairy, an acre or two of lucern would be valuable, to be fed to his cows, in addition to ordinary pasture.

(To be concluded.)

From the New York Advocate.

PICKLE FOR BEEF AND PORK.

The following recipe for making pickle for beef and pork, is strongly recommended to the adoption of those who pickle beef and pork for family use. Persons in the trade, who will adopt it, will find it a ready sale for their beef and pork. It has been used by many families in this city, and always improved. I do not hesitate to assert that there is no pickle in use to be compared with it. It is familiarly known by the name of the "Knickerbocker Pickle." Could this recipe be generally adopted, our pickled beef and pork would have a preference in the foreign markets.

RECIPE.

12 gallons water, 9 lbs. salt, coarse and mixed 3 lbs. brown sugar, 3 ounces salt pepper, 1 ounce pearl ash, 1 gallon molasses to every 12 gallons water.

In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim these ingredients well, and when cool, put it over the beef or pork.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

From the American Farmer.

PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

On sea voyage, though it generally produces a good appetite, does not as often furnish the means of gratifying it; and a ship, either for comfort or luxury, is not usually the place where those who attach value to such matters, can be accommodated.

All pleasures are comparative, and the accommodations, personal and gastronomic, of those who from whatever cause are at this day induced to venture on board ship, are so much increased beyond any thing known to the older times, that, in that sense, they may be truly said to be both comfortable and luxurious.

Among the wants which are most sensibly felt at sea, and which modern refinement and ingenuity have found the means of remedying, is that of fresh provisions. In this respect, Messrs. Messett and Daggett, of this city, have accomplished so much that they can put up fish, poultry, game, nay custards, so as to preserve them in any climate, and almost for any time, without any perceptible alteration in their original taste or quality. This is chiefly effected, we believe, by having them enclosed in tin cases, hermetically

sealed. We are pleased to learn that the use of these provisions is becoming general, and have much satisfaction in presenting to the public the subjoined testimonial of Commodore Porter as to their excellence:

Copy of a letter from Com. Porter in answer to Messrs. Daggett & Kensett of N. York, respecting his opinion of their preserved fresh provisions. Washington Nov. 13th, 1823.

"Gentlemen—Your letter of the 30th ult. should have been answered, at an earlier period but for unavoidable absence and a great press of business.

"I have given to your preserved meats a fair trial, particularly the beef and poultry, both for the Hospital department and as rations, as well as at my own table—and I have taken every occasion to recommend them not only to the officers under my command, but to others going to sea. I have taken some pains to bring them into general use in the Navy, and you may calculate on a favorable disposition on my part toward your establishment so long as, by your care and attention in putting up the provisions, you may have a title to it.

"Some of the provisions, which I took from New York last winter, are now on hand, and as good as the day they were received.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

MESSRS. DAGGETT AND KENSETT,
616, Water street, New York."

Parsnips—Contain a very considerable portion of sugar. In Thuringia, the country people evaporate the juice until it has the consistency of thick syrup, when they eat it on bread instead of honey, and use it in many cases as a substitute for sugar.—Marmalade made with parsnips, and a small quantity of sugar, is thought to excite appetite, and to be a very proper food for convalescents. Wine made from these roots approaches nearer to the Malmsey of Maderia and the Canaries, than other wine; it is made with little expense or trouble, and only requires to be kept a few years to make it as agreeable to the palate as it is wholesome to the body; yet fashion induces us to give pounds for foreign wines, when we can obtain excellent wines of our own country for as many shillings. In the northern parts of Ireland the poor people obtain a sort of beer from parsnips, by mashing and boiling the roots with hops and then fermenting the liquor.

Steam Boat improvement.—It is mentioned in a late Montreal paper, that a new steam boat has been built there for the purpose of towing vessels on the St. Lawrence which on her first trip went 45 miles in four hours and 20 minutes; sailing against the most rapid part of the current with ease, and where no vessel had ever been able to pass, without the assistance of a strong wind. The machinery of the car of the *Car of Commerce*, belonging to Montreal, and of only fifty horse power, is said to have cost upwards of \$5000. That of the new vessel (named the *Hercules*), of 100 horse power, cost the proprietors \$4500.—This last vessel was built under the superintendence of Mr. A. Young, and appears to have excited a great

portion of interest among the mercantile community of Montreal.

Oysters.—When too many oysters have been incautiously eaten, and are felt lying cold, and heavy on the stomach, we have an infallible and immediate remedy in hot milk, of which half a pint may be drunk, and it will quickly dissolve the oysters into a bland creamy jelly.—Weak and consumptive persons should always take this after their meal of oysters.—*Family Oracle of Health.*

Means of Preserving Eggs.—Make lime water as strong as quick lime will make it, and keep the eggs you wish to preserve constantly covered with the said lime water. The vessel containing the eggs and the liquor in which they are preserved should be kept covered so as to exclude the air; otherwise the lime water will gradually lose its strength, together with its power of preserving eggs.

Good news for the Agriculturists of New-York.—

Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, always studious of using his ample means to promote improvements in Agriculture, has placed \$1000 in Liverpool, to be invested in neat cattle, of improved breeds. To those who reflect how much time and money have been devoted in this country to attain the highest degree of perfection in all the qualities for which domestic animals are valued, it must be obvious that great benefit will now result from transplanting to our soil the matured fruit, produced by the skill and labor and close attention of more than half a century.

[*American Farmer.*]

A machine has been submitted to the French Government, for throwing water into the enemy's ship during action so as to prevent the vessel being worked. This machine, which can be worked by ten men, will throw, at every stroke, upwards of two tons of water a distance of more than forty yards, if required, and thereby prevent the possibility of working the opposing ship.

Dr. Walker, Professor of Natural History in the College of Edinburgh, remarked of the *Lauristinus* and *Furze*, that it was easy to see they were not natives of Scotland, "for no sensible Scot's plant would ever think of flowering at Christmas."

Lime wet, and lowered to the bottom of a well, or as far as the water will permit, to slack, is found to free it promptly and entirely from the air which is so frequently fatal to persons who descend. A candle should be let down to ascertain that the air is depurated.

Turnip Crop.—On half an acre of ground was raised this season, by Dr. Matthias Spalding, of this town, 290 bushels of good English Turnips. This crop obtained the premium at the late cattle show.—*Amherst Cabinet.*

Keep to the Right.—The following singular notice has been placarded on the walls in Liverpool Eogland:—

"Respectable People are requested to keep to the right hand side of the footpath and Blackguards the left."

From the Acadian Recorder.

Halifax, Oct. 8, 1823.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

SIR—If you think the following hasty statement on one of the most important branches of our Industry and Trade worthy the notice of the public, you are at liberty to have it inserted in one of the newspapers.

I have heard it asserted by persons here, who have cured provisions for home consumption that pork or beef after being frozen was not fit for a foreign voyage, either dried or pickled; but this is without foundation; as the subjoined statement will shew the quantity exported by Higgins & Brown to the West Indies, (chiefly to Kingston, Jamaica) or sold to vessels in the W. I. trade. All these provisions, although purchased by them in a frozen state, have given satisfaction; and in fact they never had a complaint of such as were put up by themselves.

Shipped in 1821,—12 barrels Pork; 16 barrels Beef; 1 cask Jowls and Shoulders dried, 554 lbs.

Shipped in 1822,—20 barrels Pork; 21 barrels Beef; 50 Hams, 650 lbs. 1 cask Jowls and Shoulders, 690 lbs.

Shipped in 1823, before the 9th of last April, 13 barrels and 8 half barrels Beef; 1 cask Hams, 343 lbs; 1 cask Jowls and Shoulders 475 lbs.

State and value of the provisions cured in 1823, either on hand or shipped as above, before the 9th of last April,

120 bbls. Pork, at 20s.	£120 0 0
50 sides Bacon, supposed value	80 0 0
50 Hams, do. do.	175 0 0
1200 lbs. rendered Lard at 3d.	40 0 0
43 bbls. Beef, at 60s.	144 0 0
	£359 0 0

And in addition we received from our customers, to the above date, quantities of smoked meat, butter, lard, about 6 tons oatmeal, value £105, and homespun cloth being all the growth or manufacture of the province. It must be gratifying to you as well as to every true friend to the agriculture of this country, to learn that the provisions shipped have averaged a profit; which is the best reward we can have, both operating as a stimulus to our future exertions, and enabling us to give a fair remunerative price to the farmer. The rate of pork last winter was thought too low, but this certainly is not the case, as every thing has of late experienced a depreciation. It is the interest of the farmer to sell as low as possible, as he will thus increase the demand and be repaid for his trouble by the additional quantity raised. This argument will appear the more convincing when he considers that pork is fed on the refuse of the farm, which cannot in any other way be so advantageously brought to market.—Should you deem it of service to the agriculture of the country, I have not the least objection to give the method we pursue in curing provisions generally, and our hams have sold for higher prices than any cured in the place. We have been told by several officers of the army and navy that they are equal to those imported from England; which I have no doubt is the case, with the exception of those that might have been fed on beech nuts. If our

farmers would take a little more pains with those hogs that they allow to roam in the woods during the fall, it would be much to their own advantage. I have often recommended to them to put such in their pens for at least four months before they were killed for market;—as without this precaution they are fit neither for hams nor bacon; and it is an injury to barrelled provision to have too great a proportion of this pork, which must be considered inferior for any purpose. I do not say, by putting pigs up for the short time above stated, that it would make them as good as if they were fed on grain; but I say that it would improve them very much, and they would bring a better price. I have resided in one of the principal towns in Ireland a part of my life, from which there is an immense quantity of provisions exported; which has been a principal source of raising it to its present opulence; and there can be little doubt if this business is attended to properly in this town, it will be a principal source of its future wealth. Since I have come here, that is about seven years ago, the pork and beef have been gradually improving in quality, and increasing in quantity, but particularly within the last three or four years.

I remain, sir, your most obt. servt.

WILLIAM B. HIGGINS.

REMARKS.

This letter offers a frank and ample and, as far as we are able to judge, a satisfactory exposition of the nature, extent and results of the trade in salt provisions, which has been carried on by the Concern in town, of which the writer is partner. It is frank, because mercantile men in general affect to cast a mystery over their transactions, and are little disposed to let out any disclosure which may be presumed even distantly to touch their interests: it is ample, because it sets forth the results of his experience for the whole three years, during which the curing of beef and pork has engaged his attention;—and it is satisfactory, because it lets us into the knowledge of the very points, on which we were most solicitous to gain information—that *frozen* beef and pork can be cured without any detriment to their quality or power of preservation on a foreign voyage, and that this new trade can be conducted in Halifax, so as to yield a profit on the capital embarked in it.

It is, we believe, in the recollection of the public, that the Provincial Society, for the last two years, had strenuously recommended to the legislature to offer certain premiums, in order to stir up individuals towards the commencement of this trade; because they considered it essential to the success of our agriculture, to prevent the great and ominous depression which regularly occurs about this season of the year.—Tolerably fair beef selling at 1 1-2d. per pound was no very delightful spectacle to such as took an interest in our rural affairs, and at the time of writing this, a repetition of the same ruinous sales is occurring at auction. This letter then comes in most opportunely to stay the progress of this prodigious evil, which operates alike against the grower and consumer. That the poorer class of farmers are injured by such low prices recurring annually at the close of the grazing season is quite obvious; because they are

in no condition to keep up their stock, until the gradual demand of winter shall take off their hands at a profit, and the necessity of their circumstances thus imposes on them a heavy and vexatious sacrifice. But even to the consumer it is not advantageous to have prices too seriously disturbed—remarkably low at one time and proportionally high at another.—Such great variation in the commercial balance occasions waste and extravagance at the descending and the exercise of a penurious parsimony at the ascending scale—a state of things found, from long and uniform experience, to be accompanied with any thing but benefit to the middling and inferior orders, the chief and great consumers in every community.

There are only two ways in which a remedy can be brought to this mischief. The first is in the hand of the farmer, and sooner or later he must come to employ it in his own behalf. He must extend the cultivation of his green crop—turnips and potatoes—with the intent of enabling him to keep back his cattle at the beginning of winter, and to sell them off according to the nature and increase of the demand. In this case, the supply would never be over abundant and the market would be maintained at a remunerative level. The other remedy lies in the salt provision trade.—Were a few of our merchants to engage in it heartily, and to buy to the purpose of export, the redundancy of beef in November, December and January, would be carried off; and thus open a new, and of all appearance, a profitable branch of trade.—For some years past the main purchasers have always been the army contractors who have had it in their power to regulate, in a great measure, the price; and this want of competition has been felt as a grievance, and been represented by some as causing the great depression about which we have heard such loud and reiterated murmurs.

In estimating the value of different agricultural produce, there seems to be a standard of universal application, and which was illustrated in the last agricultural report delivered here before the society, at the meeting of the legislature. This standard consists in a certain given ratio between the price of flour, butcher meat and butter—so that whatever be the price of the first, the other two should advance in a geometrical series.—If flour be at 2d. a lb. beef should be at 4d. and butter at 8d.—and so invariable are these proportions in all countries where trade is permitted to act freely, that they are maintained in Britain, in the different European kingdoms, and as might have been expected also, in the American States. In the New England Farmer—a recent paper established at Boston, the editor, soon after the publication of the last agricultural report here, adverted to the rule laid down in it, and found that it tallied exactly with the existing prices in those States of the Union to which he at that time extended his examination. The rule therefore may be assumed as absolute, and of universal applicability; and it becomes a curious question in what manner, and from what cause, the proportion in butcher-meat only, should be disturbed here every fall—for butter never sinks below the proper standard: flour at 32s. 8d. per barrel gives the lb. at 2d, and at 40s. 10d. at 2½d.—and as these are fair quotations of the different qualities in the market, the medium between

or 2½ per lb. may be assumed as the average price at present.—According to this, which we have denominated the first term in the butcher meat should be 4½ d. and butter 9d. flour and the butter are relatively to each in their just ratio, while the middle term forms, and has always formed, every fall, exception. There is nothing clearer, I think, in the whole circle of practical arithmetic, than that beef at 1½ d. per lb. entails a dead loss in the produce; and that in order to recommend moderately, his labor and outlay, he requires double the price for it, that he asks for flour; or in other words, that a bushel of flour can be raised at half the expense of a pound of beef.—Whence it appears, that the cattle in Nova Scotia are sold at a price much lower than the rule above would seem to justify? The solution of this problem is quite simple, and calls for no painful search. Flour and butter are articles, which can easily be retained till the demand takes them off in the season of consumption; whereas cattle with farmers, who labor under a scarcity of crops and almost totally neglect turpits, are kept, after the grass is over, in a fit for the butcher, far less improved in their condition, and on this account they must be hurled to market, though at a great and inevitable loss—and with the certainty that beef will be spring to 6d.—a price as much above the rule as is below the proper level. This is our agriculture while it lasts, holds out a tempting occasion for commercial speculation, and cattle should now be briskly bought up by several of our merchants; and a moderate capital thus employed would reap a market of that glut with which it has inundated every fall to the great and security of the farming interest. At Boston a immense quantity of beef and pork is annually sold during the winter, and in this way, are there kept from the extraordinary seasons which we have witnessed. The following published will, I trust, awaken a spirit of enterprise and tempt others to engage in it vigorously in this line.

JOHN YOUNG, Sec'y.

Worcester, Nov. 14.

of the several Committees of the Worcester Agricultural Society.

REPORT No. 11.

Committee on Working Oxen.

John Hubbard, of Worcester, Chairman; William Northborough; Abel Warren, of do.; Wilster, of Sturbridge; Stephen Hastings, of do.

The committee on Working Oxen respectfully congratulate their fellow-citizens of the County of Worcester, on the additional and honorable proof this day exhibited of the superiority of the County in this important part of an agricultural exhibition.

The committee do not inconsiderately deem it to which their attention has been directed in a part of the world where the title indeed, but must be compelled to show its abundance;—where we enjoy the fruits of nature, as the fruits of victory, a voluntary gift, our Laboring Oxen con-

stitute the sinews of our Agricultural strength. Without them, our implements of husbandry would be comparatively inefficient, and the labor of the husbandman endless and intolerable. The horse, though a noble and useful animal, would be, to us, a poor substitute for the ox—in disencumbering our soil of ponderous rocks and deep and spreading roots; in the cumbrous draft over a broken and rugged surface, and in working the plough, which must be impelled with vigorous but steady force, slowly and through continual obstructions. The Ox which patiently bows his neck to the yoke, and cheerfully shares and alleviates the primeval curse, being thus especially important to us, it was to be expected that an enterprising and intelligent yeomanry would successfully exert themselves to improve the race in their possession. This day has shewn such an expectation well grounded. It may hereafter be reasonably doubted whether any section of this country or any other country can shew better Working Oxen, as patient, docile, hardy and efficient laborers, than the County of Worcester. However, the distinguished breeders of other countries may have surpassed us in improving cattle for the stall and for the dairy, yet for the yoke, your Committee confidently believe that we need no foreign blood: it would rather adulterate than improve. We would not be understood to believe or assert, that our oxen have arrived to a degree of perfection beyond the capability of improvement—but only that there exists no better breed to improve upon. Comparing the present with the preceding Shows, under the patronage of the Society, and reflecting how obviously each has exceeded its immediate predecessor, we have not only a striking evidence of the beneficial influence of the Society on the agriculture of the County, but are also encouraged to hope that the time will arrive, when the common and ordinary animals of the County will equal the best exhibited for premium to day. Knowing the usual competition in Working Oxen at our Shows, and the unusual number of entries this year, your committee anticipated much difficulty in awarding the premiums at their disposal; and they have been in no degree disappointed. They must despair of having come to a result satisfactory to the competitors, or even to all intelligent and impartial spectators, for they have but barely satisfied themselves. They have, however, judged impartially, and they hope correctly, in awarding—

The 1st Premium of \$15 to Isaac Hathaway, of Sutton. 2d do. of \$12 to Fregance Marble, of do. 3d do. of \$10 to John Sherman, of do. 4th do. of \$5 to Seth Wyman, of Shrewsbury.

Besides other obvious considerations, a regard to the age of the cattle tried, contributed to direct the judgment of the Committee. Mr. Hathaway's Mr. Marble's, and Mr. Sherman's were all of them four years old only. There were others among the rivals much heavier and somewhat stronger, Mr. Brigham's, Messrs. Ward & Rice's, and Mr Fessenden's, all from Worcester, were very fine and rich looking

* Col. Wyman having last year obtained the 2d premium for Working Oxen with the same cattle, according to the Rules of the Society cannot this year receive a premium of an inferior grade—the 4th Premium has therefore been awarded to Stephen Marsh, jr. of Sutton.

cattle; but their age and hard service had carried them past the combined vigor and activity of some of the younger competitors. Their docility also was less perfect, and they manifestly possessed less of that careful education which the farmers of Sutton are so justly noted for bestowing on their Working Oxen. The Committee had great difficulty in deciding between the Oxen of Mr. Wyman, to whom they assigned the fourth premium, and those of Mr. Marsh. It was pretty obvious however that Mr. Wyman's were better mated, and a little handier than Mr. Marsh's.

The Committee were highly gratified in being called on to view a fine display of Working Oxen consisting of nearly sixty yokes, from the enterprising town of Shrewsbury. It served to maintain and justify the deservedly high agricultural character of that town. None but an excellent farming town can have it in its power to produce such a number of superior Oxen. A farming district may be judged of by its Working Oxen as safely as by its Barns or its Cornfields.

The Committee are very happy to have it in their power, by a vote of the Society, to award to the proprietors of this team the trifling sum of 10 dollars, merely as an expression of our favorable opinion, and of the gratitude of the Society for this interesting addition to our Show.

For the Committee,

JOHN W. HUBBARD, Chairman.

Support your Mechanics.—A practice is very prevalent, in many towns of neglecting too much the mechanics of the place. Next to the farmers they are the most useful class of citizens, and yet a disposition is often felt to avoid employing them, if possible, and to withhold from them such encouragement as would enable them to be as useful as they might be, and as they ought to be. If a coat or other garment is to be made: if a pair of boots or shoes, or a saddle, bridle, or other article is to be procured, which the mechanic in the place ought to furnish, it is no unusual thing to employ a mechanic at a distance, to perform the work; or to procure the article in some way which may be nominally less expensive, but which, in reality, considering the quality of the article is considerably more so than it would be if a mechanic of the place had been called upon to manufacture it.

This practice is productive of various evils. It sends from a place the money which should be kept in circulation at home; it introduces a silly dependence upon the fashions of other places, or leads to the use of inferior articles, and a corresponding increase of expense; and by withholding such encouragements to mechanics of different kinds, and of proper qualifications, as they ought to receive, there is not a sufficient number induced to settle in a place to do its necessary mending, and consequently articles are frequently thrown away as useless, where a very small sum expended upon them would render them as serviceable as those that are new.

Great price of Tobacco.—A single hogshead of Tobacco, from the plantation of Mr. Johnson, of Frederick county, Md. was sold in Georgetown on Thursday last, at the enormous price of \$50 per hundred weight! Five or six hogsheads of a quality somewhat inferior sold at an average of about \$30 per cwt.

In England, in Oct. a young woman apparently died, after a long decline. She was laid out, and on the 14th day was removed to a coffin for interment, when signs of life were discovered, and in a few hours she was able to converse.

Something similar occurred in Boston some years since, in the case of a Mr. Cutter.—*Pulla.*

Dartmouth College.—From the catalogue of this institution just printed, the following appears as the number of students, viz. Medical, 73; Senior Sophisters, 28; Juniors, 33; Sophomores, 41; Freshmen, 39;—total, 211. The whole expense at this Seminary, including board, tuition, room rent, &c. is \$98 65 per year.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1832.

WOOD FOR FUEL. The Farmer should obtain his year's stock of wood for fuel as early in the season as possible, and before the depth of snow in his woodlands renders it difficult to traverse them with a team.

A valuable paper, by the Hon. John Welles, republished in the *New England Farmer*, vol. i. page 529, from the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, recommends cutting hard wood trees between 40 and 50 years of age; and the writer states that "though trees may shoot up in height by standing longer, yet the period of the most rapid vegetation is mostly over, and by that means much of the under growth is necessarily destroyed." Mr. Welles is of opinion that in cutting over a wood lot to obtain fuel, it is best to take the whole growth as you proceed. He observes that "we have been condemned as evincing a want of taste in cutting off our forests without leaving what it would take half a century to produce, a shade near where it is proposed to erect buildings. The fact is that trees of original growth have their roots mostly in the upper stratum of earth, and near the surface. A tree acts upon its roots and is acted upon by the wind, sustaining in common with the whole forest the force of this element, and it becomes accommodated or naturalized to its pressure. But when left alone or unsustained, it is borne down by the first gale, often to the injury of property and even of life." The *Farmer's Assistant* likewise says, "if woods are old and decaying the better way is to cut all off, as you want to use the wood, and let an entire new growth start up, which will grow more rapidly."

WARNING ROOMS. It is a very wasteful practice to burn wood in large open fire places, as is still the custom in many parts of the country where fuel is an important item of annual expenses. Stoves of various forms, and diversities of construction, are, however, gradually obtaining the preference, to the mode of consuming fuel adopted by our ancestors, when it was considered as an object of importance for a farmer to consume and destroy his fire wood and timber as fast as possible in order to expedite the clearing of land. The *Farmer's Assistant* gives the following mode of warning rooms, &c. which may be new to some of our readers, and, perhaps excite some who are possessed of what a *crainologist* would call the *organ of inventive ingenuity* to make further improvements.

"As it is essential to make a little fuel answer for this purpose, as well as for boiling, baking, roasting, &c. we will here describe a simple and cheap method for all these purposes; leaving every one to vary from it, by the use of stoves, or otherwise, as he may think proper."

"Make, of sheet-iron, something in the shape of a potash kettle, but not near so deep in proportion to its breadth on the rim, and let it be, say, two and a half feet in diameter across the rim; set it, bottom upward, on brick-work suitable to the dimensions of the rim, about ten inches high, leaving a place to fix an iron door, like the door of a common stove: Build a brick wall all round and over this, leaving a space between it and the sheet iron, of about two inches, and an opening where the door, just mentioned, is placed. Apertures are to be left in this outer wall, for inserting tubes for carrying off the air that is heated between the outer wall and the sheet iron, in different apartments."

"When a fire is made within the part covered by the sheet iron, the air between that and the outer wall becomes rarified, and of course ascends through the tubes into the different apartments or rooms, while the fresh air is constantly rushing in to supply its place.—Thus, while a constant current of cold air is rushing in below, a like current of warm air is carried off into the apartments where it is wanted. When any of these is sufficiently filled with warm air, the tubes leading into it are to be stopped in part, or wholly, till more heated air is wanted. It would be most advisable to let the heated air into each room in different places, in order to distribute it more equally."

"In a room warmed in the usual way, about two thirds of the whole heat of the fire passes out of the chimney. In the mean time, all the air in the room will also have passed off in that direction in less than an hour, and of course cold air must rush in to supply its place. Thus the whole air of such room has to be heated over again once an hour, and this is to be done with only a third of the heat afforded by the fire. Now, according to the plan here recommended, the air in a room would require a degree of heat equal to warming the whole over again, about once in six hours, as the heated air is not to be allowed to pass off out of a chimney: and for this purpose of heating, at least two thirds of the heat of a smaller fire can be applied.—Thus a room, to be warmed in the common way, requires a fire which gives twelve times the quantity of heat that is required in the method above described."

"This heating stove may be set in the kitchen; but a cellar-kitchen, or one lower than the dwelling-rooms, would be best. It may also be set in a small building adjoining the house; but let it be set lower than the rooms of the house."

"But, in order to render this complete, let the steam-cooking, baking, and roasting apparatus be attached to it. For this purpose, let the smoke and the heat that goes with it, pass out through the hole about four inches square, made in the side of a sheet iron, opposite the door; and let it be carried in a zigzag manner, back and forward, under the bottom of a boiler, made of sheet iron, and this will sufficiently heat the water in that to afford the requisite degree of steam for the vessels used for cooking by steam, as well as for heating water in adjoining wooden vessels of different sizes, to be used for different purposes. The pipe, conducting off the smoke, &c. after having passed under every part of the bottom of the boiler, is then to be carried upwards, and pass round three sides of a small oven, made of sheet iron, which is to be used for baking and roasting. The outside of the smoke-pipe, and of the door of the oven, should be thickly coated with powdered charcoal, in order to prevent the heat passing off through the exterior surface, until it shall have ascended above the oven."

"Thus, with one half of the fuel used in a kitchen fire place, every room, in a house of moderate size, may be warmed; all the culinary business may be performed; roots may be boiled for cattle in large vessels made for the purpose; and all this may be performed without half the risk from fires which attends the usual methods."

The building which contains the Boston Athenaeum, and other houses in this city are warmed by means similar to those above described.

Fatal Accident.—On the 12th inst. a young man by the name of Seth Smith, formerly of Pomfret, Vt. while driving a team, with a load of wood from Billerica to Boston, was killed by the wagon wheel passing over him.

FOREIGN.

Spanish America.—A late London Courier says "that all questions relating to the late Spanish settlements in South America, will become matter of discussion in a General Congress. Such at least is the tenor of the proposition made by France to our Government, but to which we have declined acceding. Whether this determination on our part may alter the original intention, is a point we cannot decide."

Turkish Atrocity.—A Greek priest named Chreben crucified by the Turks in mockery of his life.—He was after being several hours tortured in this manner, dashed with pitch and burnt alive.

Dreadful inundations occurred in the North of Italy and the Tyrol about the middle of October. Extensive devastations have been caused by long continued rains, and the destructive rising of several mountain streams. The city of Trent was several times in danger of being entirely destroyed, and fears were entertained as to the 13th as the rain continued to fall in torrents. The third part of the city of Verona was under water in many parts up to the first stories of the houses. Number of bridges were carried away in the Tyrol many lives lost.

Storms on the English Coast.—The London Courier of the 2d of November says, "our papers and advertisements this morning from all parts of the United Kingdom furnish a mass of calamitous details of the devastation by the tempestuous weather which prevailed during Tuesday and Friday last. To an extent of devastation of property is added a melancholy human life."

The London Courier states, that the Etoile, a French paper, printed at Paris, notices the fitting out of an armament at Cadix to assist the Royalists of Peru in recovering that fine country from the Revolutionists.

Gibraltar, Oct. 16.—We are crowded here with fugues from Cadiz, among whom are upwards of 1000 members of the Cortes. They are allowed the right of hospitality, but cannot remain in the garrison over days. They will probably seek an asylum in England.

DOMESTIC.

Cause of the Greeks.—A large and respectable meeting was held at Philadelphia on the evening of the 1st, to devise means to assist the Greeks, at the Bishop White presided. An address from the Greek people of the United States was read, and a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who proposed showing their relief.

Another coal mine.—We have been shown a mine of coal from a mine lately discovered on the western side in this town. The coal having been tried, is pronounced to be superior to the Lehigh or Lackawanna. It is softer, and kindles much easier. The mine has been excavated to the depth of seven feet, and proves good. Should the canal to connect the Hudson and Delaware rivers, be cut through this county, mine may prove a rich fund to the owners, as it is near the proposed route.—*Sullivan Whig.*

New mode of refining Salt.—Muriate of Soda common salt, may be refined by putting it into an alutary furnace, kilns, pots, pans, or other fit vessels, together with the necessary re-agents and matter, and exposing it to such a degree of heat as will melt it. It must be kept in fusion a sufficient time to decompose, separate or precipitate the metallic and impurities, and then drawn off as long as it runs pure, it must be suffered to cool.

Cotton.—The crops of cotton of 1832, and 1831, been estimated as follows—

New Orleans	bags 172,000
Mobile	50,000
Savannah	170,000
Charleston	160,000
N. Carolina and Virginia	43,000

Total of bags, 595,000. The increase of the last year is reckoned to be 73,000 bales.—*Nat. Register.*

Best Fabrics.—The Messrs. Morgans of New York, have commenced the Furniture and Printing business. One yard of their goods is as heavy as two of the imported, and will do the service; the colors are warranted and the fashionable.

re informed, that Benjamin Jourdan, of Putnam Co., has recently invented an instrument for the sun's meridian altitude, for accuracy and simplicity perhaps superior to any thing of the kind in use. A great accuracy has been ascertained in measuring the sun.—*Georgia Journal.*

terful Dispensation.—The Louisiana Advertiser, November 22, says, "We have been informed from several sources, and have reason to rely, to a extent, upon the correctness of the information, that the 21st of October, a sudden change of weather was experienced at Tampico and the vicinity, the thermometer falling 40 degrees during the day; the consequence of which was, that 500 died in one night, in that city and the adjacencies. One of our United States' vessels was at the time, and our informant adds, that she lost the same time, 13 persons, including several

gement in Tanning.—The Baltimore Gleaner, says, "Dr. H. H. Hayden, of that city, has discovered a very important improvement in the process of converting raw hides into leather, by the use of a pyrologeneous preparation, the use of which has secured by letters patent, under the name of the United States."

This method, raw hides, of any description, after the process of *hairing and bating*, are converted into leather in less than **THIRTY-SIX HOURS.**
Hamden Journal

ing Fire.—On the night or the 5th inst. at 10 o'clock, (Conn.) the dwelling house of Rev. Sant. with all its contents, was consumed by fire—between 2 and 3,000 dollars. Mr. M. was not at home, his son's wife who had not left the house for several days, with 6 children, and two in her arms, narrowly escaped, without an article of clothing.—*ibid.*

John Brown of Pittstown, Pa. was found dead at his side, some time since, supposed in consequence of the lock jaw, having been bitten by a dog the evening before.

of Washington.—More than \$13,000 have been subscribed to the Treasury of Virginia by subscribers to the erection of a Monument to the memory of the illustrious Washington.

at bridled not her tongue," shall pay five dollars! A lady, by the name of Mary Patterson, sentenced to pay five thousand dollars at New York, Pa. for slandering the character of Mr. Wall.—*National Gazette.*

elling house, owned and occupied by the late John Fisk, of Swanton, Vt. was consumed by fire on Sunday week. The furniture and other articles belonging to it, were saved. The loss is said to be \$500.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday Dec. 3. Several messages were received from the President on executive business in relation to the adjustment and settlement of accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of New York, allowed by the Accounting Officers of the Treasury subject to the revision and final decision of the President. The balance allowed is \$35,193. Subject to the consideration of Congress.

ment for Debt.—On motion of Mr. Johnson a resolution was ordered to be appointed to consider the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The President *pro tem* announced the appointment of the usual Committees. Mr. Benton gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce an amendment to the Constitution, so as to provide that the election of President, &c. shall be made by the people, without the intervention of Electors.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, offered a resolution relative to the expediency of constituting three additional Judicial Circuits; one to be composed of the states of Tennessee and Alabama; one of Mississippi and Louisiana; and one of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

Dec. 11. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, submitted a motion which had for its object the preventing of frauds on the revenue on the eastern frontier of the United States.

Mr. Barbour introduced a resolution for dividing each state in the U. S. into Districts for the purpose of electing the President and Vice President of the U. States.

IN THE HOUSE.—Monday, Dec. 3. Mr. Webster of Mass. submitted for consideration the following:—

"Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent, or Commissioner to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointments."

This resolution Mr. Webster, supported by some pertinent remarks in which he expressed a hope "that we should show to the world that there is at least one Government which does entertain a proper view of that barbarous despotism, which under the eyes of Europe, has been permitted, by a system of the foulest atrocity, to attempt to crush that interesting christian nation." On motion of Mr. W. the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing pensions to widows or orphans of officers, seamen or mariners slain in the service of the United States, &c.

Dec. 9. Mr. Sibley of Mass. presented a memorial from Norfolk District, Mass. contesting the validity of the seat of John Bailey in the House, who, when elected was, and had been for some years before, a Clerk, in the department of State in Washington.

Mr. Webster presented a memorial from Boston, praying for a duty of 12 1/2 per cent. to be imposed on imported Woollens.

Mr. Plumer of N. H. moved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing costs in cases where damages may be recovered for the violation of the rights of patentees under the several acts concerning the issuing of patents for useful discoveries and inventions. *Adopted.*

Dec. 10. Mr. McLane, of Delaware, submitted a resolution for requesting information from the President touching the Florida Treaty, &c.

Mr. Hemphill submitted a resolution for requesting information from the President relative to French spoliation on our commerce.

Roads and Canals.—On motion of Mr. Standier, the Committee on Canals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for opening a Canal between the navigable waters of Tennessee and Coosy rivers.

Dec. 11. The resolution of Mr. Hemphill, on the subject of French spoliation was agreed to.

Nova Scotia Potatoes.—On motion of Mr. Kidder of Maine, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a specific duty on potatoes, imported from Nova Scotia, Ireland, and all other foreign countries.

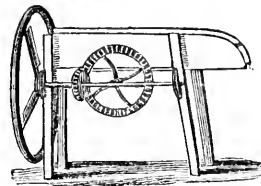
Manufacturers' Marks.—On motion of Mr. Breck, the Committee on Manufactures was instructed to report on the expediency of providing by law against counterfeiting such marks or names as the manufacturer of any kind of Ware may see proper to write or stamp thereon.

Vice President's Accounts.—The House in Committee—considered the bill appropriating \$35,000 for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, and a long debate ensued in which the bill was opposed by Mr. Cocke of Tennessee. Mr. Livermore, of N. H. and supported by Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Wood, of N. Y., Mr. McLane of Del., Mr. Clay and Mr. Trimble of Kentucky. The question was then taken, and Mr. Cocke's motion for rejecting the claim was negatived by a decided majority.

SUBSCRIBERS indebted for the first volume of the Farmer, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment at this office. The sum due from each is small, but the aggregate amounts to a large sum, and unless received soon, the subscriber will suffer very serious inconvenience in consequence.

Nov. 29, 1823.

THOMAS W. SHEPARD.



A New and Valuable Improved Implement

JUST completed and for sale at the AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 20, Merchants Row, Boston, an improved *Straw Cutting Machine*, which from its plain and simple construction is very effective in its operation, and is a great improvement on the various machines invented for this purpose; the power being applied in such a manner as to greatly increase the operation of the machine and places the workman in so convenient a position, as to enable him to tend and work with perfect ease and convenience to himself and so timed as to cut any length of fodder required.
Dec. 20.

FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1824.

FOR sale at this Office, the Farmer's Almanac for 1824. Nov. 24.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	145
pearl do.		135	140
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . .	bbl.	8 00	8 25
" " " " " " " "		6 50	7
" " " " " " " "		5 25	5 50
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	11	12
" " " " " " " "		9	10
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
" " " " " " " "		3	4
FLAX	bush	83	83
FLAX SEED	bush	7 50	7 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	7 50	7 50
" " " " " " " "		3 75	3 75
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	60
" " " " " " " "		52	63
" " " " " " " "		67	70
" " " " " " " "		40	43
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		35	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, Bone-Middlings new, .	bbl.	14 50	15 00
NAVY, mess,		12 50	12 50
" " " " " " " "		11 75	12
" " " " " " " "		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1823, .	lb.	2 00	2 00
" " " " " " " "		7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
" " " " " " " "		37	40
" " " " " " " "		45	50
" " " " " " " "		37	40
" " " " " " " "		31	33
" " " " " " " "		50	60
" " " " " " " "		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.		
BEEF, best pieces		7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL,		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		5	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		15	18
" " " " " " " "		17	20
EGGS,	doz.	16	20
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	75
" " " " " " " "		71	75
POTATOES,		2	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2	2 50
HAY, according to quality, .	ton.	20	60

BY THE REV. G. CROLY.

What is death? 'Tis to be free?
No more to love, or hope or fear—
To join the great equality:
All alike are humbled there!
The mighty grave
Wraps lord and slave.
Nor pride nor poverty dare come
Within that refuge house, the tomb!

Spirit with the drooping wing,
And the ever-weeping eye,
Thou of all earth's kings art king!
Empires at thy footstool lie!
Beneath thee strew'd,
Their multitude
Sink like waves upon the shore!
Storms shall never rouse them more!

What's the grandeur of the earth
To the grandeur round thy throne?
Riches, glory, beauty, birth,
To thy kingdom all have gone.
Before thee stand
The wondrous band;
Bards, heroes, sages, side by side,
Who darken'd nations when they died!

Earth has hosts; but thou canst show
Many a million for her one,
Through thy gates the mortal flow,
Has for countless years roll'd on:
Back from the tomb
No step has come;
There fix'd, till the last thunder's sound
Shall bid thy prisoners be unbound!

TRANSLATION OF A FRENCH EPITAPH.

A glutton renowned
Lies under this ground,
Who forever to eating was prone;
Before his last breath,
He'd e'en have eat Death,
But of him he found nothing but bone.

MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTES.

A Ghost.—A foolish fellow went to the parson of the parish, and making up a very long face, told him he had seen a ghost, as he was passing by a grave yard, moving along against the side of the wall. "In what shape did it appear?" "In the shape of an ass." "Go home and hold your tongue about it," said the parson, "you are a very timid man, and have been frightened by your own shadow."

The Undertaker.—An undertaker was observed to shed tears at the interment of a quack. A friend asked him the cause of it. "Why," said he, "you see I have just buried one of my best friends."

A Grave Digger's Bill.—A grave digger, who had buried Mr. Button, sent the following bill to his widow:—"To making a Button-hole, 2s."

Remedy for Short Blankets.—An Irishman who was sent on board of a ship, and who believed in ghosts, inquired of his messmates if the ship was haunted. "As full of ghosts as a church-yard," replied they, "they are ten thousand

strong every night." This so terrified Pat, that whenever he turned into his hammock, he pulled his blanket over his head and face, so that from his knees downwards he was always naked and cold. "That there purser's a terrible rogue! he serves out blankets that don't fit a man; they are too long at top, and too short at bottom, for they cover my head and ears, and my feet are always perishing with cold. I have cut several pieces off the top and sewed on the bottom, but it don't make it a bit longer."

Some tradesmen the other evening, at a club in Westminster, were discussing the political topics of the day, and among other subjects touched upon the Holy Allies. "They are a blessed trio," said one of them, "and I esteem them so highly, that were they to come over here. I would most willingly work for them for nothing." "Indeed!" said one of the company. "What trade are you my good friend?"—"A ropemaker," replied the other.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

When Dr. Limmerman was at the court of Berlin, Frederic II. asked him one day in conversation, if he could ascertain how many he had killed in the course of his practice. "That is an arduous task," replied the doctor, "but I think I may venture to say, not half so many as your majesty."

There are half a million of scholars at the public schools throughout the U. S.; and more than three thousand students at the colleges which confer degrees.

There are about ten thousand physicians and upwards of ten thousand lawyers.

There are about nine thousand places of worship, and five thousand clergymen.

About four thousand and four hundred patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions, discoveries and improvements in the arts.

Between two and three millions of dollars worth of books are annually published in the U. States.

A thousand newspapers are published.—There are more than one hundred steam-boats, comprising more than fourteen thousand tons, navigating the Mississippi.

The vessels of the U. S. by sea, perform their voyages on an average in one third less than the English.

There are five thousand post offices, and eighty thousand miles of post roads, and twelve thousand miles of turnpike roads.

There are three thousand legislators.—There are two hundred printed volumes of law reports.

Domestic Invention.—We were favored, a few days since with the inspection of an invention for fastening window blinds both when they are open and when they are shut. It will supersede the hasps, usually attached to blinds, and the awkward looking iron cross now used to keep them open. It is a very simple piece of workmanship, being merely an iron three inches in length attached to the bottom of the blind, having in a hook at each end somewhat resembling the catch to a common iron thumb-latch, and a short iron hook driven into the house to receive the catch and hold the blind open, and another in the bottom of the window frame to

hold it shut. The iron on the blind is kept its place by a spiral wire spring which matches the hook and fastens the blind when the open or shut, without our taking the trouble to reach out and make it fast with the hand. A great advantage of this invention is, that it relieves us from the dismal groans of our old blinds, when the winds blow and rage around us. For it fastens the blind perfectly tight, so that it can neither blow off hinges nor make any noise by its motions.

Mr. THOMPSON BACON, of Bedford, the author of this invention, intends to apply to Congress during the present session for a patent, and then offer these fasteners for sale. They will be only *forty cents* for each window, and the strength of the machine is such that it will last as long as a house. We think this much preferable to any thing else of the kind we have seen, and hope soon to find it in common.

[Concord Gazette.]

A strange Animal.—A few weeks since a wild and ferocious animal of the Cat kind, was killed by some hunters in Loudoun Co. Va. Its coat was a reddish brown, and its ears and the tip of its tail very black. It measured from nose to the end of its tail 6 feet 9 inches; weighed 95 pounds, and was 31 inches in height. Its head resembled a cat's and was nine inches across the forehead.

"In regard to the manner of taking this vagabond of the forest, (says the editor of the *Hanover Free Press*) we have heard several tales. The one most to be depended on we believe is this; that the animal having been discovered by Mr. Donaldson's hounds, Mr. Donaldson, approached the spot where it was found that it advanced towards him in a haughty way. He retreated and summoned to his assistance a party of neighbors, who it seemed, assembled for the purpose of having a fox hunt. Among them was Mr. Christian Miller, who had a large bull dog, which was set upon the animal, and seized it by the throat; it immediately turned upon its adversary, and catching by the nose, would soon have dispatched had not a negro man of Mr. Miller's, seeing the danger of his favorite, and heedless of his own peril, rushed forward to his relief, and gave the animal a well aimed blow on the head which deprived it of life, and thus averted dangers which threatened more than one party."—*Poult. Adv.*

Nearly thirty thousand men are at present employed on the great Canal from the Texel to Amsterdam. The marshy earth which is taken towards the bottom of the Canal, is taken out with bag-nets, and fills more than a thousand boats each day. The Canal will be five feet in depth, so that the largest East India man, may pass direct to Amsterdam without unloading part of their cargoes at the Scheldt. The Canal will be more than 60 English miles long, and will cost, without including great flood gates, more than 90 million guilders.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

PL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1823.

No. 22.

and Observations relating to Agriculture and Domestic Economy.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

THE USE OF SALT AS A MANURE. There exists a great difference of opinion with regard to the use of common salt as a fertilizer of soil. Some writers on the subject contend that it is very beneficial, but others assert that its use is attended with little, if any advantage. Some are of the opinion that its application in considerable quantities results in barrenness. A small quantity, it is said, accelerates putrefaction, and is known that a large quantity prevents the putrefactive process. We shall offer to our readers the opinions of the apparently contradictory facts of opinion of eminent philosophers and agriculturists on this topic, and conclude with some attempts to reconcile them, together with conditions which appear to us to be of importance in the use of this article as a manure.

In the early ages of the world, salt was regarded as the emblem of utter barrenness and sterility. And we read in Sacred Writings of the people, who to satiate their vengeance against their enemies, sowed grounds with salt to render them unfit for cultivation. (See Deut. xxix. 17. Judges ix. 45. Zeph. ii. 9.) Virgil in his Georgics, lib. ii. condemns a salt soil, as occasioning the degeneracy of fruit trees, and admitting of no amelioration from ploughing.

"The earth and bitter are not fit to sow
Will be tam'd and mended by the plough,
And grapes degenerate there, and imits decline
In their sweet flavours taste renounce their kind."
Dryden's Translation.

Speaking of fossil-salt, affirms that even in which it is found is barren, and unproductive of vegetation. And Plutarch observes that the Egyptians believed salt to be the spittle of the god Typhon, the great enemy of mankind; and hence he adds, they held it in abhorrence.*

Not only the ancients but many of our modern practical agriculturists have given opinions in favor of salt as a manure. In a paper, published in the "Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society," page 177, by Hon. Richard Peters, the author observes "I have, in the early part of the season, [1810] spread salt in the way, the quantities recommended by Mr. Elliot on every species of crop, both of grass and grain. We have had an unfavorable spring, and to the long drought. I have perceived no effect good or bad, from all or any of the applications of salt. On my wheat I had some appearance of benefit, but it was not decidedly so. In another volume of the same work, the author observes, "It yet remains doubtful whether common salt is, or is not a manure, in

Rees's Cyclopaedia, Art. Salt.

The mode of applying it was to mix one bushel with two bushels of virgin mould where the grass had lain and rotted, or from marshy land or from ashes. The compound dry and friable. The three pecks of salt mixed in the compound so facilitate the strewing of it evenly. The time of application before vegetation begins in the spring,

its crude state. I have sometimes thought well of it; and used it every way. When mixed with putrescent substances judiciously, it is best. In large quantities it prevents, though in small portions it promotes putrefaction; being antiseptic in one case, and septic in the other. Lord Dundonald decides against the use of salt, especially on poor land: he says if it be at all useful it is on rich lands. He highly recommends sea-water for its great benefits in husbandry. It contains in a ton a bushel, or a bushel and an half of salt. Sea salt is recommended for the destruction and putrefaction of snails, slugs, grubs, worms and insects infesting grounds. They abound most in lands to which animal manures have been long applied. The vitriolic acid is equally efficacious; and I have therefore believed they do not much infest plastered fields."

Dr. Deane observed that "salt is of essential importance to the farmer as a manure. It may be applied to the soil, either by itself, or mixed and dissolved in compost. In the latter method I have found it to be a good fertilizer of land.

"But if salt be applied unmixed and undissolved, it will endanger the existence of tender plants.

"In June, 1786, I salted one bed of my onions, one bed of my carrots, and one bed of my early turnips; laying the salt under the surface, in the centres of the intervals, between the rows; at some distance, perhaps six inches from the plants, that the salt might have time to be dissolved and altered, before the fibrous roots should reach it. The carrots of the salted bed, evidently grew much larger and better than the rest of the carrots; but I could not perceive that the salt was at all beneficial to the onions or to the turnips.

"According to Mr. Ford's experiment in salting flax-ground, salt seems to be highly beneficial to that crop. He spreads the salt over the ground at the time of sowing the seed; and thinks that the quantity of salt should be double that of the seed. From three acres in flax salted, he had fifty bushels of seed, and an excellent crop of flax. It was thought that the advantage of salting appeared more in the seed than in the harle.

"Mr. Elliot speaks of five bushels of salt being applied to one acre of flax, which is a much larger proportion, and that it had an extraordinary effect; and also of a great crop of wheat being increased by salt."

The Farmer's Assistant says, "An intelligent Farmer once observed to us, that during our revolutionary war, when this article was so dear that he could not afford to give it to his cattle, his barn dung seemed to be of little service to his lands; but that he found the case much altered when he could again afford to deal out a sufficiency of it to his stock."

Sir Humphrey Davy says "when common salt acts as a manure, it is probably by entering into the composition of the plant in the same manner as gypsum, phosphate of lime, and the alkalies. Sir John Pringle has stated, that salt

in small quantities assists the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter. This circumstance may render it useful in certain soils. Common salt likewise is offensive to insects. That in small quantities it is sometimes a useful manure. I believe is fully proved; and its efficacy depends on many combined causes.

"Some persons have argued against the employment of salt; because when used in large quantities, it either does no good, or renders the ground sterile; but this is a very unfair mode of reasoning. That salt in large quantities rendered land barren was known long before any records of agricultural science existed. We read in the Scriptures that Abimelech took the city of Shechem, "and beat down the city, and sowed it with salt;" that the soil might be forever unfruitful. Virgil reprobates a salt soil; and Pliny, though he recommends giving salt to cattle, yet affirms, that when strewed over land it renders it barren. But these are not arguments against a proper application of it. Refuse salt in Cornwall, which, however, likewise contains some of the oil and exuviae of the fish, has long been known as an admirable manure. And the Cheshire farmers contend for the benefit of the peculiar produce of their country.

"It is not unlikely that the same causes influence the effects of salt, as those which act in modifying the operation of gypsum. Most lands in this Island, particularly those near the sea, probably contain a sufficient quantity of salt for all the purposes of vegetation; and in such cases the supply of it to the soil will not only be useless, but may be injurious. In great storms the spray of the sea has been carried more than fifty miles from the shore, so that from this source salt is often supplied to the soil. I have found salt in all the sand stone rocks that I have examined, and it must exist in the soil derived from these rocks. It is a constituent likewise of almost every kind of animal and vegetable manure."

Sir John Sinclair observes that "sea-salt properly applied acts as a manure. It is particularly useful when mixed with a dung hill, or strewed over farm-yard manures, at the time when they are carried into the field. In Cheshire, refuse salt is found to be a most excellent manure for pasture land or fallows. By the application of only eight bushels per acre, in the month of October, on some rushy land, a most flourishing crop of rich grass appeared in the month of May. Mixed with couch-grass and other rubbish, and afterwards with other manure, it produced the most beneficial effects in a crop of barley, and on grass lands.

"In a series of experiments by the Rev. Dr. Cartwright with salt he found a mixture of salt and soot preferable to any other manure: a circumstance which might be attended with considerable advantages to farmers in the vicinity of large towns.

"It has been ascertained in America, and confirmed by the experiments of Mr. Lee of Endfield Wash, near London that salt is an excellent

* Elements of Agricultural Chemistry. Phil. Ed. p. 301, 302.

manure for flax. The quantity of salt should be double that of the seed used, and at the same time. It is probable that all oily seeds should be treated in the same manner.

"But the most important circumstance is the beneficial effects of salt, in preventing mildew. In the course of a most extensive inquiry into the causes of that disease in wheat, and the means of its prevention, it appeared that a farmer in Cornwall was accustomed to manure his turnip land with the refuse salt from the pitchard fishery; and that ground thus treated was never liable to mildew, though it infested all the neighborhood. This is a hint, which may prove of incalculable value, if in all cases it should prove equally effectual."

The Farmer's Journal, an English paper, states, in opposition to the theory, that salt will prevent mildew that a correspondent of the Editor had tried an experiment by sprinkling salt water on a small patch of wheat "but it had no effect in preventing the progress of the disease, and eventually the straw became quite black."

See *New England Farmer*, vol. i. page 143.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REPORT No. IX.

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments submit for the consideration of the Board of Trustees the following, in addition to their Report dated the 16th of October last, to wit:

That Col. Joseph Valentine, of Hopkinton, in the County of Middlesex, is entitled to the Society's premium of \$30, for having raised the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, being 127 bushels and 29-32 of a bushel, on one acre of land. Col. Valentine's description of his culture is as follows:—"The quality of the soil is a deep yellow loam, situated on a western declivity, and naturally moist. The land has been improved for mowing six years last past, and until the last year it has yielded very heavy crops. In July, 1822, the crop of hay falling below the produce of former years, I thought it expedient to stir the ground; in August following the ground was broken up, and in November it was harrowed, and cross ploughed. In the spring of 1823, it was again ploughed, and harrowed, and twenty loads of green barn manure spread equally over it, and ploughed in. It was then furrowed in rows about three feet and six inches apart, with a large horse plough, the plough going twice in each row to make a deep channel for depositing the compost manure, and also to leave the seed when planted lower than the general surface of the ground. The rows thus prepared, were filled with twenty loads of barn, hog-yard, and night manure, well mixed, and pulverized with Smithfield lime; the manure was then levelled, and the kernels of seed placed about ten inches apart widthwise, and four inches lengthwise in the row, and covered lightly with fine mould. The seed was the yellow twelve rowed corn, which was soaked in a strong salt petre brine twenty-four hours, and then spread, sprinkled with quick lime and raked over until completely coated with lime—it was ploughed twice, and hoed three times at the last hoeing, the first of July, the suckers were pulled out, and in the fore part of August the suckers were again pulled out, and the false stalks cut away.

In hoeing the corn I was particularly careful to loosen the soil and remove the weeds without raising the earth about the stalks, as I had usually done—the stalks would average from nine to ten feet high, and were cut the first week in September. The first week in October the corn was harvested, and carefully measured in baskets by two of my men who had assisted in cultivating the crop. I directed the same men to take each of them a basket and fill it with ears in the same manner as when they measured the whole, and to shell and measure the quantity of shelled corn obtained from a basket of ears; the amount of shelled corn from each basket of ears was the same, viz., nineteen quarts; and when turned together and measured the result was one bushel and six quarts and a fraction over, from the two baskets. By computing the produce of the whole acre from the quantity of ears as measured in the basket, and the amount of shelled corn contained in a basket of ears, the result will be one hundred and twenty-seven bushels and twenty-nine quarts of shelled corn, weighing between sixty and sixty-two pounds to the bushel. The field in which the above acre was measured contains three acres; one half of which was planted with seed prepared as above stated; the other half was planted with seed prepared in its natural state. The corn in every part of the field came up well; and as the ground was all manured and cultivated alike, there could be no difference in the quality of the soil, to invite or repel insects and vermin. But in that part, which was planted with seed in its natural state, at least one sixth part of the blades were eaten off and destroyed by the worms, while in the part planted with seed soaked in brine and coated with lime, not a single blade was discovered that had been attacked by them. This is the first experiment I ever attempted to prove the utility of securing corn against the ravages of the worm by any process applied to the seed. Perhaps the mode above described and pursued by me, may not always be attended with the like success. It may, however, be the means of exciting the attention of others who have more leisure and ability than myself to discover and apply a certain remedy for so great a hindrance to the farmer. The value of the stalks and fodder I consider equal to one ton and a half of English hay—the entire expense of cultivating this acre of corn, including thirty dollars for the 40 cart loads of manure was fifty-five dollars and seventy-five cents." Col. Valentine is also entitled to the premium of \$20, for having raised the greatest quantity of wheat, being thirty-seven bushels and one fourth of a bushel on one acre. "In the spring of 1822, it was ploughed and planted with Indian corn, forty loads of manure were spread and laid upon it, and the crop produced was one hundred and sixteen bushels and twenty-eight quarts of corn, well dried and fit for use. In the spring of 1823, as soon as the ground was fit for ploughing, I had it ploughed twice and harrowed; three bushels of Gilman wheat were sowed on one acre and a few rods, and ploughed in; I then sowed twelve pounds of clover, and half a bushel of herds grass seed, spread one hoghead of slacked lime upon the land, and harrowed it well twice with an iron harrow. The wheat before sowing was washed clean in clear water, then soaked forty-eight hours in strong lime water, then laid on a dry floor and slacked lime

sprinkled upon it, and frequently stirred until it was covered with lime. Such was my practice with the seed. In the month of July I employed a Surveyor to measure the land on which the three bushels of wheat were sowed, a found it to contain one acre and a few rods over—the number of rods exceeding one acre was stalked off, and the wheat growing thereon was reaped and threshed by itself; the produce was between one and two bushels—the acre was reaped and bound with long rye-straw, and found to be seven hundred and sixty-two bundles making fifty shocks and twelve sheaves; when threshed, winnowed and measured, the produce of the acre was found to be thirty-seven bushels and one fourth of a bushel—the quality of the grain was excellent, not a kernel of snout or bur grain could be found, and the straw was perfectly clear and bright; the kernel was very large and full. Many persons have examined it who have been acquainted with the culture of wheat in the western country, and they pronounce it equal to the produce of the new large growth—its weight is sixty pounds to the bushel.

That Silas Pearson, of Newbury, in the County of Essex, is entitled to the Society's premium of \$20, for having raised the greatest quantity of Barley, being fifty-two bushels and eighteen quarts upon one acre of land. "The entire lot contains one acre and fifty-three rods; the soil is a gravelly loam; in 1822, it was planted with potatoes, and manured with about twenty cart loads of compost manure to the acre, which produced a handsome crop—in April, 1823, it was ploughed plain and harrowed, the seed was then sowed and covered with a harrow which took four bushels of the two rowed kind; the crop was mowed and threshed out in August and the amount was seventy bushels, at fifty pounds per bushel."

That John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, is entitled to the Society's premium of \$20, for having raised the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel, being 762½ bushels, on one acre. "The land was cultivated in 1822 with corn, potatoes, and winter squashes, in alternate rows, and 16 or 18 cart loads of compost manure (one half manure and mud) to the acre;—it is almost on the top of my hill, is gravelly loam, or a hard pan bottom inclining to the S. S. E.; this season 24 cart loads of the same kind of compost manure were spread on the whole flat, and ploughed in, the harrowed flat, and a common marker made five furrows about two inches deep, and two feet apart, the seed was dropped about 5 or 6 inches apart, and covered up on the third of May, from the 11th to the 16th of June, they were hand hoed, weeded, and thinned out to 10 or 12 inches apart—on the 1st of July a second and last hoeing and weeding—in August and September were too thick, some were drawn for hogs—and in October, by measurement, one hundred and twenty bushels were drawn on one end of the field;—and on the 4th and 5th of November the whole crop was drawn and carted to the barn cellar, and part were pitted in the field, as described in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, No. 3. vol. vi. particularly by those intended for seed the next season. Eight rows on one side, and the whole length of the field, was the sugar beet, from seed I imported two years since from France, and am much pleased with them; I think they produce fully as much as the mangel wurtzel, weigh 5 or 6

Highway Robbery.—Rufus G. Amory, Esq. of Boston, was robbed near New Brunswick, in N. Jersey on the evening of the 16th inst. Mr. A. was attacked by two foot pads, bound to a tree, and robbed of \$470, his horse, a valuable gold watch and a part of his clothes. Mr. A. succeeded in unloosing the cords, which bound him and reached a house in safety.

An Address of the Trustees of the "Gardiner Lyceum."

Ten months have passed since the Gardiner Lyceum commenced its operations. Its success, considering the novelty of its plan, has not been small, and the Trustees regard it as an earnest of success, equal to their warmest anticipations, when the plan shall have become more fully and generally understood.

An address was circulated about a year ago, giving some account of the plan, and as that address has excited an extensive interest to see a fuller development of it, it is thought expedient to publish another, in which can be given the result of more mature deliberation, and of some experience.

The whole course, it will be recollected, was fixed at three years. Students are not required to remain during the whole of this period, but can leave at any time, when their circumstances shall render it expedient. They can likewise be admitted at any time, provided they are qualified to enter one of the existing classes, and in the examination of candidates for an advanced standing, such studies will not be insisted on, as are not necessary to pursuing the subsequent parts of the course. Occasionally persons may be permitted to join a class in a particular study, as chemistry, e. g. without having gone over the preceding parts of the course, if they give evidence of other sufficient qualifications.

The studies of the first year will be the same for all; after which, they will be varied, if necessary, to accommodate the wants of individuals. No studies, however, will be pursued at the Lyceum, which will not be profitable for all of those classes of citizens, for whose accommodation it is established.

The first year is devoted chiefly to Elementary Mathematics, which form a proper foundation for the course of study, from the very many and important relations, which they have to the Arts and Sciences, and from their furnishing, in an eminent degree, that mental discipline, which is more than half the object of every system of education. The mathematics, used at present, comprehend most of the course, which has recently been selected and translated from the works of the most eminent French mathematicians, for the use of the students at the University at Cambridge.

The following is the arrangement of the studies.

THIRD CLASS.

Geography, including the study of maps and globes.

Arithmetic, which has been hitherto pursued with Colburn's Sequel as a text book, but hereafter the Arithmetic of Lacroix will be used in consequence of its connexion with the succeeding parts of the course.

Book-keeping, which is to every man in business of the highest consequence, and to every one important.

These studies will take up the first term.—During the second, will be studied

Algebra; a science, which is useful in a high degree, as it furnishes demonstrations of the most important rules of Arithmetic, and gives the means of solving many useful questions, which are beyond the reach of Common Arithmetic. Its conclusions derive great value from this consideration also, that they are general,

and the solution of any particular problem gives not only the individual result sought for, but a rule, expressed in the best possible way for solving directly all other problems of the same kind. Algebra is absolutely necessary to those, who would make any attainments in the higher Mathematics and Mechanics, as it is the introduction to all the Analytical Sciences.

Legendre's Geometry, and the *Trigonometry of Lacroix*. These sciences are the foundations upon which rest the Mensurations of Superficies and Solids; of Heights and Distances; and of all the Calculations of the Surveyor, the Navigator, and the Astronomer.

These studies will occupy the second term, and be continued in the third, till finished.

Besides these, in the third term, Blair's Rhetoric abridged, will be taught, and the Studies of the year reviewed.

Through the whole year, there are recitations on Monday morning in Scripture history, and exercises in reading and English grammar.

SECOND CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—*Bezout's Application of Algebra to Geometry*, and the *Application of Trigonometry to Surveying and Navigation*.

Chemistry, which teaches those laws of nature which lie at the foundation of many of the most important arts of life.

Hedge's Logic.

The studies of the second term will embrace *Mechanics*;

Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.

Darby's Agricultural Chemistry may here be studied by those, who intend to devote themselves to Agriculture, and others, whose pursuits in life, may have other relations with Chemistry, will pursue their studies in books suited to their object, as, for instance, the future dyer, will study such works as Bancroft's Philosophical Treatise on Colors, and Cooper's on Dyeing.

Those who wish to qualify themselves for practical Surveying, will be instructed to perform actual surveys, for which the Lyceum is amply furnished with instruments; and nautical calculations and observations and the use of nautical instruments will be taught to the intended navigator. Those, who would qualify themselves for millwrights, or for any of the departments of Engineering, will here be directed into a course, especially adapted to their object.

The studies of the third term will include, *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics*, or the laws of fluids elastic and non-elastic.

Review the studies of the year.

Beside the studies above mentioned, there will be regular exercises in English composition, and Monday morning recitations in Paley's *Natural Theology*.

FIRST CLASS.

FIRST TERM.—*Natural Philosophy*.

Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, finished.

Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind, vol. I.

SECOND TERM.—*Natural Philosophy*. *Conversations on Political Economy*.

Stewart's first vol. concluded.

THIRD TERM.—Collection of Essays, under the title of the *Federalist*, written by Mr. Madison, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Jay, in defence of the American Constitution.

Review of the studies of the year.

Through the year, Monday morning recitations from Paley's *Evidences of Christianity*, and exercises in English composition.

As some knowledge of *Fluxions* is necessary to those, who wish to pursue their studies extensively in the higher Mechanics, to such will be taught in continuation of the mathematical course.

Such works as Stewart's *Philosophy*, *Conversations on Political Economy*, and the *Federalist*, are introduced into the last year of the course, from a conviction, that no study can be more important to man, than that of himself and of that part of his nature especially, which distinguishes him from inferior animals;—that it is important to every citizen of a free government, to have some knowledge of the principles of political economy;—and that to every American it must be interesting to study under the guidance of some of its ablest defenders, that constitution which binds together the former Colonies of a foreign power, and has consolidated them into a great and independent nation.

It will be seen at once, from the remarks above made, that the course which will be pursued, cannot be minutely detailed, as it must often be subject to variations, from the necessities of students, arising from the nature of the object they have in view and the pursuit for which they wish to be qualified. These objects and destined pursuits of the students will ever be attended to, and no one will be obliged to study that, which will not be of material service to him. The Farmer will not be put upon studies, which are important only to the Mechanic, nor the latter upon those which are of peculiar interest only to the former. This separation of studies, and the distribution of them according to the wants of the students, will be carried into effect, as far as the existing state of the institution will admit. Regularly however, and system will be preserved as far as possible. When there are several, who are under the necessity of leaving the common course, and their studies take the same direction, they will form a class, and if a suitable text book can be found, recitations will be had as usual. But in most cases, particular studies, such as the application of Chemistry to the individual Arts, will be pursued by one or two only, and suitable books for recitation can rarely be had. Such Students must pursue such a course of reading as will be pointed out to them, and will be assisted by frequent examinations, and Explanations, and will have when necessary the liberty of privately experimenting. This course of separate instruction will be often necessary in the applications of Mathematics and Chemistry.

Beside the recitations, it is intended to have two full courses of Lectures to the two first classes. The following hints of them, are given, to show their nature, and the subjects they will embrace. These lectures will not be confined to the students, but will be open to all, who may wish to attend.

1. CHEMICAL COURSE, which will include,
 1. A course on the principles of *Chemical Science*, together with such subjects as are usually introduced into a chemical course.
 2. Lectures on *Agricultural Chemistry*, in which will be considered the organization and

mineral constitution of plants; the phenomena of vegetation; the constituent parts and analysis of soils, and their improvement; manures, vegetable, animal, and mineral; the use of sowing and fallowing, and other agricultural acts connected with chemistry.

Lectures on *Dyeing*, in which the nature and preparation of Colors, and the use of mordants will be explained, &c.

These will be followed by lectures on *bleaching*:—on the manufactory of *pottery and porcelain*, with their *glazings*, &c.:—on the preparation of *cements*:—on *tanning*:—the manufactory of *oil and pearl ashes*:—of *glass*:—and on those mechanical arts, connected with chemistry, which are most practiced, and of the great importance.

II. MECHANICAL COURSE.

Statics; the mechanical powers; the doctrine of *collision* of bodies, and the vibration of pendulums; the maximum effect of machines, other subjects belonging to common mechanics.

Mechanical agents; the elementary parts of construction of machines; the regulation of machinery; friction.

Dynamics; which treats of the action of forces, when they give rise to motion.

Hydrostatics and hydraulics; water wheels and other hydraulic machinery.

Mechanical properties of air, and other elastic fluids; pneumatical engines; pump engines.

Description of some of the most important principles with the theory of their operations. Properties; strength of timber and other materials; equilibrium of arches; civil architecture.

Mechanical principles, upon which agricultural implements are constructed.

Besides the above, a course on Mineralogy is contemplated, which will embrace such parts of science as are of greatest practical value.

The extensive importance of minerals in forming manures, paints, and glazings for wares, their use in dyeing and a thousand other uses, render some knowledge of mineralogy very important in a country, which will doubtless prove rich in mineral treasures.

A short course will also be given on the different branches of experimental philosophy, Magnetism, Electricity and Optics, and upon Acoustics.

The Trustees have been always desirous of having a farm connected with the institution, in which the students, whilst enjoying salutary exercise, might practically acquire such a knowledge of agriculture, as would be of use to them throughout life, and at the same time, enable them in an honorable way, to discharge, by their own exertions, part of the expenses of the board. This object they hope soon to be able to accomplish. A donation of a small valuable piece of land, has recently been made to the institution near the Lyceum, well adapted to agricultural experiments; and at a meeting of the Trustees and visitors, it was decided in both Boards to be expedient, that a Professor of agriculture, of botany and of chemistry applied to the arts should be established, and a Professor to enter upon the duties of his office as early in the ensuing spring, as the funds of the institution will allow. For these

funds, the institution is dependant upon public patronage. Nor will they, it is believed, be withheld from the only institution designed to give appropriate instruction to the farmer, the mechanic, the navigator and the merchant, while liberal provision has been always made for educating young men for the learned professions.

Before venturing to commence a plan, which the projectors were sensible was far too great for their means to carry into successful operation, they stated in their petition to the Legislature for an incorporation, what they had been able to do towards the object, but that their exertions alone would be unable to effect it, "and that they must rely upon the patronage of the State for the power of carrying this plan into effect, notwithstanding the exertions they have already made."

The Legislature, the last winter, made to the institution a donation,* which enabled it to continue its existence, and to purchase part of the books and apparatus, which were indispensably requisite. The committee of both houses of the Legislature, who had the subject under consideration, were satisfied, that a much larger sum was requisite to enable the institution to go fairly into operation, and the bill, as passed by the Senate, gave the tax upon the Gardiner bank for three years; but the house, with a caution, becoming in those, who are the constitutional guardians of the public purse, reduced the term, for which the tax was granted from three years to one, so that while the institution might not be deprived of what it could realise in the ensuing year from the grant as passed by the Senate, it would be obliged to apply to the next Legislature, and the grant might then be continued or withheld, as the institution should prove itself worthy or otherwise of the public patronage.

Another instructor having become absolutely necessary, it was deemed by both boards highly important that this additional instructor should be a permanent professor of agriculture, under whose superintendence, the farm which they had always contemplated, might be carried into operation, rather than a temporary assistant. In establishing this professorship in connexion with a farm the Trustees believe, that they shall render an important service to the agriculture of the State. As however, it must be a year or more before the land designed for the farm can be brought into a state fit for agricultural experiments, the Trustees wish to mature their plan fully and have it approved by the visitors, before they lay it before the public. They now give hints of their design, which will be modified as found expedient. The principal objects which the Trustees have in view, in establishing the professorship in connexion with a practical farm are—1st, To give to the future agriculturist the knowledge of those principles of science upon which his future success depends, and to let him see them reduced to practice. 2d, To furnish a beneficial employment as recreation. 3d, To diminish the expenses of the board; and 4th, To try a series of agricultural experiments adapted to the soil and climate of Maine. These experiments will be tried by the students, under the direction of the professor.

* The donation was one thousand dollars from the State Treasury and the tax upon the Gardiner Bank for one year amounting to another thousand dollars.

for, and will be conducted with as much care and accuracy, as the nature of the case will admit.

It would be endless to point out the various experiments which might be pursued upon such a farm, calculated to furnish important results. It is the intention of the Trustees that the labor done by the students should contribute to diminish their expenses. This object will be more easily accomplished whenever they shall be able to have a building on the premises for the students to lodge and board in. The labor on the farm will be altogether voluntary. No student will be obliged to work unless he chooses, but it is presumed that even those, who do not intend to become farmers, will find the labor on the farm a pleasant occupation, independent of every other consideration, and in a moral point of view, the substitution of a pleasing occupation, connected with the highest utility, for the idle sports of their age, cannot but have an important influence on their future character in life.

The Trustees hope to be able to provide some suitable employment for those young men, who may attend the institution with a view of becoming mechanics, by which they may be enabled to discharge their expenses.

Another object of the Trustees is to collect the best models of useful tools and machines. A room will be appropriated to these models, where they will be properly arranged and open to the inspection of the public, and the Trustees take this opportunity of thanking those gentlemen who have already presented them with models of their inventions. The advantages, which would accrue from such an establishment are highly important, but must be obvious.

In conclusion, the Trustees will only add, that, as public good was the sole motive for establishing the Lyceum, so it is the governing principle in all their measures. The whole plan has been arranged with a single reference to the wants of the public, and encouraged as the Trustees have been by the patronage they have already received, by the full approbation of gentlemen, distinguished not only for science but for practical views, and by the interest which is kindling through our widely extended country in the improvement of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Arts, they cannot but hope that the first school, which has been established for the express benefit of the Farmer and the Mechanic, will not be permitted by an enlightened public to languish for want of encouragement and support.

R. H. GARDINER, per order.

Gardiner, Me. Nov. 1823.

Reports of the several Committees of the Worcester Agricultural Society.

REPORT No. III.

Committee on Sheep.

Nathaniel P. Denny, of Leicester, Chairman; James Wilder, of Sterling; Willard Rice, of Spencer.

The Committee on Sheep are happy in being able to state, that the exhibition of fine-woolled Sheep the present year, far exceeds that of any preceding year.

The views of our yeomanry are approximating to the high estimation to which these invaluable animals are entitled. Their utility, however, is not as yet sufficiently appreciated; when this

is done, we may expect to see a handsome revenue collected from the importation of wool, or the agriculturist encouraged to supply our own markets. In either event the benefit redounds to ourselves.

Your Committee are apprehensive that the finest and best woolled Sheep have not been offered for premium, owing to an erroneous idea in the growers of wool, that the appearance of the animal is as important in the view of the judges, as the fineness of the fleece; when the fact is, the finest woolled Sheep are often the most ordinary in appearance, and at the same time are the best entitled to the approbation of good judges. It is hoped a reformation in this particular will soon be effected, and the laudable strife will be who can grow the finest fleece. To this period our manufacturing brethren are looking, with the fond hope that they will be able to vie with the most approved manufactures of the old world.

The exhibition of sheep has been so excellent, the Committee have found it somewhat difficult to decide to whom the premiums should be awarded; but, upon diligent examination and comparison, they have come to the conclusion.

That the premium of \$10 be awarded to Bezael Taft, Jr. Esq. of Uxbridge, for the best Merino Ram; to Joseph Thayer, Esq. of Uxbridge, for the 2d best, \$5; to the Hon. Aaron Tufts, of Dudley, for the four best Merino Ewes, \$10; to the Hon. Salem Town, Jr. for the four next best, \$5; to Bezael Taft, Jr. Esq. of Uxbridge, for the two best Merino Weathers, \$1; to Rejoice Newton, Esq. of Worcester, for the six best Mixed Merino Sheep, \$5; to Asa Rice, of Worcester, for the four best Native Sheep, \$4; to Holland Maynard, of Northborough, for the best Native Ram, \$5.

All which is submitted.

NATHANIEL P. DENNY, per order.

From the American Farmer.

GRASSES.

(Continued from p. 163.)

Long-rooted clover, is a native of Hungary, and I do not think has ever found its way across the Atlantic. The root is biennial, and it sown in the fall, lasts only during the next season. It penetrates to a great depth in the ground, and consequently is but little affected by drought. It, therefore, requires a deep dry soil. The product of this grass, when compared to others that are allied to it in habit and place of growth, proves greatly superior. It affords twice the weight of grass, and more than double the nutritive matter, that is given by the common clover. It gives abundance of seed; and, says, G. Sinclair, "if the ground be kept clean of weeds, it sows itself, vegetates, and grows rapidly, without covering in, or any operation whatever. Four years it has propagated itself in this manner, on the space of ground which it now occupies, and from which this statement of its comparative value is made." This species would, no doubt, prove a valuable acquisition to our husbandry, whether we consider its value for green food, hay, or as a green crop to be turned in preparatory to grain.

Sain Foin is peculiarly adapted to a calcareous or chalky soil. It is true it is cultivated in

Norfolk, Eng. which is a soil of sand and loam, naturally destitute of calcareous matter. But it is common, there, to dress their lands with clay marle, which abounds with carbonate of lime; without which dressing, says Young, Norfolk soils will not grow Sain Foin. This writer considers it "one of the most valuable plants that were ever introduced into the agriculture of Great Britain." The well known Mr. Coke cultivates 400 acres of this grass, and sows it without other seeds. Several attempts have been made to cultivate sain foin in this country, but hitherto, I believe, without success.

Timothy. This grass is distinguished in Great-Britain by the name of *meadow cut-tail*; in New England by that of *herds-grass*. The table shows that it is one of the most valuable grasses that are cultivated.—and, what is worthy the notice of every farmer, that it affords more than double the nutriment when cut in the seed to what it does in the flower. In tenacious, strong and moist soils, it is entitled to a precedence, perhaps, to any single grass for hay; yet, for the reasons does not seem to be suitable for mixing with clover seeds, when intended for meadow. Another consideration which renders it particularly worthy of attention is the seed which it affords, and which may be saved without materially diminishing the hay crop. From ten to thirty bushels of seed, may be taken from an acre of timothy, which at the price it now bears, is of itself, a handsome remuneration.

Fiorin,—has of late years been brought into notice in Great Britain, by the experiments and recommendations of Dr. Richardson; who particularly recommended it for the cold, boggy soils of the mountainous districts, where ordinary grasses would not thrive. The peculiar value of the fiorin, and of other grasses of the *agrostis* family, arise from their fitness for *winter pasture*: as they lose very little of their bulk or nutriment by remaining on the soil after they have ceased to grow. Its name (*creeping bent, or couch grass*) implies a difficulty in mowing it, except on a surface perfectly smooth. We have seen it frequently recommended to the notice of American farmers; but from the very limited progress which seems to have been made in its cultivation, we infer that it has fallen short of public expectation.

Upright bent grass. Dr. Muhlenburgh considers this the *herds-grass* of the southern, and the foul meadow of the eastern states of which *white-top* and *red-top* are varieties. The small weight of hay, and of nutritive matter, afforded by the *agrostis stricta* in the table before us, shows that this grass is more congenial to our climate than to that of England: for, in both quantity and quality, our foul meadow and red-top seem to approach our favorite timothy. In my boggy soils, both varieties of this grass have come in spontaneously, as soon as the ground has been cleared and drained, have soon formed a compact soil, and afforded good hay and good pasture.

American Cocks foot, is wholly unknown to me; and I have not been able to learn much from enquiry as to its merits. M'Mahon calls it the *swamp cock's-foot*; and says it grows well in swamps and moist soils. As it is a native grass, and appears to afford an abundant crop, it is to be hoped that some one acquainted with it will bring it into further notice.

Flat stalked meadow grass. This, according to Muhlenburgh, is the *blue grass* which is considered a pest in many of our tillage grounds. The small crop which it gives, and the little nutritive matter which this affords, shows the little dependence which ought to be placed upon it for grazing or hay.

Reed meadow grass, otherwise *water meadow grass*, is not natural to our country. As it affords a great burthen of hay, and is withal rich in nutriment, it might be a valuable acquisition to our swamp grounds, which constitute its favorite soil.

Smooth stalked meadow grass, is a native plant and is well adapted for permanent pastures. It grows quick after being cropped, and does well upon dry grasses.

Floating Fescue grows well in swamps and bog soils, where good kinds are most wanting. I would suggest, with much deference, whether grasses may not be divided for the *practica* benefit of farmers, into three kinds, to wit:—Cultivated grasses, meadow grasses, and pasture grasses:—and whether these may not be again subdivided to suit different soils and localities. I will illustrate my project, by attempting classification, of the grasses enumerated in the preceding table, from the data which it affords and the practice of judicious farmers:—and

1st. *Cultivated grasses*. All kinds, strictly speaking, which the soil does not produce spontaneously, are cultivated grasses: But the term is generally used, and in the sense I here employ it, applies only to such as are sown to alternate with grain, pulse and roots, in a systematic rotation of crops. The grasses selected for this purpose, are generally the Red-clovers, Lucern, Sain Foin, Orchard, Tall oat, Timothy, or Rye grass. Clover is the primary dependence on all soils which will grow it, and particularly where gypsum can exercise its magical powers. As vegetables are said to exhaust the soil, in proportion to the smallness of their leaves (the larger their leaves, the more nutriment they draw from the atmosphere, and the less from the soil) clovers are entitled to the high commendation they have obtained among American farmers. But as these plants are liable to premature destruction by the frosts of winter, it is both prudent and wise to intermix with their seeds those of some other grass more to be depended on. For this purpose,

On sands, loams, and gravels, and these constitute the soils usually employed in convertible husbandry, the orchard grass, or tall meadow oat grass appear to be best calculated to ensure profit. They grow early, delight in a clover soil, and are fit for the scythe when clover is in the bloom, the time it ought to be cut. The hay from this mixture may be made before harvest commences; and, if the soil is good, a second crop may be cut almost equal to the first. If intended for pasture the second year, either of these grasses will afford more abundant food than timothy.

In cloys, the meadow fox-tail, an excellent grass, might be substituted, though, according to Sinclair the tall oat grass will do well here also. In wet soils, where clovers do not grow well, timothy and meadow reed grass would be good selection, sown either separate or together.

Lucern and sain foin require a deep dry soil, and are generally sown without other seeds. The first does not attain to perfection before

third year; and both, where successfully cultivated, are permitted to occupy the ground in six to eight years.

Meadow grasses. In selecting these, the object is to obtain the greatest burden of good, and to mix those kinds which may be properly cut at the same time.

For clayey and moist soils, many valuable and nutritious kinds seem to be well adapted, that is, say, Meadow Fox-tail, Timothy, Tall oat, Meadow soft grass, floating Fescue, Rye grass, and Meadow, Smooth stalked meadow, American Cock's foot, upright bent or Herds-grass, Tall Fescue. And the five last are peculiarly adapted to swamp or bog soils. For dry loams, sands and gravels, which never ought to be cut long in grass, the cock's foot, or orchard grass, and tall oat, are probably the best; and these might be added, red and white clover. The great difficulty is to prevent the deterioration of meadows. This takes place from better grasses running out, and giving place to poorer kinds, in moss and to useless or noxious plants; aided often by a neglect to keep them well drained. The finer and more nutritious kinds thrive best in moist, though they will live long in wet soils. Hence it is of the importance to keep the surface soil free from standing water, by good and sufficient ditches; and it often becomes necessary, and in most cases advisable on a flat surface, to raise the land in ridges, at right angles with the stream. Another precaution to be observed, is to feed them with stock, when the soil is thin and poachy. Harrowing in the fall, has been found beneficial to meadows. It destroys weeds, and covers the seeds of grasses which have fallen, or may be sown, and thus produces a continued succession of young plants. In Europe, lime is used with good effect as a top dressing to grass lands, as are also ashes. With the annual application of a bushel of gypsum to the acre is found highly beneficial. It only thickens the verdure with clover, but no advantage to most other grasses. Stable manure should be applied only when it can be obtained from the more profitable uses of tillage. As to the means above enumerated fail to insure a good crop of hay, it is time to resort to ploughing and a course of crops.

Pasture grasses. But few of the grasses so valued in Great Britain for pasture, are natural growth of the United States; but it is believed, that if the seeds are once introduced upon our farms, we shall find little difficulty in naturalizing them. Neither the ordinary nor vernal grass, which are said to be indigenous to our country, are recognized in the grass lands which have come within my observation; yet they constitute, with fox-tail and clover grass, the earliest and most valuable varieties for perennial pastures. The meadow clover, and orchard grass, together with our native clover and green meadow grass *poa viridis* (which seldom require to be sown) I think will form the best selection for all grounds which are moderately dry. The rye and oat grasses, or meadow soft grass, might be either sown for the two first, or combined with them. These would afford spring, summer, and fall feed, abundant in quantity, and wholesome and nutritious in quality. On wet soils, where pastures require to be drained as well as meadows, to insure a rich herbage) the Tall

Fescue, Smooth stalked Meadow, Upright bent or Herds-grass may be introduced to advantage. Gypsum is applied to pastures with the same benefit that it is to meadows.

I will conclude this already tedious communication with a request, that you will confer on me a particular favor, by forwarding, if to be obtained in your city, a small parcel of seed of the Meadow Fox-tail, Tall Fescue, Hungry clover, and American Cock's foot, or either of them, the care of Thorburn & Son, New York. I have the Tall oat, Rye grass, Orchard grass, and Lucern growing. Most of the other grasses that I esteem valuable are already among us.

J. BUEL.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1823.

We must apologize to our readers for omitting in this paper our summary of foreign and domestic intelligence and a part of our Congressional matter which were superseded by the Report No. ix. of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The communication of "A FARMER" has been received, and we will do all in our power to furnish the information he solicits as soon as possible.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.—Dec. 12. The resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution to authorize the election of the President, &c. by the people had a second reading. A Memorial from Philadelphia, praying for a revision of the Tariff was committed.

Among the petitions received and referred, was one from the daughter of Gen. St. Clair, stating that the Government is indebted to her late father for military services, and praying for relief, and one from Consul Richard O'Brien, praying for a settlement of his accounts, while at Algiers.

Monday, Dec. 12. Mr. Parrot of N. H. moved that the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to report on the expediency of authorizing an additional number of Sloops of War to be built and equipped. [Afterwards adopted.]

Mr. Hayne, of S. C. offered a resolution to propose to the State Legislature an amendment of the constitution, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice President by the Electors, and to prevent the election from devolving, in any event, upon the House of Representatives; which was read, passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason moved that all the resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution the last and present session, be published in a pamphlet.

The resolution some time since submitted by Mr. Johnson, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing District Courts, and requiring the unanimous opinions of all the Judges, on questions involving the constitutionality of laws, &c. was amended and adopted.

Mr. D'Wolf, of R. I. offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce and Domestic Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a drawback on all articles of domestic manufacture, the raw materials of which are of foreign growth; with leave to report by bill or otherwise. [Adopted.]

House.—Friday, Dec. 12. Mr. Fuller submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate in the House a plan for a Peace Establishment of the Navy of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to report on the expediency of repealing the duty on Salt.

On motion of Mr. Whipple, of N. H. the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Militia law, so as to require that the arms sent to each State and Territory shall be deposited and kept in proper arsenals, ready for delivery to the Militia only when called into the actual service of the United States, or the State or Territorial Government, and to be returned to such place or places of deposit, when said service shall cease.

Mr. Cook submitted a resolution for information respecting the recent robbery of the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, and the justice of releasing the Receiver of Public Monies, from liability to the Government for the sum lost by said robbery.

On motion of Mr. Isaacs it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the several laws allowing a bounty to enlisted soldiers or their heirs, and also the laws authorizing the commutation of the land bounty for land pay, may be extended to the children of such soldiers who may have been regularly enlisted, but who may have fallen in action, or died before they were mustered into service, as by law is allowed in other cases.

Errata.—We regret that some errors have occurred in that part of the valuable tract on Grasses by Judge BURN, of Albany, published in our last number. The mistakes existed in the copy from which we took the article, and we hope our readers will take the trouble to correct them with the pen. In the table of Grasses page 161, 1st column 15th line from the top, for "lanatus," please insert *lanatus*. Page 162, 2d column, 8th line from the top, for "I should" insert *sheep*. Next line, for "every" insert *any*. First line in the next paragraph, for "facts are" insert *proof is*. Same line for "in favor of," insert "of the value of."

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	145
" pearl do.		135	137
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . .	bbl.	8 25	8 50
" cargo, No 1,		6 75	7
" No 2,		5 50	6
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	11	12
" 2d qual.		9	10
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
" skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		4	9
FLAX SEED	bush	23	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	7 50	
" Gessner,		7 50	
" Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	66	
" Corn		52	63
" Barley		67	70
" Oats		40	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		35	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 00	4 50
PORK, Bone Middlings new, .	bbl.	14 50	15 00
NAVY, mess,		12 50	
" Cargo, No 1,		11 75	12
" Cargo, No 2,	bush	11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1823, .	lb.	2 00	
" Clover		7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
" do do unwashed		37	40
" do 3-4 washed		45	50
" do 1-2 do		37	40
" Native		31	33
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
" do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

		lb.	
BEEF, best pieces		7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		5	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		15	18
" lump, best		17	20
EGGS,	doz.	16	20
MEAL, Rye,	bush	70	
" Indian,		67	70
POTATOES,		36	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 25	2 50
HAY, according to quality, .	ton.	18 00	20 00

From the Old Colony Memorial.

THE COOKING STOVE.

Did you ever see a cooking stove, Cate?
Why no; but I've heard much about one,
They have grown much in fashion of late,
And some think they can't do without one.

There are others, who think they are dark
And dismal, unsocial and dull:
Of the fire you can see not a spark,
Though it roars full as loud as a bull.

And then while you're a cooking, they say,
Such a fogo beclouds all the room,
That the girls have to group out the way,
In search of the tongs or the broom.

There's the odour and stench of the boiler,
And the smell of the hot burning fat,
And the smoke of the steak on the broiler;
By jingo, I couldn't bear that!

Beside, who could e'er think of eating
A sirloin, a turkey, or goose,
That is baked, like a pumpkin or sweeting,
By the heat of this stinking cambouse?

But, hark ye, now Cate, while I mention,
'Tis prejudice investigates those,
Who deery this most useful invention,
Why, it is just like the tale of the crows.

I tell you, their gabble and prate,
Are nothing but bother and blarney,
If you doubt what I say, my dear Cate,
Enquire of uncle Jo Carny.

He has had one this twelve month or more;
He says there is surely a saving;
He has tried it a hundred times o'er,
And he knows the expense to a shaving.

The labor of cooking is less;
No burning your brains, while you're frying;
No shivering children, half drest,
Crowd under the mantle-tree, crying.

Of wood too, ah, there is the rub!
You save full one third in the burning,
While you're warm as a cat or a cub,
In a chilling and freezing cold morning.

This darkness and gloom is a hum,
I or only just open the door,
You can see all over the room,
To pick up a pin on the floor.

And as for the smoke of the fat,
Of the steak, and the sausage, and tripe;
The fogo and stench, and all that,
Why, it passes all off in a pipe.

The roasting, which some have called baking,
The oven is managed so well,
The difference, if he were partaking,
Epicurus himself could not tell.

Now, Cate, this thing, so derided
By those who know nought of its use,
Its worth would have proved, had they tried it,
Nor suffered so wrongful abuse.

So, here is an end on't, dear honey;
And if you are minded to try one,
I'll step out and saddle our poney,
And ride over to Rich's and buy one.

CHARLEY McCONFORT.

BEAR AND FORBEAR.

Bear and forbear, thus preach the soundest sages,
And in two words include the sense of pages;
With patience *bear* life's certain ills—and, O!
Forbear those pleasures which must end in woe!

MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTES.

An Expeditious Workman.—A Carpenter being at work near the top of a building, stepped on a board not strong enough to bear his whole weight, fell through the floor and broke his leg. A bye stander pretending to comfort him, said, that though he had made a bad job of that business, it must be acknowledged that nobody could go through his work more expeditiously.

Money in the Bank.—A miser having carefully deposited his darling treasure in a bank of earth under a hedge,—in one of his visits to the spot, which contained all his hopes, found his money gone. His lamentations attracted several persons, when a wag, who had more wit than feeling, observed that it "was very surprising that the old gentleman should lose his money, as it was put into the *Bank*."

The Citizen.—A constant frequenter of city feasts having grown very corpulent, it was proposed to write on his back, "*Widened at the expense of the corporation*."

Enquiry on Punning.—A gentleman observed to Mr. Henry Erskine, a great punster, that punning is the lowest sort of wit. "It is so," answered he, "and therefore the foundation of all wit."

A hint to snuff Takers.—A woman asked a Doctor whether taking snuff was not hurtful to the brains? "No," said the Doctor, "for he that has any brains will not take snuff."

ALLITERATION ARTFULLY APPLIED.

Sale of a Steed.—Will be sold on Saturday, at the sign of the Sportsman, near the South Meeting House in Salisbury, at six o'clock, P. M. the celebrated Steed *Swift-Sure*. The following is the sum and substance of the string of superlatives, which shew his superiority.

Swift-Sure is strong, staunch, steady, stout, sound, sate, sinewy, serviceable, strapping, supple, swift, smart, slightly, sprightly, spirited, sturdy, sleek, sure-footed, of sizeable symmetry, shining-sorrel, square-sided, slender-shouldered, sharp-sighted, steps singularly stately—without strain, spasm, spring-halt, stranguary, sciatice, staggers, scouring, surfeit, swellings, scratches, splint, shuffling, or symptoms of any sort of sickness—not stiff mouthed, shabby coated, sinew-shrunk, saddle-galled, short-winded or shoulder-slipped—has neither spleen, sand-crack, staring coat nor shattered hoofs—not shy, skittish, slow, sluggish, nor stupid—he never slips, strays, stalks, starts, stops, shakes, snuffles, snorts, stumbles, and scarcely or seldom sweats—has a showy, stylish, switch tail, and a safe, strong set of shoes on—can feed on saintin, sheaf-oats, straw or spear grass. He was sold six months since for six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents to Simon Sly-boots, of Salem, who has been offered seven hundred and seventy seven dollars and seventy seven cents in silver for this superb stud-horse.

SIMEON STUMPEMALL.

The Shakers.—Amidst all the singularities of the Shakers, they have some rules which would be well for all denominations to adopt. "It is contrary to order, or the gift, as they call it (says Professor Silliman, in his Tour,) to leave any bars down, or gates open, or leave any thing they use out of its proper place; consequently they seldom have any thing lost. It is according to the gift, or order for all to endeavor to keep all things in order; indolence and carelessness, they say, are directly opposite to the gospel and order of God; cleanliness, in every respect is strongly enforced: it is contrary to order even to spit on the floor. A dirty, careless, slovenly or indolent person, they say cannot travel in the way of God, or be religious. It is contrary to order to talk loud, to shut doors hard, to rap at a door for admittance, or to make a noise in any respect; even when walking the floor, they must be careful not to make a noise with their feet. They go to bed at 9 or 10 o'clock and rise at 4 or 5. Every man and woman must be employed and work steadily and moderately." Trifling as these rules may appear, their adoption would have a very important effect upon any household or community.

Punishment for reading the word of God in the days of popery.—In the parliament held at Leicester, in A. D. 1415, it was enacted, "That whosoever they were that should read the scriptures in the mother tongue, (which was then called Wickliffe's learning) they should forfeit lands, cattle, body, life, and goods, from their heirs forever; and so be condemned heretics to God, enemies to the crown, and most errant traitors to the land." Besides this, it was enacted, "That neither a sanctuary nor privileged ground within the realm should hold them, though they were still permitted to thieves and murderers. And, if in case they would not go over, or were after their pardon relapsed, they should suffer death in two manner of kinds; that is they should first be hanged, and then be burned for heresy against God, and yet neither of both committed."—*Townley's Illustrations of Biblical Literature*.

In England, Mr. Beckford, aged 65, has lately bought the Land-down Farm, to lay it out in a new manner with forest and fruit trees, &c. A man should either in some degree design his work for posterity, or be unconscious of his age. It is pleasant to see an aged farmer planting trees and ordering stone walls—or a venerable citizen building granite and iron. It shews something opposite to selfishness.

Canal Revenue.—Eleven hundred dollars, not long since, were received for tolls upon the Canal, in one day, at Albany.

Knowledge.—Those who know most are most anxious to know more; but those who know but little think they have little need of knowledge.—*Ed. N. E. Farmer*.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

L. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1824.

No. 23.

following valuable communication will be highly
sly appreciated by the good sense of American
rs. It will meet with more attention, and carry
a greater weight of authority from the important
stance that the writer has not given us the *spens*
of theory, but the results of practice. It is a
unvarnished matter fact of relation of what a cul-
has done, the means, expenses, and profits at-
a particular mode of husbandry, and certain ro-
of crops in a light sandy loam.

hope Mr. BUEL will pardon us for printing the
ing article with his name attached, notwithstanding
objections which he stated. An anonymous
will make less impression, and produce less be-
ther things equal, than one which has the signa-
a well known, and respectable author: and we
ken it for granted that Mr. Buel has no insur-
able objection to lending his name to his dis-
al and patriotic efforts to benefit the community.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ate of the expense and profits of cultivating
ore of sand loam under two different courses
rops.

EXPENSE—FOUR YEARS COURSE.

First Year.

ls of long manure, 30 bushels
at 75 cents - \$22, 50
one day spreading the same - 50
ing \$1, rolling or harrowing 25
- 1, 25
planting - 1, 00
arrowing and weeding \$1, boy
- 1, 25
longing and carting or hilling
- 1, 00
sitting and binding - 1, 50
one day carting off and stooking
- 1, 50
husking and cribbing 80 bushels
- 2, 00
using stalks - 50
seed 12 cts. 1 bu. gypsum 50 cts. - 62½
\$33, 62½
at team half a day harrowing
- 50
ground - 1, 00
g, do. - 63½
wheat and harrowing in - 1, 56
eed, at \$1, 25 - 1, 56

Second Year.

utting and binding wheat - 1, 00
half a day drawing in do. to barn
- 75
ing 25 bushels at 6 cents per
- 1, 56
\$6, 99½
g and harrowing stubble
- 1, 25
nip seed and sowing, 88 cents,
owing in do. 25 cts. - 1, 12½
g manure and spreading same
- 7, 66
yocing and thinning turnips
- 2, 00
illing and topping - 3, 00

Third Year.

oughing - 1, 0
shels seed barley - 1, 0
lover seed at 10 cents - 1, 0
barley and seeds, half a day
- 25
ong both ways - 50
ing barley \$1, drawing in 75 cts. 175
ing 30 bushels at 4 cents - 120
\$6, 70

Fourth Year.
2 days cutting one acre clover, - 1, 00
4 do. making hay and carting in - 2, 00
\$3, 00
Rent at 5 dolls. per ann. - 30, 00

PRODUCE.

70 bushels sound corn, at 50
cents - \$35, 00
10 bushels soft do. 26 cts. 2, 50
1 loads stalks, at \$2, 50 10, 00

25 bushels wheat at 1, 25 31, 25
2 loads straw, at 2, 50 5, 00
200 bushels turnips at 18 cts. 37, 50

30 do barley, at 62 1-2 cents 18, 75
2 loads straw, at 2, 50 5, 00

3 tons hay, at 12, 50 - 37, 50
Feed of aftermath, - 2, 00

40, 50

Total value of products 195, 50
Deduct expenses - 85, 35

Profit - \$110, 15
or \$36, 66 per annum.

FIVE YEARS COURSE.

First Year.

Indian corn, as above - 33, 62½

Second Year.

Wheat - 6, 99 1-2
10 lbs. clover seed and sowing 1, 12 1-2

3, 12

Third Year.

Hay, as above 3, 00
10 loads manure to be spread on hay 7, 66
1 ploughing and 2 harrowings 1, 50
1 lb. ruta baga seed - 62½
Drilling in same - 37½
1 weeding, four days - 2, 00
1 dressing with cultivator or plough - 25
4 days pulling and topping - 2, 00

Fourth Year. \$17, 41
Barley, as above 6, 70

Fifth Year. - 3, 00
Clover, as before

Rent 5 years, at \$5 - \$68, 85½
25, 00½

Total expense \$93, 65½

PRODUCE.

1st Year, corn, as before 57, 50
2d Year, wheat, do. 35, 75
3d Year, clover, do. 40, 50
400 bushels ruta baga, at
12 1-2 cents 50, 00

4th Year, barley - \$90, 50
5th Year, clover - 23, 75
40, 50

Produce in five years \$248, 00
Deduct expense and rent 93, 85

Profit \$154, 15
or \$30, 82 per annum.

I have omitted to charge for threshing corn
and pitting ruta baga, and to credit for turnip
and ruta baga tops, which may offset against each
other. Two bushels of gypsum should also be
charged, which is sown upon the two clover
crops in the five year course.

It may be well to remark, that potatoes are
embraced with Indian corn, in the first year of
each course; and that so far as the demand will
warrant their culture, they are more profitable,
and less exhausting, than corn.

The above estimates are predicated upon my
own practice for the last five years, and are as
accurate as my memorandums and memory will
enable me to make them, except in regard to
the price of labor, which is perhaps too low,
though it corresponds with average prices.

The propriety of appropriating light loams
and sands to convertible husbandry, that is, to a
succession of grain, grass and root crops, is ap-
parent from several considerations. Such soils
will seldom give more than two good crops of
grass, or grain, in succession, without expensive
manuring or top dressing. Hence they are not
profitable for permanent grass or tillage. But
under good management, and a judicious rota-
tion of crops, they may be made to improve in
quality, and to excel in profit: because they can
be managed with half the expense in labor that
is appropriated to stiff and adhesive soils under
tillage. The history of Norfolk husbandry, af-
fords a demonstration of these truths. Flanders
exhibits a yet more striking evidence of their
correctness. These two districts, which are
mostly composed of smud and light loams, sur-
pass all others in neat and profitable husbandry.
In both, a rotation of crops is the basis of im-
provement. In both, summer fallows are nearly
abolished; and only resorted to to cleanse a
foul soil. In Norfolk, it is a general rule, never
to take two white crops (such as wheat, rye,
barley or oats) in succession*; while the Flem-
ings are equally scrupulous in the observance
of the maxim which enjoins that no field shall
lay more than ten days without a crop.† A late
traveller remarks, that he saw in a large field,
in Flanders grain harvested, and the stubble
ploughed and sown with turnips the same day.

I will subjoin a few observations on each
of the crops embraced in my system of rotation.
And

1. *Indian Corn.* This not only gives more
food to man, and to beast, than any other grain,
but it gives more to the soil, in the form of ma-
nure, where the stalks are fed in a well con-
structed yard, as they ever should be. It is less
exhausting than other grain; first, because of its
broad and expansive system of leaves, which
draw largely upon the atmosphere for food; and
second, because, under my method of culture,
it is cut before the leaves cease to perform this
office, and consequently before the grain de-
pends for its nutriment wholly upon the soil.
It is peculiarly adapted to a loose, warm soil.
Although a profitable crop, on such a soil, when

* Young.

† Radcliff's Flemish Husbandry.

well fed and cleaned, it returns little or no profit from one that is poor, wet or still, I make it the basis of my course. It answers all the purposes of a naked summer fallow, in cleaning the ground, and decomposing the soil. Although clay may require to be summer fallowed, for the further purpose of pulverizing, a fallow crop, and that a hood crop, I believe every reflecting man will admit, answers every beneficial purpose on light loams and sands. I spread my manure, and plough about the first of May. I prefer this time, because the clover has then acquired a good growth,—and, turned under with the manure, affords an excellent bed for the roots of the grain, with ample room to range, and abundance of food to nourish. I then, either with the roller or harrow, close the interstices between the furrows, to prevent the escape of the gasses, and to cover the manure from the exhausting influence of the sun and winds. The decay of the roots soon renders the ground permeable to heat, light, air and moisture, which all contribute to promote vegetation. The seed is then planted in hills, at the distance of 30 inches each way. I pass a harrow, at the first dressing, both ways, and with the hoe do little more than destroy the weeds and grass. At the second and last dressing, I plough shallow, and earth or hill slightly, taking care not to disturb the roots, or to bring the manure to the surface. As soon as the grain is glazed, which has been invariably the first week in September with me, I cut the crop at the surface of the ground, with a hemp hook, laying four hills in a bundle, bind above the ears immediately, take it off the field on sleds, and stook it near my barn—and husk it when convenient. By this course I save labour, double the value of the fodder, and clear my ground in time for wheat. The stooks will not injure if put up wet, the ears keeping the stooks open to the air. The gypsum is sown before the ground is ploughed. All other things alike. I think the clover lay increases the crop from 25 to 30 per cent. and tends to counteract the effects of drought.

2. *Wheat.* The requisites for a wheat crop, are a clear, mellow and rich tilth. If either of these are wanting, or the soil be very porous or sandy, rye should be substituted. If long manure is applied directly to this crop, it introduces weeds and grass; and although the straw may be luxuriant, the grain is often light and shrivelled. If suffered to ferment in the yard, the manure loses nearly half its value in the process. But applied to corn and potatoes in the spring, it enriches these crops by its grosser and more volatile particles, loses its noxious seeds, undergoes fermentation, and becomes by the preparation for the wheat crop, intimately mixed and incorporated with the soil. I harrow down the crowns of the corn hills with a heavy harrow, plough sow and harrow the seed by passing the harrow both ways.

I think you have remarked, that wheat will not grow in old soils which do not contain lime. I do not doubt but calcareous matter is essential in a good wheat soil. In Europe, it is applied to a great extent, in the form of lime, marl and chalk; and I trust we shall soon become familiar with the use of the two former. It cannot be too often mentioned that clay marls generally abound in sand districts, at no great depth, as if to incite the research and industry of man;

and that they constitute the best dressing for the soils which cover them.

3. *Turnips.* These constitute an excellent preparatory crop to barley, as they leave the ground clean and mellow. But how is the crop to be consumed, it will be asked. If near a populous town or village, they will find a ready sale. If not, they may be fed on the ground during all October, November, and part of December, to sheep and cattle. And, lastly, they may be buried in pits, like the Swedish turnip, and fed in the spring, when stock are much in want of succulent food. All I raise are taken to market from the field. The best crops which I have ever seen, were taken upon wheat and rye stubbles. Sandy loams are the best turnip soils.

4. *Barley* grows best on sand loams; and on those is more productive & profitable than oats or rye; rye; and the demand for it is likely to increase with the multiplication of our breweries. It is recommended to roll the crop when three or four inches high. The operation induces the plants to throw up additional shoots, and facilitates the growth of the young grasses.

5. *Clover.* Upon this head I have nothing to say, except to reiterate your recommendation from Anderson, that when made into hay, clover should not be spread from the swath, and but slightly from the cock. It is worth 30 per cent. more, when dried in swath and small cocks, than when spread to an intense sun. If intended to stand more than one year, I sow orchard, tall oat, or timothy grass seed with clover. I prefer the two former on account of their early maturity for the scythe.

6. *Ruta baga.* The value of this plant has lately been subjected to so full a discussion, that I will barely remark, that I have grown it five years, and am confirmed in the utility of its culture.

Without investigating the physiology of plants, it is enough for the present to observe, that they are furnished with different systems of roots, through which the plants are principally supplied with nourishment; that some of these search for food near the surface, and that others penetrate for it deep in the soil; that some render the soil hard and compact—others loose and friable;—that some plants exhaust the soil, while others fertilize it; and that the object of a rotation is, to make such a selection from different classes, as shall produce the greatest profit to the cultivator, without impoverishing his soil. How far the course I have adopted is calculated to attain this end, I leave for the public to determine.

J. BUEL.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR,—If you think the following can in any degree be useful to the public you are at liberty to insert it in your valuable paper.

Manure has become so essential to the growth of vegetation and the raising of good crops that the farmer who has not a quantity of it to apply annually to his land can expect but a small production and consequently, at best, a scanty reward for his labor and toil.

It is, therefore, important that every farmer exert himself to make as much of this valuable article as the immediate benefit and advantages derived therefrom will amply repay him besides essentially improving the quality of his soil and

increasing the value of his farm.—By careful attention and good management every farm may make a sufficient quantity of manure yearly to answer every ordinary purpose in farming. Yet it is an indisputable fact that few make it as much as they might with a little more care and exertion.

It is now ten or twelve years since I have copied a small farm during which time I have paid some attention to the business of making manure.—I have adopted various methods, tried several experiments relative thereto, have hit upon no plan which answers the purpose so well as a careful attention to my hog pen. From them I can obtain a greater quantity of good manure at a trifling expense than in any other way that I have ever tried. I usually keep and fatten four hogs in a year. These keep confined in a yard twenty feet square with a warm and convenient shed attached thereto, a shelter for them during the night time and cold and stormy weather. Into their yard I put the scrapings of ditches, the dirt which continually collecting in and about the dwelling house and other buildings, together with the straw with which they are littered, frequently clearing it out of their house and granting them a fresh supply. During the summer season I often throw in large quantities of weeds, broken and other rubbish that may come to hand, which helps to increase both the quantity and quality of the manure in this way I make from 25 to 30 loads of manure in a year which answers a more valuable purpose than that which I take from the stable or barn-yard.

The last spring I planted a field containing two acres with corn. One half of the piece was manured in the hill with ten loads from the hog pen, the other half with the same quantity of the best manure the barn-yard afforded.

A visible difference was to be seen in the growth of the corn through the season and at the time of harvest the difference was still more discernible. That part manured from the hog pen produced ears generally much larger than that manured from the barn-yard, a great proportion of the stalks bearing two, and many of them three ears each.

Having harvested and measured my corn, I find the result to be as follows:—The produce of the part manured from the hog pen 50 bushels; while that of the other part was but 40 bushels making a difference of 10 bushels in favor of the former.

I have lately taken twenty-eight loads of strong manure from my hog yard which has been collected the past year, and which will be a sufficient quantity to manure two and a half acres in the hill and should the difference be as great it is favor the next, as it has been this year the extra produce will more than repay the whole expense of making the manure.

A FARMER.

Worcester, December, 1823.

'ECONOMY IS WEALTH.'

This laudable remark of Franklin, which has probably seen the means of saving thousands from poverty, is the motto of a sort of family diary, entitled, *The Expense Book, calculated to be a record of Household Expenditures and Common Place Remarks*, published by I. Holt, and for sale by the principal booksellers. It consists of tables in which a square is allotted for

ring in figures the amount of each day's expenditure for nearly all the articles of household consumption and memorandums. Unimportant as such a publication may appear, we consider it of use, and well calculated to promote economy, and impress upon the minds of housekeepers the importance and moral duty of spending less than their income."

The mechanic, (says the preface,) by such cordas as the one here presented, and by economical experiment, may be enabled so to husband his little stock, as not only to live better, but to lay something aside to assist his family in hour of sickness—to bestow upon his children the best of all gifts, education—and to protect those dear ones of his fire-side against the gradation of pecuniary dependence—the insult of the world's pity, and otherwise unguarded coach of misfortune! By knowing the amount of his disbursements, he may ascertain to action how much he ought to save.

Similar considerations addressed to other classes of society. "But after all, it is only to man, with whom originates and abides so large a portion of our happiness, that we must look for that good management which will enlarge the heads of families with their best exertions, to accomplish their laudable desires.—The woman, the guardian of infancy;—the guide, inspirer of youth—the ministering angel of olden age!—it is to woman that man in every stage of existence, is to look for much of his prosperity. But home is the proper sphere of woman: it is her empire. The fireside never so cheerful when the music of her voice is heard—the house is desolate and without a soul when the sound of her light footsteps ceases within it.

It is, therefore, to his fair and amiable countrywomen that the publisher would more particularly address himself, when, adopting the language of Franklin, he says, "economy is wisdom." The discreet wife, be circumstances may, should know the expenses of her family, and her husband's ability to sustain them; that knowledge, how distant may be placed the evil day of want!—with what felicity will the domestic circle meet, which otherwise might sunder for ever.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the Portsmouth Journal.

At the request of Mr. William Hall, the patentee of the discovery of curing hake sounds, and manufacturer of the same into Isinglass, we give place to the following articles, from Portsmouth papers, as the subject appears to be interesting, and the discovery may prove a valuable acquisition in domestic economy.

CIDER! CIDER!!

Your casks must be clean, and in every respect well prepared to receive the liquor. In the evening of the day you make your cider, fill it in your cellar. Take one quarter of a pound of Isinglass (made of hake sounds) and put in two quarts of the cider—place it by the fire, and let it simmer and dissolve. Then put it in your hog-head of cider, well secured from the except a small vent hole—and your cider will be perfectly clear, and remain sweet and good for years.—For a barrel, let there be used one ounce.

This Isinglass, or Ichthyocolla, is now made at the Isles of Shoals, from hake sounds, and is the most powerful, as well as the most

pure of all compositions for clarifying liquors, and as a cement. It is prepared by Mr. William Hall, at the Isles of Shoals, and may be had at the shops of the Apothecaries in Portsmouth. The public are greatly indebted to Mr. Hall, the patentee, for this American invention and improvement, upon all that has heretofore been done in Europe.

Mr. Hall's Factory is removed to No. 7 and 8, Ladd-street, Portsmouth.

From the Portsmouth Novator.

I observed in the last Portsmouth Journal a communication relating to the manufactory and use of Isinglass, which I continue to make at the Manufactory No. 7 and 8, Ladd-Street, I feel myself much obliged to the writer of the piece for his politeness in recommending the use of this article for cleaning and purifying cider. The way that I have performed this operation and which has been approved by some of the first characters in the States of Massachusetts, and Maine.—The old casks that have been made use of for this purpose should be filled with water in the months of July and August, in the open air, and be thoroughly soaked out-doors and by the influence of the sun, the casks will become better to put cider in than new casks, braudy pipes, or rum hog-heads just emptied; the God of nature having established his rules far above any that we can invent of ourselves. And with regard to making of cider, it should be made when the wind is from west to north in a clear, free and serene air, grind the apples in the morning, make the cheese and press the same day, take the cider and put into the cellar the same night. Cider made in this way will be as good ten years hence as in the months of April or May, if not better. By the above operation, the color of the cider will be retained, and one quarter of the strength be preserved, that would otherwise be lost by evaporating in the air; the apples that are used to make cider with, should be sound; should there be any rotten apples among them, they should be thrown out; it being much cheaper to throw out half the quantity of apples, should they be rotten, than to grind them with sound ones. The quality of the cider by this operation will be as much better as will pay for the defective apples that are thrown out.

N. B. The way to use Isinglass to clarify cider is to take one quarter of a pound of Isinglass, put it into an earthen picher; and set it by the fire-side; let it simmer; stir it two or three times; and it will be dissolved in one hour; set it away until it is blood warm; then turn it into your hog-head; bung it up; leave the spoil hole open in March or April, and it will be fit to draw off into clean casks or bottles; it is then fit for use, and will keep good for ten years;—hog-heads are preferred; but barrels require a proportionable quantity of Isinglass; when you draw off cider in the months of March or April, you must add one quarter of a pound of Isinglass, that will be sufficient for five or ten years for it to feed upon.

Isinglass is to be sold by the Manufacturer at his Manufactory in Portsmouth.

Pyroligneous Acid.—Knowing the strong prepossessions of the people as to the use of all new articles, it was not supposed that the Pyroligneous acid for the curing of hams, and other

species of animal flesh, would go into general use the first year; but notwithstanding all prejudices, several barrels were retailed to the citizens of Utica and its vicinity the last year; the result of which experiment was demonstrated beyond contradiction, that the smoking of hams and other kinds of meat in this way is altogether to be preferred. Some of the most respectable gentlemen of this town have given it their decided approbation in several particulars. First, the hams are not exposed to any change or decomposition near the bone, as they many times suffer when the heat is carried too high while hanging in the smoke house; secondly, the hams may continue in pickle through the warm season without any particular attention, from which they may be cooked at any time, containing all those excellent qualities peculiar to that dish. The idea of hams drying has unquestionably arisen from necessity and not from any supposed improvement. Thirdly, no trouble is necessary, except to put one quart of acid in two hundred pounds of hams after they are sufficiently penetrated by the salt.—*Utica Gazette.*

CANALS.

Mr. Jonas P. Fairlamb, of this borough, has discovered an important improvement for saving and re-applying water to canal locks, for which he has obtained Letters Patent from the United States.

This improvement we understand to be as follows: the application of a horizontal side of a Lock, with valves communicating with the different chambers of the cistern, in the side of the Lock, and corresponding with those chambers—those valves are so constructed as to throw open at once a space to each chamber of the cistern in succession, of from 60 to 70 square feet, according to the length of the Lock, opening and shutting in succession from top to bottom when emptying, and from bottom to top when filling the Lock. By this improvement the Lock will be emptied and filled much sooner than locks upon the common construction, in consequence of the large spaces thrown open for the water to pass from, and return to the Lock, and with perfect safety. In no case will those valves bear to be opened with a greater head of water than two chambers when emptying, and one when filling the Lock. Those chambers may be so constructed as to save and re-apply almost any given quantity of the water usually lost. This cistern is on an entirely different construction from the side Locks and side ponds in use in Europe.

Preparation for Cleaning Plate.—Take four balls of the finest whiting, crumble it to a fine powder, the finer the better; two pennyworth each of spirits of wine and camphor, spirits of hartshorn and spirits of turpentine, half an ounce of quicksilver, and a penny-worth of rose pink; put the quicksilver into a phial, with about half the turpentine, and shake it till the quicksilver be killed, then mix all the ingredients together, and the whole is fit for use (The quicksilver and a little turpentine should be first beat up with a skewer or fork, in a large cup, till it becomes thick as a salve.) After it is thus made, it should be suffered to grow dry, a little of it being wetted with water when used. The mixture is to be rubbed on the plate with soft leather, which becomes better for use.

Facts and Observations relating to Agriculture and Domestic Economy.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

ON THE USE OF SALT AS A MANURE.

[Continued from page 170.]

The following passages relating to this subject are extracted from the "Letters of Agricola," by Mr. Young, of Nova Scotia, a work to which we have often been indebted, and frequently recommended to the attention of our readers.

"In the report of Cheshire drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, the writer has meritoriously fixed his attention on the supposed effects arising from salt, because it is more abundant in this than in all the other counties in England, and has registered some circumstances bearing on the same conclusion that is derivable from our experience. He has selected two facts which would seem to establish that this substance, though applied in moderate quantity, is invariably attended at first with the destruction of vegetable life; but after the greater part of it has been dissolved by the rains and has sunk in the soil, the remainder imparts a new energy to the roots of those grasses which it had previously well nigh killed. Time and the operation of the common elements of air and water thus change its character and modify its effects. After draining, he says, some sourish land in October, refuse salt was spread on one part at the rate of eight, and on another of sixteen bushels per acre. In a short time, all vegetation vanished, and next April not a blade of grass was visible. But towards the end of May a rich verdure sprang up after the eight bushels, and in July a still richer after the sixteen; and to this day, though ten or twelve years have intervened, a superior luxuriance is the effect. Again he mentions that a small quantity of fossil salt, was laid on a court pavement to destroy the vegetation. Not a blade was to be seen the first year; but in the second, the grasses started up more vigorously than ever.

"Though this barrenness grows out of an undue impregnation of the soil, it follows not, that salt is deleterious in minute quantities.—In accordance with this view of the matter, refuse salt by the Cheshire farmers is esteemed an excellent manure, either for pasture or fallows; but it should, they affirm, be first raised and incorporated with earth, roots, weeds, and other substances."

"In Aiton's report of the county of Ayr there is brought forward a collateral confirmation of the utility of salt on land. Sea water is taken and evaporated till the salt contained in it can be merely kept in solution. With this strong brine, lime-shells, [lime fresh from the kiln] are slaked, and mixed to the consistence of soap's waste. This quantity is either spread singly on an acre, or made into a compost with forty cart loads of peat earth; and this last method is accounted the preferable of the two. This new species of manure has stood the test of comparison with other kinds, and in no instance has it fallen short of the most ardent expectations. It has been found peculiarly favorable to the growth of wheat and beans; and all corn crops as well as the grasses which succeed have been benefited by it.

"But the testimonies in favor of this saline

body are not yet exhausted. In Cornwall the refuse salt of the fisheries is anxiously looked after by the neighboring farmers, and has never failed to produce the most wonderful effects. This may be partially traced to the oil and entrails of the fish incorporated with it, which afford animal matter for decomposition; but only partially, for it is beyond all doubt from the nature and abundance of the evidence that they are referable in part to the action of the salt.

"At the brine pits of Droitwich, Worcestershire, where pan salt is manufactured, the refuse was there also sought for by the farmers, who preferred it to all other manures, though charged with the agricultural duty: so that it is clear, from so many concurring suffrages in its behalf, that it has acted beneficially in these places.

"There may be more difficulty in developing its mode of operation. That it is offensive to grubs and other vermin which prey upon crops has, I believe, been fully proved; but it is more probable that its principal usefulness is dependent on its forming a component part of the organization, as do lime, plaster, and the alkalis. It is a substance very generally diffused throughout nature, exists in most soils, and is a frequent accompaniment of the animal and vegetable manures. In the usual processes of vegetation it must, therefore, be present, and it is only required by plants in very minute portions."

In a treatise on fruit trees, by Thos. Hitt, London, the following passage occurs.

"To show an acquaintance of mine the effects and advantages of salt properly applied to vegetables. I made the following experiment in an extreme dry summer; upon a bare piece of pasture land, out of which the cattle were taken for want of grass; I marked four places with stakes, each of which I watered nine nights successively, in the following manner:—the first with spring water alone, to the quantity of a gallon; the second with the same quantity of water, adding an ounce of common salt; the third and fourth with the same quantity, mixing the water in the third place with two ounces of salt; and that in the fourth with three ounces, which produced the following different effects.

"The grass in the second place grew more and of a darker green than that in the first; in the third it only grew by spots for part of it was killed where the greatest quantity of water fell, and the fourth was quite brown for a greater compass than the third; by which it appeared that an ounce of salt to a gallon of water had a better effect than the water had alone; and that three ounces of salt, mixed with a gallon of water was more than the grass could immediately receive; but the fourth place in the spring was the most fertile of them all."

L. R. Legrand, Esq. whose Observations on Manure are recommended as being very valuable in Young's Annals of Agriculture, vol. v. page 149, recommends "sixteen bushels to be a proper quantity for one acre," a fact which he says he ascertained by repeated experiment. Forty bushels to the acre, he says, will destroy vegetation.

A pamphlet was published in England, entitled, "Hints to country Gentlemen and Farmers, on the importance of using salt as a general ma-

nure. By the late J. Holinshead, Esq. of Croydon. Third Edition, 1802."

This writer says in substance, that common salt is the most powerful manure in nature, it insures a certain destruction to weeds and insects—that it gives luxuriance and salubrity to grass lands, and adds, "When a farmer tends to follow a piece of ground, he must first sow it with such a quantity of salt would be sufficient to destroy all vegetation, forty bushels per acre; which by cutting and dividing the vicious substances which are on the earth, would reduce it into a proper soil to become food for plants. The farmer must take notice that this salt is to be sown on the ground sometime before he begins to work with the plough, (the autumn will be the most proper season) in order to give the soil sufficient time to destroy the grass and other roots upon it, before he begins to work it. The salt being thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the soil, during the winter and summer following, whilst the land is on the plough will by the time the seed is sown upon it, be reduced to that strength which is most proper for effectually and vigorously assisting and supporting vegetation while the seed is in the ground, and such lands will be found to produce a crop superior to those under any other mode of cultivation. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

* For copious extracts from this Pamphlet, see *American Farmer*, vol. v. page 269, and sequel.

† The quantity refers to *fool* salt. Of pure salt the quantity would meet the views of the writer.

Reports of the several Committees of the Worcester Agricultural Society.

REPORT No. IV. Committee on Swine.

Lovett Peters, of Westborough, Chairman; Jos. Hinds, of West-Boylston; Silas Brooks, of Worcester.

The Committee on Swine, having attended to the duties of their appointment, respectfully Report,—

That there were in the pens 48 Swine, excellent appearance, and some of the best nearly equal in quality, that the Committee found it very difficult to determine which were entitled to the premiums; but finally award follows, viz.

To Samuel Harrington, for the best Boar months old, the premium of \$10; to Jonathan Knight, for the best breeding Sow, 18 months old, the premium of \$6; to Messrs. Ward & Rice for the best weaned Pigs, 6 months old, the premium of \$1.

The Committee particularly noticed the Sow and Boar and 4 pigs of Mr. Silas Dudley—the Sow and Pigs of Mr. Isaac Temple—the Sow and Pigs of Mr. Asa Rice—the Sow of Messrs. Ward & Rice—the Sow and pigs of Col. Her Penman—the Sow and Boar of Hon. Oliver Fiske.

The pigs of Mr. Jacob Hinds, though small in size, are good shaped.

The 15 pigs of Mr. Stephen Salisbury, for their goodness of shape and equality of size are a very extraordinary lot of Pigs for such number.

If any of the Swine which were in the pens are not noticed, it is by mistake, not by design. Considering the very fine exhibition of Swine

Committee regret that they were not advised to award premiums to more of the designs, all of which is respectfully submitted. By order of the Committee.
LOVETT PETERS, *Chairman.*

REPORT No. V.

Committee on all Articles manufactured of Cotton, Wool, Flax, and silk.

Leel Taft, jr., of Uxbridge, *Chairman*; George Hall, of Mendon; John Lees, of West-Boylston; David Poignard, of Lancaster; Lemuel Davis, of Holden.

The Committee appointed to examine all articles manufactured of Cotton, Wool, Flax, and silk, and award premiums to the most deserving, with great care attended to the duties of their appointment, and submit the following Report.

Our Committee met at the room appropriated for the exhibition of manufactured articles, immediately after the expiration of the time allowed by the rules of the Society for competitors to make their necessary entries. The articles exhibited to their notice, with a view to premiums, were uncommonly numerous, and generally of superior excellence to those exhibited on former occasions. Many other specimens of ingenuity and success in the useful arts of manufacturing industry, were offered, especially with a view of giving an increased interest to the occasion.

To those who have gratuitously tendered aid in promoting the objects of the institution we cheerfully offer the thanks of the Society. The tendency of such zeal is to excite emulation in the laudable pursuits of life, diffusing knowledge of what may be effected by industry skillfully applied, and promote, in a high degree the best interest of the community.

The consideration is peculiarly gratifying to see the rich display of articles to which our attention has been at this time directed, has not been from the novelty of the occasion. Our anticipations have been again and again repeatedly increased interest. The progress of the Society has been marked by an unequivocal movement in all the important interests of the country. The community is at length convinced of the utility of the institution; and at the aid of novelty, we trust, every such anniversary will excite a more lively interest, from an increased variety and the improved quality of manufactured articles offered for public notice and competition.

The Committee regret that the very limited number of premiums offered for Domestic Manufactures prevented their awarding them, in instances, for articles of uncommon excellence. But a single premium was offered for the article of Broadcloth, and but one for Flannel. It will, however, readily occur to every gentleman concerned in that useful element, that with them the consideration of a premium can afford no inducement to object of competition with them is to establish the reputation of their fabrics and promote the objects of the Society. These objects are completely answered by the preference given to the most successful competitor, in the exhibition of your Committee.

Being indulged in these general remarks,

justified we trust by the circumstance of the occasion, your Committee will now report the premiums they have awarded.

To Messrs. Slater & Howard, of Oxford, for the best superfine Broadcloth, the premium of \$15.

Next to the specimen offered by Messrs. Slater & Howard, your Committee gave the preference to a deep blue cloth offered by Mr. Thomas Bottomly, of Leicester, probably in no respect inferior to the best specimen offered on any former occasion.

The Wolcott Manufacturing Company, of Southbridge, presented an elegant black cloth, excelling in the delicacy and uniformity of its thread, and extremely well manufactured in other respects, but, in the estimation of your Committee, wanting in an important particular, a stout body.

To the Wolcott Manufacturing Company for the best Cassimere, the premium of \$10.

That establishment has long held the palm for the manufacture of that article; but we assure them that their claim was closely contested on the present occasion, by J. Adams & Co. of Douglas.

The cloth offered by Messrs. Adams & Co. was perhaps equally delicate, but promised less durability.

Mr. George Wall, of Mendon, presented, merely for exhibition, a piece of Cassimere, extremely well manufactured, but of more ordinary stock.

Mr. James Southwick, of Medway, presented two pieces for exhibition that did him much credit as a manufacturer; but not being a citizen of the County, could not be a competitor for premium.

Mr. James Mann, of Medway, offered to our notice a superior specimen of Sewing Cotton, manufactured at the Union Factory in that town. The article is highly important in the domestic economy of every family, and we hope the spirit that has induced an exhibition of the article on the present occasion, will insure every improvement in its manufacture of which it is susceptible.

To Miss Hannah Blair, of Worcester, for the best Carpeting, the first premium, of \$15.

To Mr. John Hunter, of New-Braintree the second premium, of \$10.

To others presented by Miss Polly Whitney, of Worcester, and Mrs. Mary Adams, of Grafton, deserve particular notice. The ones presented by Miss Whitney and Mr. Hunter, divided the suffrages of your Committee, but in the opinion of a majority, the brilliancy of color, and their tasteful arrangement, gave to Mr. Hunter's the preference.

Several others were offered, of substantial fabric, and but little deficient in other respects and we hope the competition on the present occasion will tend to render this useful article fashionable in every respectable family.

To Samuel Dadman, of Templeton, for the best Woollen Cloth, of household manufacture, the 1st premium, of \$8; to Lovett Peters, of Westborough, the 2d premium of \$5; to Levi Sawyer, of Bolton, the 3d premium, of \$3; to Jonathan Wilder, of Lancaster, for the best Flannel, 7-3 wide, the 1st premium, of \$10; to Jerome Gardner, of Harvard, the 2d premium of \$5.

Mrs. Nancy Haquember, of Worcester, pre-

sented a specimen but little if at all inferior to that offered by Mr. Gardner—your Committee must give a preference, and of the two, Mr. Gardner seemed to deserve it.—He therefore obtained the pecuniary reward; but the credit must be nearly equally divided between them.

Miss Clarissa Fay, and Mr. Conyers, both of New-Braintree, presented two other pieces well manufactured, and of good stock; but rather too stout for the common purpose of Flannel.

To Miss Betsey Delano, of New-Braintree, for the best Linen Sheetting the premium of \$8, to Miss Priscilla Putnam, of Grafton, for the best Linen Shirting, \$3.

Several other specimens of Linen Sheettings and Shirtings, presented by Miss Hannah Holmes, of New-Braintree, Mr. John Temple, of West-Boylston, Mrs. Anna R. Putnam, of Grafton, and Mrs. Abigail Stone, of Ward, claimed the particular attention of your Committee, and are entitled to high commendation.

To Jonathan Moore, of Holden, for the best Woollen Coverlet, the premium of \$4.

Your Committee cannot but notice two others presented by Thomas Chamberlain, of Worcester, and Zebulon Carey, of Ward—the former of very firm fabric, and the latter uncommonly elegant.

To Miss Patty Leland, of Grafton, for the best Linen Table Diaper, 5-4 wide, a premium of \$8; to Miss Polly Leland, of Grafton, the 2d premium, of \$5.

A specimen presented by Levi Goodale, of West-Boylston, was decidedly superior in its fabric to the one of Miss Polly Leland; but wanting in the number of yards necessary to obtain a premium.

The Committee regret that several of the pieces offered to their notice were materially injured in bleaching. Those who manufacture Linen, and do not bleach it in the ordinary mode of field bleaching, ought to be cautious to whom they entrust it for that object. Many persons skilled in bleaching Cotton, know little of the operation of chemical preparation when applied to Linen.

To Mrs. Hannah Edson, for the best Half Stockings for Gentlemen's wear, \$2.

Several other specimens of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hose were presented by Mrs. Sarah Gale, of Westborough, Mrs. Robinson, of Worcester, Jonathan Davis, jr. of Oxford, Seriah Hunter, of New-Braintree, and Mrs. Hannah Sawyer, of Bolton, surpassing any thing of the kind of household manufacture ever witnessed by your Committee.

To Mr. Lemuel Healey of Dudley, the sole claimant for a premium on Sewing Silk, the sole premium of \$5.

Your Committee cannot but regret that the manufacture of Silk excites so little attention in this Commonwealth. The article has for many years been manufactured in Connecticut with great success. It requires but a little land to produce Silk to a very considerable amount; the labor can be performed by children and females, and would certainly be a very profitable employment in many families in the County.

Your Committee will close its Report, necessarily lengthy, by noticing two Counterpanes presented by Miss Polly Underwood, of Northborough, and Miss Rhoda Ayers, of New Braintree. Also, a specimen of Linen Sewing Thread,

by Jabez Brigham, of Worcester. Had premiums been offered for these articles, they would have been cheerfully awarded.

In awarding the foregoing premiums, your Committee have unquestionably disappointed many, and probably done injustice to some; but when competitors consider the extra difficulty of balancing the claims in many instances, we hope disappointment in the present instance will not prevent future competitors.

Per order,

BEZALEEL TAFT, jr. *Chairman.*

From the Old Colony Memorial.
AGRICULTURAL.

As one who feels a deep interest in the success of our Agriculture, I cannot but regret the ill success which has attended the experiments of "Plymotheus" in attempting to investigate "the natural history; the habitudes of life; the character, the change, the metamorphosis," &c. of the Grub-Worm, whose devastations for several years past, have excited the attention of farmers in this section of the country. With due deference however to the opinions of Plymotheus, I cannot agree with him in supposing, "that the devastation of the three or four last years may be intimately connected with the character of the seasons, which being peculiarly arid, may have driven them to the necessity of seeking moisture from the vegetable creation, to preserve their existence," if by this statement he means to infer the probability, that their devastation will accompany every dry season, or that, if the present season had been similar to the last, similar injury would have been sustained from the worms.

The summer of 1831 was not so arid by considerable as that of 1823; yet in this vicinity the devastation by the worms in the former was very great, while in the latter there was not, so far as my observation extended, any injury done by them. My opportunity to observe was not very limited; in other towns I observed their devastations, particularly in Plymouth; but in this town I saw none; though, in the year previous, the grass, in many places, was wholly destroyed; the corn was much injured; and early sown winter grain was spoiled. The year 1815 was not, if my recollection is good, a very dry season; yet from about three fourths of an acre of good land well tilled, I harvested only four bushels of corn in consequence of the ravages of the worms. Much of the corn did not ear at all, and some of it never reached a foot from the ground. Winter rye sown on the same land, was nearly all destroyed in the latter part of the season, and most of the piece was not worth harvesting. Grass was much injured, and potatoes were nearly spoiled. The same damage was evident on many other farms in this vicinity. During the succeeding year, 1816, no injury was done to those farms which suffered the year before, though the worms were frequently seen near the surface of the land; yet this was not remarkable for being a wet season.

From these facts I am led to the conclusion, that the worms do not commit their ravages, except at fixed times, even though the season should be arid; otherwise, why were not the fields of Middleborough ravaged in 1822, which was remarkable for drought. I would not be understood by this, to maintain that the peculiarity of the season has no effect upon the

worms: I admit that a dry season may increase their ravages, or a wet one prevent them, should they happen on those years in which the worm is in its period for committing its devastations.

Middleborough, Sept. 9, 1823.

Domestic Manufactures.—The Steubenville (Ohio) Factory, established for the purpose of manufacturing woollen goods, has recently commenced the manufacture of carpeting, and it is said that the fabrics produced are as handsome as the Scotch or Venetian, and superior to the English carpeting.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1824.

GARDINER LYCEUM. In our last, page 172, we published the "Address of the Trustees of the Gardiner Lyceum," but were compelled from want of room, to omit some observations, which we intended should have accompanied the publication of that Address.

The plan is novel in the United States, altho' institutions in some degree similar, have been for some time established in Switzerland, and some other parts of Europe. The course of education, pursued at our colleges can be of little use to those whose pursuits in life are destined to be agricultural, or mercantile, or to those who propose to devote themselves to the useful or ornamental arts; or indeed to any not intended for what are styled the *learned professions*. But, let a man's pursuits be what they may, "knowledge is power." Still that kind of knowledge which has the greatest affinity to a person's vocation will generally prove most useful, and give him the most power.

It is understood that the expenses of an education at the Gardiner Lyceum are moderate; which will give an opportunity to many to pluck the golden fruits of science, who could not otherwise attain them. The course pursued, by combining *practise with theory*, must be of inestimable advantage to a person whose object is to make his knowledge useful to himself or to the community. We wish the institution may be as successful as it promises to be beneficial, and that the dews and sunshine of public patronage may prevent a bud from withering, which promises fruit of great value to the community.

CAUSE OF THE GREEKS. A general sympathy with the distresses of the Greeks, and a disposition to aid them in their arduous struggle appears to pervade the U. S. and is highly honorable to our citizens. If the war in which the descendants of Epaminondas, and Leonidas are engaged was of a common character, their claims would be less imperious. But with the Greeks there should seem to be no alternative between *death and victory*. They must conquer or the adult males will be exterminated, and the women and children reduced to a slavery of the most horrible description. The apathy with which the Great Powers in Europe remain spectators of this struggle is disgraceful to them, and a stigma on human nature. Should the Emperor Alexander alone, merely raise his voice, he might secure freedom to the Greeks, even without lifting his hand. But the cause of the Greeks, is connected with that of *Liberty*, and absolute monarchs attach ideas to that sound which cause them to tremble, and their thrones to totter. But surely a free people ought to assist a people determined to be free; and it is hoped that no petty calculations relative to the saving of cents will close the hands, or harden the hearts of a liberal and high-minded community. Besides, if we consulted our interest alone we

should render the Greeks all the assistance in our power. If they fall or their chains are again riveted, the alliance of absolute power will be strengthened, and the United States will be exposed to contend single handed with a *Coalition* which appears to be determined that Freedom shall not exist and a Republic Government be known only in theory, and the records of abortive attempts to improve the condition of the human race.

The committee of the Greek Fund, have acknowledged the following donations:

J. B. Yates, Esq.	-	-	\$100
H. Rutgers, Esq.	-	-	100
G. C. Verplanck,	-	-	30
Soph. Class, Columbia College,	-	-	64
Citizens of Skaneateles,	-	-	24
New-York Fencibles, (11 swords),	-	-	56
Whitcomb, N. Y.	-	-	102
Servants of City Hotel,	-	-	14
I. Macaulay 100 pair drilling pantaloons,	-	-	
Students of Yale College,	-	-	500
J. P. Grant, Philadelphia,	-	-	50
Dickinson College,	-	-	50
Gen. Cadwallader,	-	-	100
Mr. Booth, of the Theatre,	-	-	50
Three Church collections,	-	-	703
Union Academy Hall,	-	-	50

In the London papers the Society of Friends said to have raised and expended a larger sum for succour of the Greeks in their present struggle, than has been furnished by all the other denominations Christians together, in the British dominions.

Composition for rendering Boots and Shoes impervious by Water.—Take one pint of boiled linseed oil; a pound mutton suet; six ounces of beeswax; four ounces of rosin; melted, mixed, and stirred while cool.

FOREIGN.

Fate of Riego.—The Spanish Chieftain, Riego, been condemned to death, and executed at Mac. The following is a copy of his sentence.

"D. Rafael del Riego is condemned to the ordinary punishment of hanging, and he shall be drawn a hurdle to the place of execution—his property shall be confiscated and he shall pay the costs of suit."

Independence of South America.—The London Courier of November 10, contains an article of some length on the subject of Great Britain's acknowledging independence of the South American States, which concludes as follows:—

"We have sent Consuls and Commissioners, and powers may and probably will do the same. We thus a *de facto* acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of the American States—and we may expect further a higher diplomatic character will either be sent or that some one of the Commissioners has or will the power of taking upon himself that character soon as the different consuls have made their report upon the situation and feelings of the states to which they have been respectively sent."

Spanish Affairs.—A London article of Nov. 10, says that the capitulation of Barcelona was signed by Mina on the 11th November and the French took possession on the 4th. Lerida was occupied by the French on the 8th Nov. The garrison (5000) to be prisoners war. Badajoz capitulated on the 29th Oct. All Constitutional Chiefs have submitted to the excess of the Empecinado, and he is actively pursued.

From Spain latest.—Capt. Winsor has arrived Malaga, which place he left on the 15th ult. He says that Ceuta had been taken possession of by the French who had openly declared they would never give so long as the English held possession of Gibraltar and that on the 13th of Nov. news was received Malaga of the surrender of the cities of Alicante, Cartagena and Barcelona to the French and Spanish Authorities.—*Boston Continued.*

Tunnel under the Thames.—A plan has been

England for making a tunnel or passage under Thames at Rotherhithe, where the river is navigable of the largest borthen. The distance is 1140 feet. This was attempted in 1809, and excavation was carried 1011 feet, and within 30 of the opposite shore, when a body of quick sand way, and filled the passage. The plan lately used is to remove no more earth than is to be used by the body of the tunnel, retaining thereby the undraining ground in its natural state of density and dry. The excavation is to be 34 feet in breadth 3 feet six inches in height. A more copious description of this plan, together with an explanatory cut can be seen in the American Farmer for Dec. 19, vol. 5, p. 305.

Paris, during the year 1821, 42 persons died by vapour of charcoal in confined apartments.

India Congress.—A Barbadoes article of Dec. 1821, that a recommendation has been made for a meeting of Delegates from all the Colonies for the purpose of making an appeal to Parliament on the subject of the existing situation of the W.I. Colonies.

Apparances.—Orders were sent on the 10th, to Portsmouth for two 30 gun ships supposed to be intended for the South American service. One of the ships was on board one of these ships and a 71, for foreign service.

DOMESTIC.

Spectator, published at Edwardsville (Illinois,) that twenty miles to the eastward of Carlisle, in that State, there is a well, of the water of which is salt, equal in quality and effect to that of Epsom land. The well is capable of affording daily hundred gallons of water, which being evaporated, yield at least fifty pounds of pure salt.

Accident.—A most distressing accident occurred in London on Saturday last. Mr. Moses Preston, an importable farmer of Danvers was thrown from the top of his wagon, while the horse, having been running at full speed; the wagon came in contact with a post, he had both his thighs broken, and he otherwise severely injured by the shock. Mr. Preston has exhibited a remarkable firmness in this accident, yet his recovery is not considered probable. Mr. Preston's right thigh is broken in two places, his left thigh broken once, and his left leg broken literally broken to pieces.—*Salem Gaz.*

Accident.—In raising a saw mill in China, Me. on the 15th Dec. the frame being partly raised, gave way, by which a Mr. Hamilton, of Palermo, was severely wounded. He died a few days after, leaving a wife and ten children to lament his loss. Several others were severely injured.

Death of Capt. Tayer, of Portsmouth, there was recently picked from one of the trees, after the second growth of the last season.—*R. I. Am.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, Dec. 15. The Speaker laid before the House a list of the balances on the books of receipts and expenditures of the Register of the Treasury, which appear to have been due more than two years prior to Sept. 30, 1823.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Fuller, and adopted, that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House a plan for the establishment of the Navy of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Poinsett, of S. C. the Committee on Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the construction of ten additional ships of war.

Further moved, that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of associating the Military Academy at West Point, a School of Instruction for the Midshipmen of the Navy of the U. S. Also, on the expediency of securing in the Department of the Navy, the benefits of professional skill and experience, by a due appointment of the surgeons and their mates, and by re-

quiring an examination by a Board of Physicians, of all persons applying for admission therein.

The Committee on Commerce was instructed to report on the expediency of imposing a duty on wheat, imported from any foreign ports.

Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mr. Webster from the Judiciary Committee made a report against the propriety of giving concurrent jurisdiction to the State Supreme Courts in certain cases under the Patent Law. Laid on the Table.

Mr. Kent, of Md. offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to report on the expediency of making such an appropriation of lands in those States to which no grants have yet been made as will correspond in a just proportion with the appropriations which may have heretofore been made in favor of other States.

In SENATE.—Thursday, Dec. 18. The bill to appropriate \$35,190 for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, passed by general consent.

Mr. Lloyd, of Md. proposed a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating or prohibiting, by law, the transportation of gold, silver and jewels in the armed vessels of the United States. [Adopted next day with an amendment proposed by Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. to inquire into the propriety of permitting public vessels to carry passengers.]

Monday, Dec. 22. Mr. Smith, of Md. submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement shewing the exact amount which will be due and payable to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. [Next day agreed to.]

The other business transacted by the Senate down to the 25th was either of a private or local nature.

House.—Wednesday, Dec. 17. On motion of Mr. Strong, of N. Y. the Naval Committee was instructed to report on the expediency of selling the schooners and vessels purchased under the act for the suppression of piracy.

Thursday, Dec. 18. Mr. Williams, of N. C. submitted a resolution that the President of the U. States be requested to lay before this House any information he may have received, and which he may not deem it improper to communicate, relating to the present condition and future prospects of the Greeks.

On motion of Mr. Trimble it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to direct sales to be made, from time to time, of such arms, ammunition, and military stores, as are not wanted, or are unfit for public service.

Friday, Dec. 19. Mr. Webster gave notice that he should move for the consideration on Monday, fortnight, of the resolution he submitted some days ago, proposing to send a mission to Greece. Some other business principally of a private and local nature, was discussed, and acted on.

Monday, Dec. 22. Mr. McDuffie from a Committee on the subject, reported several joint resolutions for amending the Constitution of the United States as it respects the election of President and Vice President; which were twice read and committed.

Mr. Livingston submitted resolutions relative to the erection of light houses at different points on the Coast of Florida.

Mr. Breck offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish information respecting the commercial intercourse between the U. States and the Turkish and Grecian dominions.

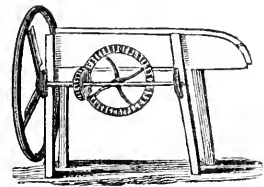
Tuesday, Dec. 24. Mr. Mallary's resolution was agreed to without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, the old Beaumarchais claim was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Buck the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to permit the issue of ammunition to Capt. Alden Partridge for the use of the pupils of his Academy.

A bill to continue for five years longer, the Half-Pay pensions to the children of officers and seamen, &c. of the Navy who have died in the service, after some debate was ordered to a third reading.

Erratum.—In our last paper, page 176, 18th line from the top of the 3d column for "and" read to. Next line insert a comma after the words "Gen. Hull."



A New and Valuable improved Implement.

JUST completed and for sale at the AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 20, Merchants' Row, Boston, an improved Straw Cutting Machine, which from its plain and simple construction is very effective in its operation, and is a great improvement on the various machines invented for this purpose; the power being applied in such a manner as to greatly increase the operation of the machine and places the workman in so convenient a position, as to enable him to tend and work with perfect ease and convenience to himself and so timed as to cut any length of fodder required. Dec. 20.

FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1824.
FOR sale at this Office, the Farmer's Almanac for 1824. Nov. 24.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140	145
" pearl do.		135	137
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 25	8 50
" carg, No 1,		6 75	7
" No 2,		5 50	6
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new . .	lb.	11	12
" 2d qual.		9	10
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
" skinned milk,		3	4
FLAX		4	9
FLAX SEED	bush	83	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St. .	bbl.	7 50	
" Genesee,		7 50	
" Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	
" Corn		54	63
" Barley		67	70
" Oats		40	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	10
HOPE, No 1, inspection of 1823 .		35	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern .	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 00	4 50
PORK, Bone Middlings new, . . .	bbl.	14 50	15 00
NAVY, mess,		12 50	
" carg, No 1,		11 75	12
" carg, No 2,	bush	11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . . .	lb.	2 00	
" Clover		7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed .		56	70
" do do unwashed		37	40
" do 3-4 washed		45	50
" do 1-2 do		37	40
" Native	do	31	33
" Full-d, Lamb's, 1st sort . . .		50	60
" " Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

		lb.	
BEEF, best pieces		7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL,		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		7	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, family, . . .		15	18
" lump, best		17	20
EGGS,	doz.	16	20
MEAL, Rye,	bush	6	70
" Indian,		6	37
POTATOES,		2	3
CHERRY, liquor, new	gal.	2 25	2 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	15 00	20 00

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S BOY TO HIS PATRONS.

Good people all, of every station,
Who constitute our mighty nation,
Permit a humble Farmer's Boy
To wish your Worship to enjoy,
Through this, and many a merry year,
Health, happiness and Farmer's cheer.—
Prime pork and beef, nice pumpkin pie,
And cider-bark never dry—
A good roast turkey for Thanksgiving,
Which make what I should call good living.

I'm no heroic high-flyer,
No dashing, half-craz'd versifier,
Whose noddy, crack'd by dissipation,
Madness mistakes for inspiration—
Ne'er held extatic interviews
With ranting, rattle-headed muse
With draggled dress, and slipshod shoes,
Who blows up poet's fire, they tell us,
More potently than blacksmith's bellows;—
Fell never dismally in love
With dainty duck, nor ditto dove,
Of mortal or immortal breed,
To tune to rhapsody my reed—
Have scarcely skill to make one single
Line with its next successor jingle;
But *Custom* orders me "in spindite
Of nature and my stars," (I flit)
A poor, plain, dull, dish-water mess,
To be yclep'd *New Year's Address*—
To mount my Pegasus, although
The jade is duller than a horse,
And make him budge: as when in banter
A founder'd horse is forc'd to canter,
By dint of cruel whip and spur,
He strives his sorry stumps to stir,
Yet sprawls, while every limb cries, quarter,
Like lobster plung'd in boiling water!
So my poor broken down old Pegasus
Won't move one inch without a plaguy fuss.
Yet I, by Fashion's spell, am bound
To pace this hack o'er hacknied ground,
And try more modes than one can count
To mount him first, then make him mount!
A school boy too, to sport inclin'd,
Must drag his kite against the wind,
A long way ere he makes it rise
To SCRAPE ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE SKIES!

'Tis true, that now and then I dream
Of making verses go by steam,
In strains magnificently flowing,
When Perkins' engine's well a going;
But, though this would be mighty pleasant,
It can't so well be done at present.

Since well I ween my lagging lays
Will never win the sort of lays
Which crawls the dealer in sublime,
I'll give plain common sense in rhyme;
An article, which nowadays
In our most fashionable lays,
Is rare as roses full in blow,
Blushing under a drift of snow.
I'll set forth manfully, but meekly,
What useful things I offer weekly,
Then leave it to your liberality
To give, according to their quality,
Some trifling kind of compensation
For services in my vocation.

Without pretence to brilliant parts
I lecture on the useful arts,
And, minding what I say, precisely,
You'll, probably, live long and nicely.
My sound homed-dam'd discourses
Will add much more to your resources,
Should higher stand in life's account
Than all the fam'd Pindar Mount,
Nine Muses and Acacia rill,
(Not big enough to turn a mill.)
And even Apollo's self appended
If all should be at auction vendid.

I trace the art to which we owe
All that is worth a strain below—

Great art of all arts and the science
On which all others place reliance.
The base of all, in Church or State,
Or social life, that's good or great.
For should our Agriculture stop,
Society must shut up shop;
Our brightest bellies and beaux might please
Inhabitant caves and trunks of trees;
On roofs and acorns dine like shoats!
And sup on buds and leaves like goats!
Wood-chucks would burrow in State Street,
And gaunt wolves prowl where Merchants meet!
Churches by catamounts be haunted,
And gruff bears growl where hymns are chanted,
Owls hoot the key, with pipe sonorous,
And croaking crows, caw, caw, the chorus!

I publish our good farmers' feats
In raising cabbages and beets,
Pumpkins and corn, wheat, flax, and hops,
And other most prodigious crops!
And state the means by which, if wise,
You'll even go and do likewise.
I also tell you what procedure
Will make you famous for a breeder
Of nice neat cattle, sheep and swine,
Thus make you qualified to shine
Among such patriots as those
Who organized our Cattle Shows—
State how those prizes to obtain,
Which human beings, if humane,
Had ninety-nine times rather gain
Than all the strifes with sword and gun
The greatest warriors ever won;
Whose brightest bays by tears are water'd,
And steep'd in blood of thousands slaughter'd
Whose trumpet-tones of triumph are
Mix'd with the moanings of despair,
While widow's wails and orphan's cries
Appeal for vengeance to the skies!

I tell what manufactures rare,
Wrought by the fingers of the Fair,
Strengthen affection's silken ties,
And make our heart the only prize
Which love and duty can regard
As adequate to their reward.

We farmers, and our occupation,
Compose the BACK-BONE of the nation;
Without the aid which we are giving,
Grandeur might whistle for a living—
Lawyers could not get bread and cheese,
And much less beef, by way of fees,—
Physicians must their badges doff,
For lack of folks to doctor off,
And Merchants and Mechanics might
To Arts and Commerce bid good night.

The Agriculturist supports
Our Judges, Justices and Courts;—
Without his aid good Uncle Sam
And Co. would all go o'er the dam!
Our famous and puissant Navy
Must dowse its peak to Admiral Davy;—
Our gallant army go to pot
Before they'd fir'd a single shot;
Our Fortresses be mann'd by owls,
Buzzards and other ugly fowls—
Our Statesmen grand, on dairies cramming,
Would be sad spectacles of famine:
And all at Washington now resident
From shoe-blacks, quite up to the President,
As well the leaders as the led,
Would lack even Johnny-cake for bread;—
The whole, including either House,
Must then betake themselves to browse,
Like quails in some adjacent wood,
Or starve, alack! for lack of food!

If farmers fail, like Adam's fall,
Their fate's the destiny of all;
For as old Atlas bears the pack
Of all the Heavens upon his back;
The farmer, by his care and pains,
The sublimary world sustains,—
And if the Cultivator stumbles,
The whole wide world to ruin tumbles!

But I have done, and done my best
To prove how great the interest

Good people of all ranks should feel
In what promotes the farmer's weal.
It follows thence, if worth be priz'd,
A paper should be patroniz'd,
(Dear as the apple of the eye,)
By every mortal low or high,
Which goes to aid that occupation
Which lays the only firm foundation
Of all enjoyment, every blessing—
All, all on earth that's worth possessing.
I humbly hope your Honors will
Not let its path be all up hill!
And give those wheels a little oil
Which at the best are turned with toil
Of mind and body—great expense,
Requiring cents as well as sense.
I hope your Honors, too, will make it
Agreeable for those to take it,
Who some how do not seem to see
How very useful it must be
To every body in the nation,
Of every rank, sex, age, and station.
January 1, 1824.

MISCELLANY.

We are authorised to state, that Doctor Conrad Troost, of this city, has discovered two varieties of the mineral called *Yenite*, or specimen brought lately by Major Ware, from Rhode Island. This substance was, heretofore, for only in the celebrated iron mines in the Isle of Elba. Every day furnishes proofs of great extent of our mineralogical resource and it is with pleasure that we anticipate a publication of a memoir on this subject, by Doctor Troost, in the Transactions of the Academy of Natural Sciences.—*National Gazette*.

The Secretary of a celebrated agriculture society in England, some years ago, in his report for improvement and not being overburthened with understanding, sent an order to a bookseller, for Mr. and Miss Edgeworth's Essays on Irish bulls, for the use of their society, to assist the members in improving the breed of cattle.

Amazing Increase.—Three fine acres of wheat will be reaped in a few days, by John Paddon, of Plymouth, the accumulated produce of a single chance grain, which grew in his garden about five years since.—*Eng. p.*

Ashes.—A correspondent informs us, from his own experience and the opinion of the best farmers, he is satisfied that a bushel of grass ashes is worth a bushel of corn, to put on clover, grass, or a garden; and he is surprised that any person should continue the practice of selling ashes for pot-ash, at the trifling price 8 or 10 cents a bushel.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

Among the bills reported in the Legislature of South Carolina, now in session, is "An Act more effectually to prevent the pernicious practice of Duelling." [This bill provides that persons fighting Duels, shall be guilty of Felony.]

\$381 have been collected at Albany for sufferers by fire in Maine.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

OL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1824.

No. 24.

HORTICULTURE.

Following articles are from a gentleman, who has followed experimental to theoretical knowledge, in horticulture, and has put in practice what he inculcates. We hope that those who cultivate small tracts of ground in the vicinity of large markets will give particular attention to the subjects here discussed, and derive such advantages from the information contained in these Essays as we are sure will best meet the views of the writer.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

I apprehend that too little is thought of successive crops the same year, perhaps little of the practicability of raising them. Though almost the whole of a garden two crops may be raised, in considerable parts of the year, without either crop receiving any considerable injury by it, while the most will be essentially benefited. And this may be effected with a little if any additional expense of manure, especially if the land be dry and sandy. The reason why little if any more manure is required than for one crop is that the ground is heavily covered, or shaded so much of the time, much less of the richness of the soil, and the better parts of the manure are carried off by evaporation, or destroyed by chemical changes. I mention a few successions as specimens for those who have not much ground to till; successions which have been virtually followed for several years with the most encouraging success.

Between the hills of corn may be sowed lettuce, cabbages, and things of a similar nature, all of which will be out of the way when the corn is sufficiently large to require the space they occupy. Then about mid summer set out, or plant, in or between the hills the same corn, French turnips, Ruta Baga, or Dutch turnips, which after the corn is removed will have time to arrive to good perfection. Between the hills of cucumbers, melons, &c. rows or hills of low peas, which will ripen before the vines run much. And as the vines decay set out cabbages or sow English turnips. When peas are sowed, which run up quick, radishes may be raised; and as I mentioned in a former communication, parsnips, which will, in this way make the third crop. Various other successions might be mentioned; but will serve as introductory, to those who are disposed to make the experiment. It may be proper to observe, that all this may be done not only under the highest state of cultivation, but which is only in what may be called a second state. And by the way, I will observe that persons wish to have their vegetables to be a fine relish, and to be nourishing and healthy, they must never manure them to ex-

ON HOT HOUSES AND HOT BEDS.

2. Hot houses and hot beds in their proper and appropriate use are good things—Away from this they are not to be tolerated. Their legitimate use is to secure the growth and perfection of those things, which in any particular climate could not be otherwise enjoyed. But when they are used to secure particular products out of season, they diminish instead of increasing the means of good living. A person for instance, who will take a little pains, may have his cellar filled, and his table ornamented with a great variety of fine fruit and tasteful vegetables, and all in season in the month of January at an expense not essentially differing from what it costs to secure a half dozen hot bed cucumbers, which nobody really wants at that season, and which nobody of uncorrupted taste would ever eat, were it not for the most ridiculous of all reasons, that they are out of season. The worst evil, however, is, that having them out of season, little pleasure is derived from them when in season, and when, prejudice to the contrary notwithstanding, they are a most pleasant and healthy refreshment. Every thing is beautiful and good in its season. Expense and labor should be directed to increase the number and enlarge the variety of such things as are good for food, and pleasant to the eye, but not in procuring out of season what God in his great goodness enables us by the warm influence of his own sun to have in great perfection. The sun and kindly influences of the heavens should be permitted to do what they are able to do. And with respect to what can be raised, our exertions should be directed to increasing the number and multiplying the variety, and bettering the quality, of vegetable products, not in forcing them upon ourselves, when they are not really wanted, and when from their meagre appearance, had they sense, they would be ashamed to exhibit themselves on our tables.

WEEDS.

3. Were you not Mr. Editor, acquainted with my little lot, I should not incline to write, what I am about to send you. But, you know my garden is not like the field of the sluggard, all grown over with weeds, though you know I view them in a light somewhat different from the generality of those, who delight in rural employment. That instead of considering them as evils only to be dreaded, I regard them as a kind provision of a wise and good Providence, designed not only as a wholesome food for many of his creatures, but also as a covering for the earth to secure it from the great heat of the Father of Day, when without any interruption he is permitted to pour his rays on its naked and mellow surface. Not to counteract the wisdom of the Best, my way is, after preparing the ground and putting in the seed to let the weeds spring up and grow, taking care only to keep them out of the rows and hills, and removing them as they interfere with the growth of vegetables. By this means the earth is early shaded, and a quantity of food raised for swine or cattle surpassing what any person would at first imagine. And what, perhaps, will not till trial is made be re-

dily assented to is notwithstanding true. If the experience of four years is sufficient to satisfy me in judging, a garden is kept in such a state as to have the vegetables grow well with less labor than it can by destroying the weeds as soon as they spring out of the ground. But while I would encourage the growth of weeds to protect the ground, and thus help the crops, nothing can be further from my intention than to countenance the idleness and neglect of those who suffer the weeds to choke or shade the plants. All I maintain, is, that weeds are good servants, but like fire they are bad masters; they must be kept under, but not exterminated. They must be made to hold their proper place and do their proper work, and subserve their proper end. If they are entirely destroyed they can do neither. And who will believe that so large a portion of the works of God were made in vain. If a person has a regard to the profit of his horticultural labors, and his circumstances will allow of his doing things at the most proper time, he will permit the earth to clothe itself with these light garments, which nature has provided in anticipation of those which she intends for her more staple and substantial dress.

Another advantage from this practice is the weeds afford a food for the innumerable insects and worms with which the air and earth are at that season filled. And if they do not entirely protect the rising plant from the ravages of these insects, and worms, they in a considerable degree relieve them from the injury they are liable to receive from these destroyers of vegetation.

One considerable objection to this mode of cultivation will present itself to the mind in the appearance a field or garden will exhibit. This, however, in part arises from the influence of imagination. A garden overrun with weeds is, to be sure a disagreeable sight. But this is the case, not because the weeds themselves are destitute of beauty, for many that go under this name are among the handsomest of the vegetable world; but because, from association they carry the mind to the bed of the slothful, who prefers a little more folding of the hands to sleep, to the labor to which the appointment of Providence calls him. When it is perceived that these are drawn into the service and subjected to the control of man, and are made to subserve his interest, to hold their proper place and do their proper work, they immediately appear to become what they really are, a part of that creation, which God pronounced, and all wise men have found to be good. They become indeed the more pleasant, because they are as it were, redeemed from what has generally been considered the wild and unprofitable part of creation, and offer one more proof that where God works, nothing is made in vain.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR. It will be allowed that the ideas suggested in the above are not only novel but contradictory to the general current of agricultural authority. Writers on husbandry direct the farmer and gardener to wage ceaseless war with weeds and destroy them if possible while yet in the seed, before they have begun to vegetate. And we believe for common prac-

New England Farmer, Vol. 1. page 151.

This observation is doubtless well founded. Sir John Sinclair, says, "when a large portion of dung is the vegetable is forced so rapidly, that it is not in flavor. A moderate quantity of dung produces a better quality; but vegetables grown luxuriantly on a fresh maiden earth, are the sweetest. In all the leaves of the brassica or cabbage tribe are so superior in quality as to be nearly trans-

—Editor N. E. Farmer.

ice, and farming on a pretty extensive scale it is best for the cultivator to destroy weeds when he can most easily effect their destruction. If they are made protectors of the ground against the rays of the sun, they are apt to monopolize the soil to the exclusion of more valuable vegetation. Still we agree with the writer that the soil should never in the summer season, be destitute of a vegetable covering. The action of the sun on the surface of the soil in warm weather disengages and dissipates the volatile and gaseous products which constitute its fertility. This is in a great measure prevented by keeping the ground constantly covered during summer with a vegetable carpet. It is better that this carpet should be composed of vegetables of little value than to suffer the earth to remain without covering of any kind. But at all events, weeds should all be cut down or dug up before their seeds have become ripe, and if their races should become extinct, it will be easy to find substitutes to shade the soil—such as spinach, lettuce cabbage plants, &c. the seeds of which cost but little, and their produce is more valuable either for shading the soil, or furnishing food for man or beast.

From the Concord Gazette.

The Trustees of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, report for the information of the Society, that at their annual meeting at Concord, Dec. 31, 1823, they awarded to Col. Joseph Valentine of Hopkinton, the premium of \$10 for having raised the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on one acre of Land, being 127 bushels and 3 pecks. —Col. Valentine gives the following account of the mode of cultivation adopted by him, viz:

The quality of the soil is a deep yellow loam, situated on a western declivity and naturally moist. The land has been improved for mowing six years last past, and until the last year it has yielded very heavy crops. In July, 1822, the crop of hay falling below the produce of former years, I thought it expedient to stir the ground. In August following the ground was broken up, and in November it was harrowed and cross ploughed. In the spring of 1823, it was again ploughed and harrowed, and twenty loads of green barn manure, spread equally over it and ploughed in. It was then furrowed in rows about three feet and a half apart, with a large horse plough, the plough going twice in each row to make a deep channel for the compost manure, and also to leave the seed when planted lower than the general surface of the ground. The rows thus prepared, were filled with twenty loads of barn, hog-yard, and night manure, well mixed and pulverized with Smithfield lime: the manure was then levelled, and the kernels of seed placed about ten inches apart width-wise, and four inches lengthwise in the rows and lightly covered with fine mould. The seed was the yellow twelve rowed corn, which was soaked in a strong salt-petre brine, twenty four hours and then spread, sprinkled with quick lime and raked over until completely coated with lime. It was ploughed twice and hoed three times. At the last hoeing, the first of July the suckers were pulled out, and in the fore part of August, the suckers were again pulled away and the false stalks cut up. In hoeing the corn I was particularly careful to loosen the soil and remove the weeds without raising the earth about

the stalks as I had usually done. The stalks would average from nine to ten feet high, and were cut the first week in September. The first week in October, the corn was harvested, and carefully measured in baskets by two men who had assisted in cultivating the crop. I directed the same men to take each of them a basket and fill it with ears in the same manner, as when they measured the whole, and to shell and measure the quantity of shelled corn obtained from each basket of ears; the amount of shelled corn from each basket of ears was the same, viz. nineteen quarts, and when turned together and measured, the result was one bush. six quarts and a fraction over, from the two baskets. —By computing the produce of the whole acre from the quantity of ears as measured in the basket, and the amount of shelled contained in a basket of ears, the result is one hundred and twenty seven bushels and twenty one quarts of shelled corn. The field in which the above acre was measured contains three acres, one half of which was planted with seed prepared as above described; the other half was planted with seed in its natural state. The corn in every part of the field came up well, and as all the ground was cultivated and manured alike, there could be no difference in the quality of the soil to invite or repel insects and vermin. But that part which was planted with seed in its natural state, at least one sixth part of the blades were eaten off and destroyed by worms; while in the part planted with seed soaked in brine and coated with lime, not a blade was discovered that had been attacked by them. This is the first experiment I ever made to prove the utility of securing corn against the ravages of worms, by any process applied to the seed. Perhaps the mode above described and pursued by me will not always be attended with the like success. It may however be the means of exciting the attention of others who have more leisure and ability than myself to discover and apply a certain remedy for so great a nuisance to the farmer.

EXPENSES OF CULTIVATION.

Four Ploughings,	\$5.00
Harrowing	1.00
Manure, 40 loads	30.00
Furrowing	75
Seed	50
Planting	4.00
Ploughing and hoeing	7.50
Cutting stalks	3.00
Harvesting	4.00
	\$55.75

The value of the stalks and fodder I consider equal to a ton and a half of English hay.

That they also awarded to Col. Valentine the premium of \$10 for having raised 37 bushels and one peck of wheat on one acre of land by the following mode of culture.

In the spring of 1822, it was ploughed and planted with Indian corn, forty loads of manure were spread and laid upon it, and the crop produced was one hundred and sixteen bushels and twenty-eight quarts of corn, well dried and fit for use. In the spring of 1823, as soon as the ground was fit for ploughing, I had it ploughed and harrowed twice; three bushels of Gilman Wheat were sowed on one acre and a few rods, and ploughed in. I then sowed twelve pounds of clover, and half a bushel of herds grass seed, spread one hoghead of slacked lime upon it,

and harrowed it with an iron harrow. The wheat before sowing was washed clean in clear water, then soaked forty-eight hours in strong lime water, then laid on a dry floor and slacked lime sprinkled upon it and frequently stirred until it was covered with lime. In the month of July, the land on which the three bushels of wheat was sowed, was measured and found to contain one acre and a few rods over; the number of rods exceeding an acre was stalked off, and the wheat growing, reaped and threshed by itself, and the produce was between one and two bushels. The acre was reaped and bound with long rye straw, and found to be seven hundred and sixty-two bundles, making fifty shock, and twelve sheaves; which when threshed, winnowed, and measured, produced thirty seven bushels and one peck. The quality of the grain was excellent, and weighed six pounds to the bushel, not a kernel of smut or burnt grain was discovered among the whole.

Per order of Trustees,

N. BROOKS, Rec. Sec.

Reports of the several Committees of the Worcester Agricultural Society.

REPORT No. VI.

Committee on all other Manufactured Articles.

Stephen P. Gardiner, of Bolton, Chairman; Samuel Mixer, of New-Braintree; Benjamin Read, of Templeton; Royal Keith, of Grafton; Seth Davenport, of Andover.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society, to examine all Manufactured Articles besides Cotton Wool, Flax and Silk, have attended to the duties assigned them. A great number of excellent lots of Butter and Cheese was offered for examination, too many to particularize, and perhaps unnecessary to mention, all the owners' names in this Report. It is but justice to say, except two or three lots, it was all of a superior quality; and it was with some difficulty that the Committee could satisfy themselves who were entitled to premiums. Other articles which came under our notice, did not equal the expectations of the Committee. They however commend the following premiums.

To Levi Goodale of West-Boylston, for the best Butter, &c.

To Ebenezer Dunbar, of Leicester, for the best, &c.

About 15 lbs. of superior Butter, in cake for neatness and flavor was not exceeded by any, and if the funds of the Society will justify it, the Committee recommend to Ebenezer Moor of Worcester, the owner, a premium of \$3; William Tufts, of New-Braintree, for the best Cheese, \$10; to Elisha Matthews, of New-Braintree for the next best, \$5; to Chester Patch, of Leicester, for a set of Machine Casts: to William Stocumb, of Northborough, for the best dressed Calf-Skins, \$10; to Phineas Davis, of Northborough, for Sole-Leather, premium, 5; to Joseph Griggs & Co. of Milbury, for Morocco, 2d premium, \$3; to Simeon Hathaway, jr. of Sutton, for the best Ox-Yok, \$6; to Andrew Duxton, for the next best do, \$3.

N. B. Mr. Davis, for Sole-Leather, and Mr. Griggs, for Morocco Skins, had no competitors. Their articles, though good and well manufactured, were not extraordinary; and in the opinion of the Committee were not entitled to the first premium. A great variety of articles, both

gant and useful, were noticed by your Committee, for which no premium is offered; many of them deserve attention, viz. A number of elegant and highly finished Hats, by John P. Tell & Co.—some handsome Window-Blinds, Miss Kitteridge—an elegant Trunk, by Daniel Walker, of Brookfield—an ingenious Machine, by John C. Jenckes, of Providence, for moving sick and lame people, with ease to patient, and convenience to the assistant—superior pair of Tailors' Shears, by Elias Ayer, of Lancaster—an elegant box of Needle-Work and Painting, by Misses, in Miss May's school in Worcester—some fine Turquoise Fans, Feathers, Plumes, Wreaths, &c. Mrs. Daniel G. Wheeler, of Worcester—a and improved patent Straw-Cutter, by Mr. Lord, of Vermont—a great variety of Straw Grass Bonnets, many finely wrought, and showing taste and judgment—a lot of fine shoes, which had been greatly improved in two years, by proper attention, by Isaac Bowditch of Lancaster—one well turned and comely finished Nail-Hammer, by Mr. Woodbury Sutton—one Cast-Iron Plough, much improved by W. A. Wheeler—and Mr. Howard's high and Harrow for weeding Corn and Vegetables.

Which is respectfully submitted.
STEPHEN P. GARDNER, *per order*.

REPORT No. VII.

Committee on the Ploughing Match.

Thayer, of Uxbridge, Chairman; Joseph Sumner, jr. of Shrewsbury; Paul Dudley, of Douglas; John Whitney, of Princeton; Rufus Porter, of Worcester.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match have been highly gratified to find an increased number of competitors for premiums, in this interesting and very important part of the Exhibition, this day witnessed. And although gratified, they have very much increased the difficulty of labor of those who are called upon to discriminate and reward those who excel, agreeable to the rules and regulations of this Society. The Committee regret, very much, that the ground selected for ploughing proved different from what had been anticipated. Instead of a deep loamy soil, as the surface indicated, it was so full of gravelly loam and round stones, (such as Farmers usually call cobbles), that it was with some difficulty that the ploughman could keep his plough in the ground, and at a proper distance from the foregoing row. Agreeable to notice, the ground had previously divided into lots of an eighth of an acre each; twelve competitors were present in teams, consisting of one yoke of oxen each, and new lots as follows;

No. 1. Nathan Heard, jr. of Worcester, ploughman, John Armstrong, driver—work performed in 23 minutes 30 seconds.

No. 2. John Sherman, 2d. of Sutton, himself ploughman, Daniel Marble, jr. driver—work performed in 22 minutes.

No. 3. William Eaton, jr. of Worcester, himself ploughman, no driver—work performed in 21 minutes.

No. 4. Benjamin Woodbury, of Sutton, himself ploughman, 3d. ploughman, no driver—work performed in 21 minutes 30 seconds.

No. 5. Stephen Marsh, jr. of Sutton,

Hiram White, ploughman, Stephen Marsh, driver—work performed in 21 minutes.

Lot No. 6. Holloway Bailey, of Northborough, himself ploughman, Paul Newton, driver—work performed in 20 minutes 30 seconds.

Lot No. 7. Luther Whiting, of Sutton, himself ploughman, Royal T. Marble, driver—work performed in 19 minutes 40 seconds.

Lot No. 8. Joseph Dudley, of Sutton, himself ploughman, John Adams, driver—work performed in 24 minutes 20 seconds.

Lot No. 9. Ward & Rice, of Worcester, Newell Rice, ploughman, no driver—work performed in 19 minutes.

Lot No. 10. William Henshaw, of Leicester, Benjamin Watson, jr. ploughman, William Henshaw, driver—work performed in 20 minutes.

Lot No. 11. Silas Dudley, of Sutton, himself ploughman, Samuel Taylor, driver—work performed in 23 minutes.

Lot No. 12. Free grace Marble, of Sutton, Samuel Sibley, ploughman, Free grace Marble, driver—work performed in 23 minutes.

Your Committee, in the discharge of their duty, have been extremely desirous to do justice to all the competitors, and to all the other members of this Society. And notwithstanding the competitors were unfortunate in their ground, the Committee are of opinion that there was not that improvement in the work which they and the public had reason to expect: and as the great and professed object of Ploughing Matches is improvement, and to extend a practical knowledge of the art, the Committee could not, with justice to their own judgments, and the duty they owe to this Society, recommend the full amount of premiums to those who they considered to excel, that the Trustees had empowered them to do, but have recommended one half that sum.

First premium to Free grace Marble—Plough \$5; Ploughman \$2, 50; Driver \$1, 50.

Second premium to William Eaton, jr.—Plough \$4; Ploughman \$3; being no Driver.

Third premium to Nathan Heard, jr.—Plough \$3; Ploughman \$1, 50; Driver 50 cts.

Fourth premium to Silas Dudley—Plough \$2; Ploughman \$1.

N. B. The Trustees afterwards awarded full premiums, instead of half premiums, as recommended by the Committee.

Per order.

JOSEPH THAYER, *Chairman*.

From the American Farmer.

Mr. Orton, surgeon, 34th regiment, has explained the cause of fowls dying so often on ship-board. It is want of sharp cornered gravel to triturate corn in the gizzard. This he discovered by dissecting one of the dead fowls.—"The next step was to take advantage of the information thus gained; but the maxim that 'knowledge is power,' seemed likely to meet with an exception in this instance; for we were many hundred miles from land, and there appeared little chance of finding any substitute for proper gravel on board the ship. Inquiries were made for a stone, by which the experiment might be made with a few of the fowls; and it was soon found that abundance of a rock, resembling granite, had been taken on board as ballast at St. Helena. A quantity of this was immediately broken up into pieces, about the size of split peas, and given to the poultry.

They swallowed it eagerly. The sick birds were collected, and a quantity of the specific placed before each; and though most of them were unable to stand, they devoured it with eagerness, several in quantities of a tablespoonful each. They all recovered except one. In short the mortality from that time entirely ceased, and the remaining poultry (by far the principal part,) instead of dying, became excessively fat. Fowls, when allowed to run about, are observed to be very nice in selecting the pieces of stone which they swallow. In many of those which I dissected, I found pieces of broken earthenware, chosen doubtless on account of their sharp edges. I would recommend hard stones to be laid in for fowls on board ship, and broken up, instead of natural gravel, which is commonly more or less rounded. River or sea sand, or gravel, is evidently useless."

A Bear Story.—Lemuel Martin, Esq. of Sullivan county, informs me, that on the 27th ult. Mr. William Fisk and his son, while hunting, in the town of Rockland, in that county, discovered the track of three bears, which they pursued about three miles to a den. They urged their dog, but in vain, to enter and attack the ferocious beasts. It being near night a fire was built up and they watched until next morning, when they collected a number of their neighbors, and about twenty dogs, three only of which had courage to enter and attack the bears; and after a serious fight, two cubs presented themselves at the mouth of the den and were shot, while the old bear kept possession of her fastness. The dogs satisfied with their partial conquest, could not be prevailed on to renew the fight, Mr. Fisk got his Green Mountain spunk up, and determined not to give up the victory. He accordingly assisted by Mr. William Gray, with a light, entered the cave crawling more than fifty feet, discovered the glaring eyes, and heard the threatening and gnashing of the teeth of his potent adversary—he discharged two rifles, the smoke drove them from the cave. On entering afterwards, they discovered that their adversary had expired, and they drew from the cave (sixty feet) an enormous she bear.

The Himalaya Ridge.—A long paper in the Asiatic Researches, vol. 15th. by Messrs. Hodgson and Herbert, gives the height of a number of the snowy peaks of the Himalaya ridge of mountains, from a survey—from which it appears that the highest of these peaks has an elevation of 35,589 feet, or 4 m. and 3 qrs. This is 3 qrs. of a mile greater than the height of Chimborazo, the most elevated of the Andes.

The following curious circumstance is stated in the Farmer's Journal:—A farmer bought about thirty pigs, and immediately put them all up to get pork. Their food was boiled potatoes. In a short time a distemper appeared among them, and about twenty died. The potatoes given to the pigs belonged to a crop of ten acres on light land; and in harvesting them, a great many which had been long exposed to the sun, and weather, were of course, thrown aside for pig food.—Potatoes so exposed acquire a poisonous quality, the upper side turning green, and having all the appearance and taste of green coppers—that is, the oxide of iron; the potatoe contains a portion of iron in solution, which attracts the oxygen of the atmosphere. The potatoes in the retail shops in London are much injured by lying long in the light air: so that where the sale is slow, they are at least unpalatable and unwholesome.

Proceedings of the Nova Scotia Provincial Agricultural Society.

An Anniversary Meeting of this Society was convened at Halifax on the 1st of December last, and after transmitting the formal business which the occasion demanded, the following proceedings took place, as stated in the Acadian Recorder of the 6th of Dec.

The Vice President stated to the meeting that the disposal of the money which lay in the hands of the Treasurer was now the subject of their consideration, and he requested that the Secretary, who probably had revolved the question in his mind, should now publicly propose what he had to offer.

Mr. Young rose and said, that the large balance now over was more than adequate for all the demands of the Society, and that £200 ought to be disposed of in some way or other. It ought either to be lent at interest upon good personal security in order that it might be forthcoming whenever the exigencies of the Society required it, and it might be vested in some agricultural speculation which would at once promote the general interest of the farmer, and be directly conducive to the benefit of the town. If the latter plan were adopted he had turned over in his own mind those objects which stood in need of encouragement, and were of such paramount importance as to justify the application of so large a disposable sum. He would not attempt, at present, to go into any minute details, because the sentiments of the gentlemen present were as yet unknown—but he would beg their indulgence, while he slightly touched those subjects which occurred to him as worthy of immediate attention.

A part of this balance, he thought, might be judiciously employed in premiums for clearing and improving the land which lay within a circle of three or four miles around the capital.—It was well known to the meeting that the natural obstructions which presented themselves both in the peninsula and at Dartmouth were of a formidable nature, and sufficient to damp the zeal even of the most enthusiastic improver. From the number of stones which encumbered the surface and the native sterility of the land itself, every acre required an outlay of from £40 to £50 before it was adequately cleared and manured for a first crop. Such a heavy expense therefore would not be voluntarily incurred without a powerful excitement, more especially when capital at the present moment could be profitably invested in commercial undertakings.—In order therefore to invite capital from commerce, it was necessary that this Society should hold up some bounty for the improvement of every acre. This could be deemed no waste of the private funds, when the vast importance of cultivation in the vicinity of the town was duly appreciated. Every acre of land rendered arable was supplying our market with those vegetables and roots essential to the means of subsistence, and must be looked upon as an advantage not only to ourselves but to our posterity. Every rod of improved ground opened up a new source of production for the supply of our daily wants, which were increasing in number with every increase of our population.

Another object which he would recommend to the Society was the encouragement of Oatmills in the neighborhood of the town. Meal

was fast rising in demand with all classes of the inhabitants; and strange it was to tell that no mill for manufacturing it had been erected in this vicinity. The single district of Pictou could boast of 22 oatmills, which had risen during the last four years as if by enchantment; and yet the metropolis of the province could not number one amidst all its public improvements. This was felt as a want not only by the farmers in the immediate vicinity, but throughout the whole province; because the immense quantities brought in there for sale every spring and fall, lay as dead weight upon the market, and labored under great and serious depression. But were mills only erected, our merchants would purchase these oats on speculation, would manufacture them at their convenience, and then deal them out in the shape of meal, according to the calls of the consumption.

The last object which we would bring under their notice was some method of encouraging the curing of beef and pork. The Directors, as they all knew, had warmly recommended this subject, but without effect, to the provincial Legislature; and it would now be becoming in them to testify their sense of the utility of the measure, by offering some bounties with a view to its encouragement. Had the Legislature adopted the recommendation of the Central Board, bounties would have been offered to the curers of salt provisions, whether they resided in Annapolis, Pictou, Halifax, or any other part of the province: but if the private funds of the Society were to be appropriated to this object, it became a question of expediency how far the bounty should be extended, or whether it should be confined to the merchants in the capital. He surely did not need to press with much earnestness the imperious necessity of relieving the farmer in some way or other. Beef at present was daily selling at 2d. and 1½d. per lb.—a price so utterly incapable of remunerating the raiser, that it must obviously tend to weigh down the agricultural interest of the country. Beef, weight for weight, was now as cheap as oatmeal; and he would put it to their knowledge whether the farmer could produce the one as cheap as the other. A handful of oats thrown carefully by the sower, and covered with a single turn of the harrows was an easy and little expensive process; contrasted with the care of raising a calf, of nurturing it for two or three winters, and of finding it with grass through the summer before it was fit for the butcher. Beef per lb. should at all times be double the price of oatmeal. Let any man search all the records of farming, the tables of the price of provisions which had been published in England or France, nay, either in the old or the new world; and he would find it to be an invariable law, that whatever is the rate of bread, butcher meat is double that rate. But here that ratio of relative value was entirely subverted; and we had the anomalous appearance of beef sinking every autumn below bread; and thus entailing on the agricultural body a manifest and prodigious hardship. He trusted that this order of things would be soon reversed: as it brought us within the operation of the great law which regulated the depression and elevation of human affairs—and which was this; that whenever any article descended much below its value, its production was proportionably discouraged, and

its future advance in value rose beyond the point of equilibrium. Three pence half-penny and four pence per pound for beef were perhaps the fair price at the present moment, compared with that of bread, and accordingly we had many years experienced that butchers' meat in May and June started to 6d. and 7d. per pound and thus balanced in some measure the depressed rates of November and December. It appeared that while the poorer farmers suffered grievously in the fall, the community generally reaped no benefit; because the glut was invariably followed by a corresponding scarcity. He, therefore, submitted to the present meeting, how far it would be proper by a few judicious bounties, to induce our wealthy merchants to embark in the salt provision trade.

Judge Haliburton addressed the chair in reply. He stated frankly that for his part he would not sanction the lending of the money. The members of that Society had contributed their quotas for the purpose of improving the agriculture of this province, and that great object should in no instance be lost sight of. The interest of 12l. a year would weigh light in the scale, compared with the disposable balance which was now in the hands of the Treasurer. He approved of the objects which had now been recommended to their attention, and particularly the encouragement of oatmills. He had now become almost an article of daily food in the capital and the means of manufacturing well deserved the care of this Society. On during two seasons of the year were always thrown into this market so plentifully as to suffer a great depreciation in value. He himself had been offered them the other day at 1s. 8d. per bushel; but in the course of three months he knew and anticipated that they would rise to 3s. Were mills of that description self-motion here, the superabundant quantity would now be profitably carried off, and converted into a cheap, useful and healthful food; and he therefore heartily concurred with the Secretary in opinion that part of the private fund might be wisely employed in encouraging the erection of one or two oatmills.

Walter Bromley, Esq. said, that he thought there might be some other objects than those enumerated which deserved the countenance of this Society. On former occasions he had heard with great pleasure the Attorney General expatiate on the wool of Nova Scotia, which was the necessary staple of our domestic manufactures. He had lately tried an experiment of this kind; in which he had embarked from £40 to £50; and he did this in order to induce good habits among the young. He had often heard the ladies of Halifax complain of the want of industry in their servants—an evil which could not be remedied, till the raw materials of flax and wool were properly protected, and till a taste for industry was given to the rising females. He had lately employed 32 spinners of wool in school and 7 women outside—13 knitters in school and 15 outside—making sixty seven in all employed in the new manufacture: and the socks were in such big demand, that he could by no means answer their orders. Notwithstanding the high price of wool he was enabled to sell these per pair 2s.; and he had brought and now presented a specimen of them on the table for the inspection of the meeting.

The Attorney General next claimed the attention of the meeting, and for a few moments tested their patience. The question before him was the disposal of the £200 remaining from the present funds above the exigencies and wants of the Society. He was clear that they ought to be kept untouched, and no more expended of them than the profits and interest. His institution has already laid out a great sum for the importations of implements of husbandry, which had served as models to all our mechanics in the fabrication of similar articles. A great improvement that had taken place in the machinery throughout the province must obviously be traced to this source; and he was of no other application of the money could have been productive of better effect. But although we had thus done good to the agriculture of the province, we had lost money by the transaction and diminished our capital. It should be our future policy, on all accounts, both to advance the general prosperity and save our capital at the same time. The improvement of the peninsula and the lands around the capital had been spoken of in favorable terms, and this measure certainly had his warmest concurrence. The Attorney himself had set an excellent example in his head; and nothing had so much astonished him when he lately visited his farm, to see excellent crops of wheat, clover, potatoes and other vegetables growing on a piece of land, which had once been a ragged and worn soil; and which he had often traversed in its rude state while shooting plovers. Had been in England or Ireland and there actually have fallen in with an inhabitant of the West Indies, who told him of the actual improvement now accomplished at Willowpark, he (the Attorney General) must have great faith in the success of the teller, before he could have given his assent to the credibility of the story. He was, therefore, much indebted to the Secretary of the Society for showing the capability of improving the peninsula—yet he was not going to devote the £200 to this object, because he thought that the ordinary funds of the Society were sufficient to accomplish it and that the spirit of enterprise alive. He would either would he turn these surplus funds to the erection of oatmills. These had found their way already into many parts of the province, and particularly to the eastward. From hence he saw them proceeding forward—springing round by the back of Partridge Island—and he would not be surprised though they would dash in upon Annapolis and take possession of Digby. The enemies of meal would now just say or do what they please—but it was plain to all sensible men, that it could never be banished out of the province, because it had taken firm root in it. With respect to domestic manufactures recommended by Mr. Bromley, he felt every inclination to praise the gentleman for his efforts, and thought that he could not sufficiently thank him. It was not, however, within the power of this society either to recompense or stimulate his labors. He must look to the Legislature for effectual aid. A law should be passed prohibiting the exportation of a single pound of wool; for there was not enough raised in the province to answer the ends of internal consumption. But if wool was insuffi-

cient, Mr. Bromley should add flax to his establishment; and betwixt the two he would find enough for his manufacture. He (the Attorney General) himself would engage to send him a considerable quantity of flax fit for spinning, and allow him a liberal compensation for his labor. He was truly glad to see that a spirit of manufacturing domestic articles had been lately awakened, and that it was spreading fast throughout the province. Orderly and domestic habits, often the offspring of necessity, would soon assimilate themselves to our manners, and become fixed and stationary in our country. They required from us no further nurturing, than to prohibit the exportation of the raw material as flax and wool.

He now turned to the depressed condition of our grazing system, which ought to be revived by all means in our power. This country was well adapted for raising beef, pork, butter and cheese, if proper methods were employed and a more enlightened system of rural economy adopted. But our lands, and those too, of the very first quality, were appropriated to the scythe and not to the sickle.—Our countrymen were graziers and not farmers, and this erroneous method of management had been continued and propagated for a great number of years.—according to all the most rational views which have been taken of the management of land, grazing and husbandry should reciprocally support each other and go on hand in hand. It was the plough that ought to support the cattle; and the straw of white crops with turnips and other roots should be their main dependence. But notwithstanding these pernicious habits, we must help the farmers out of their difficulties the best way we can. This Society had its foundation in liberality, and was instituted for the professed purpose of removing the pressure which weighed down the agricultural body. This was an era in our history of which we would be long proud—but the spirit in which the Society begun ought still to inform and animate all its future measures.—Our agriculture labors now under the cheap prices of beef and pork.—And to this, and this alone we could direct whatever impulse could be communicated to our agriculture by the present disposable £200. His plan would be to employ the money in an experiment, under the direction of the Society to export to the different parts of the West Indies a quantity of well cured salt provisions. He would propose a judicious committee to be appointed with full powers to manage this business.—An experienced hand must first be procured to divide the carcass into proper pieces; for all the butchers in Halifax could not cut up a pig as it ought to be done, with their whole united skill. Both pork and beef should be so separated as to furnish two or three qualities; and the prices at which these are to be bought should be fixed and known beforehand.—If the farmer could sell to others to more advantage than to the committee, let him do it, and only have recourse to their fixed prices when he cannot better promote his interest.—Every article that comes from the country—hides, tallow, beef, pork, butter, cheese, should be capable of being disposed of at a certain known rate, so that the farmer would not need as now to hawk them about town till his patience was exhausted. He would not attempt to instruct the committee in

the mode of cutting up the carcasses; but certainly he could depend upon his skill in curing them. He was much disappointed in not receiving from Mount Uniacke two pieces of beef which he had sent for and which he meant to present to day to the Society. They had been cured since Oct. 1822, and had lain in the pickle since that time; and yet both the fat and the fibre were excellent and juicy.—The committee might therefore command his services, and he would cheerfully spend three or four weeks in giving them all the help in his power. He, therefore, most earnestly proposed that a venture of this kind should be undertaken; and when he had obtained the account of sales from the West Indies, the success of the experiment would hold out a sufficient stimulus to our merchants to engage actively in this trade. Three persons should be chosen, into whose hands the £200 should be paid under certain regulations; and they ought to be instructed to buy beef and pork, cure it in a proper manner, ship it to the West Indies, and lay the proceeds of the adventure before this Society.

Mr. Bromley, in reply, stated that he had introduced flax into his manufactory and spun a good deal of it into yarn. He had lately received five hundred weight from his Lordship the Earl of Dalhousie in a present, which he was working up as fast as possible; but women who were engaged in spinning it, notwithstanding all the murmurs of the hardness of the times had the confidence to ask of him 2s. a day for their labor. He thought, therefore, that our domestic manufactures should not be neglected in the application of the disposable sum.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

Our Coal Mine.—Since the allusion which we made, some time since, to the Coal Mine in this town, we have frequently been inquired of, respecting it. We have delayed making any further statements, in hopes that such experiments would be made, as would enable us to give a full description of its kind and qualities. As yet, this has been but partially accomplished. The bed is apparently of considerable depth and of great extent, shewing itself in various places. At the place where it is now open, it appears above the surface of the earth, and may be procured in vast quantities, at an expense almost nominal. It is of the species called Anthracite, by mineralogists, and is the same kind as the Liverpool glance coal, the Rhode Island coal, and the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal. It is valuable in furnaces, forges, and for most manufacturing and domestic purposes. We have burned some of it, and find it to ignite readily, and to produce great heat. It has been burned with the Rhode Island and with the Lehigh coal, and found to ignite easier, and to burn longer, after taken from the fire, than either of them, but the specimens which we have seen, we think, leave a greater residuum than the Lehigh. As the bed is excavated deeper, it will probably be more pure.

This coal has been considerably used at the Brewery in this town, and is found to answer better than other coal for that purpose.

Hydrophobia.—The following mode of curing hydrophobia, is certainly novel, and may supersede scullap.—“An extraordinary surgical op-

eration was performed a few days ago in one of the great hospitals of Paris, upon a man labouring under the dreadful *malady, hydrophobia*. He had for some time manifested the utmost horror for liquids, and showed a disposition to bite whatever came in his way.—The surgeons of the hospital determined to try upon him an experiment which had been found successful when applied to animals.—The operation consisted in the introduction of water into the veins, by means of an incision above the wrist. The experiment fully succeeded, as the patient now takes liquids without aversion, betrays no inclination to bite, and is free from fever.

[The author of the following has laid us under great obligations by his obliging communications. It is, perhaps, an object of as great consequence to Agriculturists to state what plans and deviations from established practices do *not succeed* as to mention those which do *succeed*. Such statements may save much expense and trouble by preventing repetitions of useless experiments. Many supposed improvements have been tried over and over again, with reiterated failures, merely because those who have been engaged in each repetition of a fruitless trial were ignorant of the attempts of their predecessors. We hope Mr. Jarvis will oblige us by a continuance of his correspondence.]

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

T. G. Fessenden, Esq.

Sir,—In your N. E. Farmer of the —, I observed an account of a Virginia Fence with upright posts, which being at an angle of —* with each other and connected with rails, would be self supported.—As my experience of the angle required for strength, has been different from that of your correspondent, and as this difference probably resulted from the different exposures of the fences—I have thought it might be well to communicate to you the result of my experiment. In the spring of 1821, having occasion to make a considerable length of fence, I was induced from the recommendation of an agricultural friend to try the Virginia Fence with upright posts. The fence was made with cedar posts about five inches diameter and four feet six inches long, standing at an angle of forty-five degrees, and connected by sawed rails five and six inches wide, 1½ inches thick and 10 feet long, strongly nailed, spaces between rails 6 inches; the fence was not sheltered from the high winds, nor was it more exposed than in any clear and level country; in less than a week the whole length (one hundred rods on each side of a road) was completely overset, the posts supported by the rails preserved their relative situation, and made the same angles in air that they had made on the ground. I was then satisfied that the angle adopted was not sufficient, and had the fence new set on an angle of ninety degrees, this has been found to answer, and I believe a fence so built would stand a gale equal to any common fence.—The cost of 100 rods of this fence is as follows:

243 Posts, Cedar, 4 feet 6 inches long, 5 inches in diameter, at 4 cts.	\$9, 72
5467 feet, board measure, Rails 1-8 inches thick, 6 inches wide, at \$7	38, 27
4 M. Cut Nails, 20 lbs. to the M. at 7 cts.	5, 60
Setting the Fence,	10, 00
	\$63, 59

This cost might be greater or less according to the price of the materials where the fence was built.

In consequence of the fires which ravaged a great part of Maine, the past season, I avail myself of the medium of your very valuable paper to suggest to the sufferers whether it would not be well to improve the land burnt over by clearing it to the extent of their means, and by sowing the remainder with the Dutch White Clover, more commonly known by the name of the white honeysuckle.—Last spring we sowed about 400 lbs. of that seed on a tract of land burnt over the preceding summer; the land was in the same state as left by the fire, the seed was sown at the rate of two pounds to the acre just as the frost was coming out of the ground; notwithstanding the extreme drought of last season the seed took well—by the middle of July the grass was in full bloom, and afforded a fine bite for cattle. This seed was bought of Mr. Makepeace, of Cambridgeport, in the fall of 1822; I have understood he has a quantity of the same lot on hand, which if not injured by age, I can recommend as of the best quality. We also cleared up about 40 acres of the same kind of land; twenty of which were sown with oats and millet, six with English turnips and laid down with herds grass and clover, and fourteen acres sown with grass seed alone.—The grass seed took well in each case, best where sown alone, next best where sown with turnips.—The oats and millet being sown late, and having to contend against a drought severer than has been known for twenty years, gave but a light crop, on an average but little more than half a ton to the acre, the turnips gave about two hundred bushels to the acre, six hundred bushels were harvested, and about as many more were fed off by fattening cattle. With this last mode of using the turnips I was much pleased, as the whole expense of harvesting was saved—the cattle throve faster than I ever knew them to thrive in the barn, and the turnips were eaten as clean as they would have been harvested by hand. The cost of an acre was as follows:—

Clearing land, paid for by the job	\$5, 00
1 lb. turnip seed,	50
Harrowing & sowing and after sowing,	4, 00
10 lbs. clover seed,	1, 00
6 quarts herds grass seed,	75
	\$11, 25

As an offset to this was the value of the crop of turnips which could not be estimated at less than the above cost of \$11, 25, and the land was reclaimed from a state of waste to one productive either as mowing or pasture.

Encouraged by this success we intend improving the land we have had burnt over the past season in the same manner and to a greater extent. We have now 1000 lbs. of the white clover seed on hand which will be all sowed in this vicinity as soon as the ground is bare of snow—this besides insuring an abundance of summer feed of the best quality will

be a security against future fires, as the white clover is always green and will prevent the growth of moss which in a dry time is highly inflammable—by furnishing a covering for the land, it will also prevent its deteriorating as the case when the land, stripped of its natural covering, is left exposed to the sun.

With respect, &c. CHARLES JARVIS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1824.

CATALOGUE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKS. We promised some time since to publish a catalogue of approved agricultural works, together with information where such books may be obtained. We have not yet been able to complete our list, although we have made repeated "calls for information" on our principal booksellers. Those gentlemen all promise to make out a catalogue of their agricultural works, but some of them have not yet found time to complete it. There is, however, a pretty fair prospect that our next number may contain a list as complete as can be conveniently furnished.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION. A gentleman writes to us that "a few farmers in this town are about forming themselves into a society, principally for improvement in our wretched practice of farming." It is our present intention to procure an apparatus for analyzing soils, and a library of some of the most valuable works we can get on scientific and practical agriculture, and domestic affairs." This contemplated association appears to accord with the Hon. T. Pickering's recommendation, expressed in his Address to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, which as it cannot be too often repeated, we will here reproduce.

"As we have no farmers who cannot read—in order to give to all opportunities of reading, I suggest for consideration, the expediency of forming in each township in the State a farming society, of which the members should meet monthly, to converse on farming affairs—to make mutual communications of their practices in husbandry—to commit to writing every practice in common use, which may be beneficially extended—and to read and examine modern publications on the vocation; particularly those of the State Society, which the Trustees would gratuitously furnish. To these such township societies would find it agreeable and useful to add the best periodical publications, which issue from the presses of our own country, either through the agency of agricultural societies, or of well informed individuals. With these and a few other books on the subject, each township society would become possessed at a very small expense, of a pleasing and instructive agricultural library."

FASTENING FOR WINDOW SHUTTERS. A friend and correspondent requests us to state that "there has been in operation for about a year in Bradford, Mass. and its neighborhood, a Fastening for Window Shutters, and Outward Doors, which operates by its own weight, catching in little hooks, driven, one into the side of the house, and the other into the window stool; itself resembling at the end the catch of a common fastening to a door, and which has been found from use altogether sufficient. It is a convenience which any blacksmith can make, and, which, since it is not a patented thing, any person has a right to make. It can in no case, properly cost more than 12 1-2 cents, and if made in numbers not more than half that sum." These fastenings are made by Mr. Bacon, of Bedford, Mass.

* This blank, together with that which precedes it, the Editor was requested to fill with the date of the paper and the degree of the angle alluded to, but having made diligent search we cannot, at present, turn to the passage to which the author refers.

The inhabitants of this city have chosen Committees in their respective Wards to ascertain the number of persons therein subject to the small Pox, with a view to a general Vaccination.

Editor of the New England Farmer,

—In this age of improvement, as it is justly called, no person has invented a suitable Press extracting the juice of Currents. It has become very valuable to make current wine; and it is an *ex-act*, and cheap substitute for any imported wines, but of an of a Press is much felt. It appears to me that an who shall invent a cheap Press, will find a demand for the article. A FARMER.
Boston, Jan. 2, 1824.

—A manufactory for converting iron into steel has been established in Morris County, N. J. and a for the Philadelphia Democratic Press, says that persuaded no cast steel ever imported from Great n excels it for the firmest and finest instruments.

New Brunswick Fredonian says nothing has yet related to the villains, who robbed Mr. R. nory, but strong hopes are entertained that their has been discovered, and that they will speedily ight to justice.

FOREIGN.

French troops took possession of Barcelona on a Nov. More than three hundred pieces of brass y were mounted on the ramparts. The king of entered Madrid on the 14th Nov. A Paris ar- says that "the people took his horses from his and the king, descending, was drawn into a d Car by 100 men, to his palace under tri- Larches." The Duke D'Angoulême was ex- at Bayonne on his way to Paris on the 25th ber.

London Courier of Nov. 11, states that there ounts from Paris "that vessels of war and pro- were about to be sent to Cadiz, and that trans- carry twenty thousand infantry and two thou- dinary were to be furnished to Spain by differ- of Europe, and to rendezvous at Cadiz. The probability, however, is, that this is but fudge!

—*Greek and Greek Affairs.*—A Constantinople ar- Oct. 10, states that the Captain Pacha had d several Greek vessels near Lemnos. The division consisted of 35 light vessels, and were d with two divisions of the Turkish fleet.— eek account states that Ad. Midoule, with e divisions of fleet, attacked the Turks about the September, near Mytelene;—that the battle e four hours;—that the Grecian fire ships destroy- e large Turkish vessels;—that others were e- ck or stranded on the coast of Asia; that two e captured frigates had arrived at Psara;—and e remainder sought refuge in the port of Olive- e Greek accounts of land operations likewise e their affairs in a favorable point of view. They e at the Turks have been repulsed and harassed e Grecian Commandant Diamante, and suffered e loss;—and that they then retreated towards e, and sustained several sanguinary defeats e route.

16th Sept. the Turkish Pacha Mustapha at- e the Greek General Contavene, who defended e passes leading to Missilonghi; but was re- e with great loss. On the 6th Mustapha attack- e his pass, defended by a corps of Suliots.— e contest was long and bloody, and the Turk e retire from it till he had lost a great number of

icle, dated Zante, Oct. 20, states that in two e Scodians [Turkish auxiliaries] left 2000 e on the field. The loss of the Greeks, who e ended by entrenchments in the passes, was e nty; but among them were three of their e. It appears, however, that Mustapha e afterwards made a third attack on the pass of e was in full march for Missilonghi. But e is strongly fortified. The Citadel of e the same accounts surrendered to the e October. The garrison to be sent to Asia e on is now capitulating. The fort of Rodhy- e surrendered in September; and a Hy- e andron is shortly expected to arrive in the e Patras.

An article dated Semin, (Selavonia) Oct. 20, as- erts as a rumor, that the Greeks have gained a new naval victory over the Turks, the first day of Octo- ber between Lemnos and Mytelene. A Nuremberg article of Oct. 25, states that Arcania is entirely free of the Turks. Privessa and Arta have only small gar- risons, which the Greek Commandant Sturnaris is dis- posed to besiege. Vonizza is in the power of the Greeks. Odysseus is before Nigropont; Colocotroni goes into the Peloponnesus; and Nicetas remains in Livadia. The Pacha of Salonica is repairing to Larissa with some thousand troops, to take the command there.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.—Friday, Dec. 26. Mr. Barton offered for consideration a resolution on the subject of the sale of the *Lead Mines and Salines* of the United States, and of the necessity, if to be sold, of diffusing information among the people of their situation and value.

Mr. Mills, of Mass. gave notice that he should on Monday ask leave to propose an Amendment to the Constitution in relation to the choice of President and Vice President.

Monday, Dec. 29. Mr. Mills, of Mass. introduced a resolution for amending the constitution of the U. S. with regard to the choice of President, &c. and Mr. Van Buren another on the same subject.

The bill to revive and continue the Acts relating to discriminating duties in favor of our commerce was taken up, and debated on by Mr. Smith, Mr. Lloyd of Mass. and others; and finally passed the Senate.

Tuesday, Dec. 30. This day was occupied by at- tending to private bills, and resolutions, which were postponed.

Wednesday, Dec. 31. Numerous private petitions were presented. The bill from the House to repeal part of the Act to lessen the compensation of Marshalls, Attorneys, &c. was read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Elliot, a resolution was agreed to, requesting the President of the U. S. to cause an application to be made to the British Government, thro' our Minister at that Court for a list of names of persons paid, and sums received for Florida lands, previous to the Treaty of 1793, of which they were deprived by the transfer of that territory to Spain, by virtue of said Treaty.

HOUSE.—Tuesday, Dec. 23. Mr. Webster from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported three bills. 1st for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt in Penn. 2d, A bill to repeal in part, the Act to lessen the compensation for Marshalls, Clerks and Attorneys, and a bill allowing costs in all cases, whose patentees recover more than \$100. These bills were committed.

The House took up the resolution of Mr. Breck, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the amount of the exports and imports to and from Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt. This caused some debate in the course of which Mr. Webster said in substance, that the motion he had formerly made was merely to authorize an inquiry into facts as regarded the situation and prospects of the Greeks, and not to produce a quarrel with the Turks, and he wished to prevent any such impression from going abroad as that his resolution was a declaration of war against the Turks.

Friday, Dec. 26. Mr. Sloane, of the Committee of Elections asked for power to send for testimony in the case of the contested election of John Bailey, a Member from Mass., who was stated not to have been at the time of his election an inhabitant of that State, &c. Granted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Wayne, the Committee on the subject was instructed to report on the expediency of fixing by law the net amount of annual income, which shall disqualify any applicant from being placed on the list of Revolutionary Pensioners.

Tuesday, Dec. 30. Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported that it is not expedient to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy. In this opinion, Mr. Webster observed that a great majority of the committee concurred, and that he was the only member, who had the misfortune to differ from that opinion, but the whole Committee were desirous of giving a fair opportunity to those gentlemen, who like him- self were in favor of the system, to bring the question before the House. *This Report was laid on the Table.*

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth assembled on the 7th inst. After passing through the customary forms, &c. a joint Committee was appointed, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Brooks and Austin of the Senate, and Messrs. Hart, Welles and Ware, of the House, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, who soon afterwards transmitted his Message. We would, with pleasure, give this at large, but most, perhaps nearly all, of our readers will receive it from other sources.— The following extract, however, having in part, a particular reference to the objects of this paper, we shall not deny ourselves the privilege of publishing.

"Agriculture, the stable source of the health and strength of the state, encouraged and aided by government, is gradually improving; and with a continuance of the patriotic zeal and exertions of individual citizens, will attain higher degrees of perfection.— manufacturing establishments are extending and increasing, and as the means of protecting them by increasing duties on foreign imports, is, by the constitution, vested exclusively in the federal government, it is confidently hoped, that a review of the existing tariff, an increase of duty on certain articles, and on those particularly which are of primary necessity, may be considered as accordant with, if not required by national policy."

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	145	150
pearl do.		135	137
BEANS, white,	bush	86	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . .	hbl.	3 25	8 50
" " " " " " "		6 75	7
" " " " " " "		5 50	6
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	12	13
" " " " " " "		9	10
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
" " " " " " "		4	9
FLAX,	bush	83	90
FLAX SEED	bbl.	7 12	7 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.		7	7
" " " " " " "		3 75	
GRAIN,	bush	60	
" " " " " " "		54	63
" " " " " " "		67	70
" " " " " " "		40	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	8	9
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		35	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	60	70
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 00	4 50
PORK, mess, Middlings new, .	bbl.	14 50	15 00
NAVY,		12 50	
" " " " " " "		11 75	12
" " " " " " "		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, .	lb.	2 00	
" " " " " " "		7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
" " " " " " "		37	40
" " " " " " "		45	50
" " " " " " "		37	40
" " " " " " "		31	33
" " " " " " "		50	60
" " " " " " "		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.		
BEEF, best pieces		7	10
PORK, fresh		5	7
VEAL,		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		5	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	17
" " " " " " "		16	18
EGGS,	doz.	16	20
MEAL, Rye,	bush	70	
" " " " " " "		68	70
" " " " " " "		36	37
POTATOES,		2 50	2 50
CIDER, liquor, new	hbl.	2 50	2 50
HAY, according to quality, .	ton.	18 00	20 00

From the National Gazette.

The following beautiful appeal to the charitable, was written by a gentleman in Montreal, when the distress of the poor in that place called loudly on the charity of the opulent, during the hard winter of 1817 and '18.

WINTER.

At this chill time, while stormy winter reigns,
And driven snow lies scattered on the plains;
While bitter tempests howl with furious dread,
And search each crevice of the peasant's shed;
At this bleak home the poor are doomed to know
The cutting pangs of undeserved woe;
To feel the sorrows that from want arise,
While famine waits when craving nature cries.
Bereft of means to earn their food each day
They pine unknown their humble woes away,
Ye sons of fortune, blest with happy lot
Go view the misery of the poor man's cot;
See how distress bows down a father's head,
While hungry infants call aloud for bread;
See the low mother, sickly and opprest,
Weep o'er her child half famish'd at her breast;
Go, view this scene, and teach your hearts to feel
The force, the claim of poverty's appeal.
O! charity, sweet nymph of every grace,
Extend thy arm to cheer a drooping race,
Raise up the wretched from their pining state
And yield thy aid where want and death await.

MISCELLANY.

The following article ridicules with a good deal of humor a propensity of *British* Legislators to over-act their parts, and make laws relating to trifling subjects, which are not required by the wants of society, and whose only tendency is to promote needless and vexatious law suits. The garment was fashioned for the *English* lawgivers, but if it fits any of our *American* Legislative bodies nobody can possibly object to their putting it on.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR—We have now, thanks to the wisdom of our Legislators, arrived at such a happy pass, that there is scarcely an act of life the due performance of which is not provided for by Act of Parliament. Something, however, still remains to be done; and I am assured by my very good friend, Mr. M——, of G——, that the following Bills are to pass the next Session.

I am, Sir, &c.

TIMOTHY LOVELAW.

An Act to oblige Parents to blow their children's noses, or to cause them to be blown by Nurse, Cook, Housemaid, Groom, Helper, or other proper and fit Person, three times a day in summer, and nine in winter, under the penalty of, &c.

An Act to prevent Adults from swallowing Cherry stones, and giving Magistrates, suspecting the same to be practised, the right of search into private places, Penalties *qua-sent*.

An Act to prevent Cruelty to Flies, Black Beetles, and Fathers Long Legs, with a Clause providing that Moths shall not approach within six inches of any Wax, Mould, Spermaceti, Dip, or other Candle, nor within three inches of any farthing Rushlight.

An Act for better preserving the health of his Majesty's liege Subjects from the dangers too often attending exposure to wetting their feet, whereby many have grievously suffered

coughs, catarrhs, and other maladies, and enacting that persons found walking in wet, damp, sloppy, greasy, splashy, dirty, mucky weather, with shoes, boots, pumps, or slippers, less than three inches thick in the sole from the heel piece to the toe, or four inches in the heel, or with shoes with such a thickness as above recited, but cracked, damaged, burst, worn into holes or otherwise impaired or injured, shall on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of Peace, be sentenced to the Tread mill for a term not under one month, nor exceeding six, and shall forfeit such shoes to our Lord the King. Persons bare footed, or without shoes, shall be considered as coming under the terms of the act, but shall be exempted from the forfeiture.

An Act regulating the size and weight of penny plum buns, and enacting that not less than six, nor exceeding eight green gooseberries shall be put into a penny tart, on the pain of forfeiture, one half to the Lord our King the other half to the informer. Also a clause for better ordering of lollipop.

An Act to oblige persons to blow cool their hasty pudding in the spoon, for the space of fifteen seconds before eating the same. "For many and divers persons have been grievously burned, scalded, and damaged in their mouths, tongues, gullets, windpipes, and stomachs, by greedily, voraciously, hastily, gluttonously, eating and devouring, bolting and swallowing, hasty pudding, &c. &c. It is therefore hereby enacted, that all grown persons and adults of an estate to hold a spoon, shall blow and puff such hasty pudding in a spoon for a space not under fifteen seconds, under the penalty of, &c."

An Act to prevent parents from eating green Peas with two pronged forks.

An Act to prevent Cruelty to Visitors, prohibiting the galloping of Young children admitted after dinner over the small clothes of Visitors, spilling their wine, eating their fruit, fouling their waistcoats, ruining their neck-cloths, kicking their shirts, calling them names, hawling, squalling, crying, roaring, or singing or spouting at the request of their parents or guardians, to the great detriment of social intercourse and scandal of all good livers; all which things are hereby declared contrary to law, and punishable under the Statute herewith framed and enacted, for preventing the spoiling of children. And be it further enacted, that more than 16 children be never and in no case, permitted or suffered to rush into the dining room when the cloth is removed, but that such irruption shall be a riot, and quelled according to law." The Act goes on to send the parents to the house of correction, for aiding and abetting in such tumults, and further relates the size and shape of pap-boats, and the fashion and figure of corals.

An Act to prevent gluttons from eating worsted stockings, tallow candles, ten penny nails, and case knives, &c. &c.

A singular French Character.—Dr. W. Hutton, formerly of Birmingham, Eng. gives the following account of an English woman. "The greatest wonder I saw in Derbyshire, was Miss Phebe Brown, in person about five feet six, about thirty, well proportioned, round sized and ruddy, a dark penetrating eye, which the moment it fixes upon your face, stamps your char-

acter, and that with precision. Her steps, p dam me for the Irishism, is more manly than man's, and can easily cover forty miles a day. Her common dress is a man's hat, coat, and spencer over it, and men's shoes. I believe is a stranger to breeches. She can lift one hundred weight with each hand, and carry four score. Can sow, knit, cook, and spin, but hate them all and every accompaniment of the male character, except that of modesty. A gentleman of the New Bath, recently treated her so rudely that "she had a good mind to have knocked him down." She positively assumes that she did not know what fear was—never gives any affront, but will offer to fight any man who gives her one—if she has fought perhaps it is owing to the insultor's being a coward, for none else would give an affront. She has strong sense, an excellent judgment, says some smart things, and supports easy freedom in all companies. Her voice more than masculine, it is deep toned; the wit in her favor, she can send it a mile; has heard or prominence of breast; accepts of a kind of manual labor, as holding the plow, driving the team, thatching the ricks, &c. Her chief vocation is horse breaking, at a gallop a week; always rides without a saddle; supposed the best judge of a horse, cow, &c. all the country, and is frequently requested to purchase for others at the neighboring Fairs. She is fond of Milton, Pope, Shakspeare, also music; is self taught; and performs on several musical instruments.

"She is an excellent *markswoman*, and like her brother sportsmen always carries her gun on her shoulder. She eats no beef or pork, and but little mutton; her chief food is mutton and also her drink, discarding wine, ale, & spirits."

Effects of extreme cold.—In the adventure some Russian explorers of high northern fame find the following curious statement;—was now (says the narrator) almost impossible to fall timber, which was as hard as the hardest itself, except it was perfectly dry; and in the greatest severity, the hatchets, on striking wood, broke like glass. Indeed it was impossible to work in the open air, which compelled us to make many holidays much against our inclination. Upon coming out of a warm room it is absolutely necessary to breathe through handkerchief; and you find yourself immediately surrounded by an atmosphere, arising from the breath and the heat of the body, which closes you in a mist, and consists of small particles of hoar ice. Breathing causes a noise like a tearing of coarse paper, or the breaking of thin twigs, and the expired breath is immediately condensed in the fine substance mentioned above. The northern Lights are common and very brilliant; they seem close to you, and you may sometimes hear them shoot along; they assume an amazing diversity of shape, and the Tungoose consider them to be sparks at variance, fighting in the air."

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS. No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1824.

No. 25

tracts from an Address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. By R. H. Roser, Esq.

"The knowledge of agriculture is general, supposed to be simple, and easily to be acquired; and this belief has prevented many from paying that attention to it which is necessary, in order to be well informed in its details. But, besides persevering industry, and diligent care, which are indispensably necessary, science is as important here as in every other place; and no one need hope to become a successful farmer, without a widely extended knowledge of things connected with his art. Placed as we are, in a new country, of much natural fertility, we are not called upon to renovate exhausted, or worn out lands; but all the skill requisite for the farmer who tills those, is equally important to us, in order to prevent the exhaustion of that fertility with which our fields are given to us. Skillful culture can make a poor farm rich; and it must, therefore, be an unreasonable neglect to suffer a rich farm to become poor.

"A farmer should be well informed of the nature of soils, and of the various plants suited to them, in order that he may cultivate them as are best calculated for his particular case, and not waste his labor on those which flourish most in other situations.

"Geologists suppose our earth to have been composed of rock of various kinds, but principally of sand, aluminous, calcareous, and magnesian; and the gradual attrition, decay and mixture of these, together with an addition of vegetable and animal matter, is formed the soil; and this is either sandy, clayey, calcareous, or magnesian, according as the particular primitive matter preponderates in its formation. Sand, lime, and limestone, or calcareous earth, which enters as a manure upon the others, when it exists in too great proportion; in consequence of producing, by their intermixture, an exquisite state of cohesion, not too loose, nor too rigid for the roots of plants; and it is proved by that celebrated agricultural chemist, Mr. Humphrey Davy, that no soil is fertile which contains as much as nineteen parts out of twenty of any of the constituent earths that have been mentioned. Different vegetables flourish best in different modifications of the component parts, as they prefer moist or dry situations; but the most valuable soil for agricultural purposes, is that in which they are found in such proportions, as, while moisture is suffered to pass freely, and roots easily penetrate it, there is sufficient tenacity to give support to the plants, and enable them to spread their leaves and branches to the light and air, and to resist the impulse of the winds.

"Plants resemble animals in many parts of their system. The roots and leaves serve the purposes of a mouth and lungs; and in many instances of their economy, they are not unlike the organization of the nobler parts of the animal. They are operated on by food and drink much in the same way; and, in like manner, as they, in decomposition, an appropriate

food for the vegetable system. Some plants, as the *dionaea muscipula*, the various species of the mimosa, &c. evince an inherent power of motion, and shrink at the slightest touch. The disposition of every tree to throw out its branches towards open places, in order to obtain light and air, and to send off its roots in the most suitable directions in search of food, displays an apparent consciousness of situation.—A tree growing in a position where it is surrounded by others, and defended from the winds, disperses its roots in quest of nutriment near the surface where it is most abundant, and wastes none of its strength in low limbs, but springs upwards, tall and thin. But the same kind of tree, in a situation exposed to the storm, takes firm and deep root in the ground, and, as if conscious of the power of a lever, spreads its branches below, while it contents itself with a moderate height, that the gale may have more readily pass over it.

"It has been much contested, whether earth is of any use to plants, except to afford them a support; water being supposed their chief, and, by some, their only food; but all plants, in some degree, partake of the soil in which they grow; and their ashes, by analysis, are found to contain, besides potash, the carbonates of lime and magnesia, silica, alumina, and certain metallic oxides. It is therefore most probable, that, instead of being the sole food of the plant, as contended by some; or, according to others, the mere solvent of the food, and the means by which the plant is enabled to absorb it, water acts in both ways, as a direct nutriment in itself, and as the means by which the plant is enabled to obtain other food, necessary for its health and vigor. The leaves, as well as the roots, are furnished with absorbent vessels; and some vegetables draw the greater part of their nourishment, by means of their leaves, from the air, which, like the soil they stand in, is a compound, some parts of which are more favorable to vegetation than others.

"The soil of the beech and maple lands, which compose the greater part of Susquehanna county, is a sandy loam, about eighteen inches in depth, resting on a compact bed of argillaceous earth, and minute sand; which, from its retentive nature, is extremely well calculated to prevent the escape of moisture, and to preserve the fertilising quality of the manures which may be intermingled with the superincumbent soil.

"It must be confessed, that agriculture appears to be, in general, but little understood in our county; and the neglect with which fields and farms are treated, is calculated to give to strangers an unfavorable opinion of the soil.—In many places we see fields but lately cleared of their woods, neglected and suffered to be overgrown with bushes and briars; or crop after crop is taken from the same field, the seed having been strewn upon the stubble of the preceding harvest, and merely harrowed in; no plough used; and, indeed, sometimes no harrow, the seed and the harvest being trusted to the mercy of heaven. The soil must naturally

be very prolific, or who could expect to see such a seed time followed by any harvest!

"There is also a want of attention to the fences, as well as of care and of neatness about the farms, for which we can seek an excuse only in the recollection of the very short space of time which has elapsed since every farm, as well as the seat of justice, at which we are now assembled, was covered with an apparently interminable forest. And when we see the improvements which have sprung up with such rapidity, we may reasonably hope, that a few years more will change the inattention which we are now disposed to censure, into economy and care. This Society may do much good; and it is a pleasure to see a disposition to become members of it generally pervade the county. It is to be hoped that reformation will begin among its members. There is no slight connexion between industry and good morals; and we might become more attentive to the appearance of our farms, if we supposed, as is sometimes the case, their condition was indicative of good or ill qualities, as citizens and neighbors, of their owners.

"A farmer should attend to the neatness and convenience of his house, as on that much of the health and comfort of his family depends. The Dutch have a proverb, that paint costs nothing. It preserves and beautifies his buildings; and neatness commenced in one thing, is generally extended to others. But he should remember that his farm is his great object, and take care that no subordinate parts exceed their due proportion of expense. Neatness costs nothing. It is frequently the case that a farmer builds a larger house than he can complete, and it remains afterwards unpainted and unplastered, a mark of his want of skill in proportioning his expenditures.

"No one sees a good garden attached to a farm house, without a favorable opinion of the owner's industry. Much of the attention required in it may be done by children, and much of the comfort and economy of a family depends upon an ample supply of culinary vegetables.

"Great care should be taken in the proper position of the barn, both for the general convenience of the farm, by which much labor may be saved, and for the preservation of the manure made at it, on which much of the farmer's wealth is to depend. The great secret of good farming is, to enlarge the dung heap. Wherever manure can be made in abundance, the farmer has his crops at his command. But when crops are raised, there is no safety for them without good fences. A farmer will be likely to experience more vexation from bad fences, than from any other cause. His own, and his neighbor's cattle are perpetually annoying him; and the fairest hopes of his fields are at the mercy of all the unruly animals on his farm or in the vicinity.

"An orchard is an object of much importance. The best fruits should be planted. The ground they occupy, is the same as that occupied by the worst.

"The indiscriminate destruction of timber,

which we see in this county, is deserving of much reprehension. If, in clearing lands, groves of timber were left interwoven among the fields, besides the beauty of a farm cleared in this manner, they would be useful as a shelter for cattle in the heats of the summer, and as a reservation of fuel, against the time when that article shall become scarce, as it has done in all the long settled counties, where timbered lands are considered much more valuable than the cleared. Many think they can never exhaust the abundance which is around them; but if they will compare what is already cleared off, with the shortness of time which this county has been populated, they will have reason to change this opinion. It has been calculated, that from ten to fifteen acres are necessary for the permanent supply of each fire place, where wood is used much less profusely than with us; and this, independent of all the other farm uses to which it is applied. A farmer should examine his ground well before he cuts a tree, and leave those parts where it will be most useful or ornamental. He should also be careful to leave the best kinds of timber, especially the sugar maple, the produce of which is not only useful in his family, but may be generally sold at twice the expense of procuring it.*—This tree is one of the most beautiful of our forest; and, consequently, if planted along lanes, or division fences, would be ornamental as well as useful.

"No expense should be spared in procuring the most suitable implements of agriculture.—Every one knows the labor which must be expended, and the time lost, if his implements are out of order; and should recollect the adage that "time is money;" an adage, which, I believe, you will all say, is but little attended to among us. A place should be provided to receive all the farming tools, that no time may be spent in searching round the farm for them, when wanted; and whenever an instrument is done with, it should be deposited in its proper place.

"A farmer should not attempt to sow or plant more ground than he can accomplish in suitable season, and attend to in a proper manner. It is better to cultivate one acre well, than several ill. He will get both more reputation and more produce from it.

"The best seeds should always be sown.—Much has been said, and written, about the ne-

* There are some objections against leaving solitary trees standing when woodland is cleared. Trees take root according to their exposure to be shaken by the wind, and their situation as regards soil, sun & air. A tree, growing in a forest, will become taller and its roots will be nearer the surface of the ground, other things equal, than if it grew in cleared land. When its companions are taken away it is very liable to be overturned by wind. We have known instances of very fine "sugar orchards," composed of trees, which were reserved when the rest of the original growth was cut away, turned up by the roots, in a few years; and they generally brought up with them a large quantity of the surface of the soil adhering to their roots. If the soil be stony, very compact, or the trees have always stood in a situation which exposed them to the wind the danger is less. Likewise, if nearly the whole growth is rock maple, it may be preserved, with less liability to the evil alluded to. See N. E. Farmer, vol. i. p. 329, vol. ii. p. 166. Likewise Mr. Rose has himself given reasons why a tree which grew in a forest should not be left alone to bear the fury of the winds. See second column of the preceding page, near the top.—*Editor N. E. Farmer.*

cessity of changing seeds, and procuring new ones from distant places; but doubts may be entertained of the propriety of this practice, especially if a farmer endeavors to raise the best seeds, and if a rotation of crops be attended to. The utility of a rotation of crops appears to be pointed out by nature, in the changes of plants and timber which she is perpetually exhibiting to our eyes. There is every reason to believe, that at a former period this county produced timber different from the kinds which are now prevalent. Places covered with beech, sugar maple, and hemlock, have formerly been clothed with white pine and oak, of which, in some spots, are still to be seen the gigantic remains. And where beech and sugar maple timber have been lately burned off, and the land neglected, other kinds, particularly cherry and birch, in astonishing abundance grow in their places. These are proofs of the changes which nature is constantly effecting.—This disposition to change their ground, has been supposed to be evinced by some plants which are propagated by their roots, as potatoes, which, by extending themselves beneath the surface, form new beds as they spread; and the strawberry effects the same change by its runners. Nature has provided many plants with the power of shifting the position of their progeny, by downy seeds, which are scattered by the winds; others again are furnished with barbs, by which they are attached to passing animals, and carried abroad. Writers on agriculture say, that, by continuing the culture of a particular plant for a long time in one place, the ground, as they term it, becomes sick of it, and refuses to bear it any longer; that is, perhaps, the peculiar quality of the soil, which gave it a strong propensity to a particular vegetation, becomes exhausted, and it is rendered necessary to introduce new plants. But, although this change of plants be proper, it does not follow that a change of seeds is equally so; and I think that farmer acts upon the wisest system, who endeavors to make his own grounds supply him with the best seeds. By doing so, he is more certain of the kind and quality of those which he sows, than when he trusts to those procured from a distance. By crossing different plants of the same genus, it is probable that many useful varieties may be produced.

"The farmers among us who have ploughed their lands, (and foreigners will bear with astonishment of farmers who do not plough,) have found in their crops proofs of the advantage of their culture, but even they do not plough deep enough. The plough cannot be forced to the bottom of our soil—the subsoil is beneath its reach. The quality of the crop must depend, in a great measure, on the depth of ploughing, and the mellowness given to the soil by culture, which enables the roots of plants to spread themselves through it, and obtain more abundant nourishment. Deep ploughing permits all excess of rain to drain from the surface, to a depth where it is retained for the uses of the plants, as their roots may require it; and hence, in such situations, plants are less liable to suffer from the extremes of rain or drought. It cannot be expected that wheat or corn will grow well in ground matted with the roots of grass or weeds. In this particular new land has an advantage over old. It is received pure from the hand of nature; and if weeds are after-

wards seen in it, they are the consequence of neglect. If the proper kinds of grass seed be sowed, in suitable quantity, they will effectually prevent the growth of weeds.

"The grass seeds that are used here, are neither, in general, of the right kinds, nor are they sown in sufficient quantity. Both meadow and pasture should be formed by a mixture of grasses growing at different periods, so that they might follow each other in succession. White clover, among the best pasture grasses, is a native of our soil, and grows spontaneously. Sir John Sinclair, one of the most scientific farmers of the age, recommends land to be laid down with ten pounds of red clover; ten pounds of white clover, ten pounds of trefoil, and three pecks of rye grass seed. He considers the grass better when sown thick; and observes, that if it be sown too thick, it will die off to a proper standard. Some farmers in England sow upwards of three bushels of grass seeds to the acre. Perhaps in our soil nothing would be found superior to a mixture of red clover and orchard grass, both for abundance of produce, and permanency of pasture.

"In England, where farming is carried to great perfection, and where the annual rent and taxes of a farm would purchase the simple of one of the same extent in Susquehanna county, farmers find grass their most profitable produce; and this, although the price of grain, compared with that of cattle, is thirty per cent. beyond what it is with us. Our soil is peculiarly well adapted for raising the artificial grasses; and the distance we are from the markets of Philadelphia and New York, offers strong inducements to the breeding and fattening of cattle. For this purpose, however, our crops are particularly necessary; and to raise these to perfection, manure should be liberally used. We have heard the story of a person removing his barn, rather than his dung heap;—and I am not sure that we could not find examples of this nature in Susquehanna county. In the use of dung, it has been sufficiently proven, that although short and rotten dung will give of some things, the best crop for the first year, yet long dung is more lasting, and will produce a greater effect the second and third years. As Mr. Young, to whom Great Britain is indebted for much of her agricultural knowledge, says, "that sixty-seven cart loads of fresh yard dung produced seven hundred forty two bushels of potatoes; while, at the same time, the same quantity of yard dung, after six months rotting yielded but seven hundred and eight bushels.—but had the fresh dung been kept as long as the other, it would have taken twice or thrice as much to make the quantity used"—the dung rotting settling into a smaller space. A ton of straw, it has been calculated, will, if judiciously managed, make four tons of dung, by which a third of the ground may be manured from which the straw was taken. Dung, during the putrefactive process, gives out gases, which are peculiarly useful to vegetation; and it is most beneficial when applied to the soil during that process. If, as it has been stated, fresh dung is injurious to tap roots, it must be from the excess of its stimulus to the plant. It is considered best not to overload the soil with manure, but to apply it to fallow or root crops only, and that at the rate of from ten to fifteen

per acre. In countries that are very populous, the greatest care is necessary to save every article that will tend to fertilise the ground, in order to supply the demands made on it by the population. The Chinese are said to save from the clippings of their hair and nails for purpose. When their rice fields are flooded, they procure the roe of fish which they put in them, and which vivifying, a part grows large enough to be eaten by the time the water is drawn off, and the remainder, by rotting on the ground, improves its fertility. Young says, "were he an inhabitant of a particular part of France, he would manure four acres annually with flies, which are there in astonishing abundance; and Darwin proposes to place the dung in a situation where it may be flooded with water, and become a moving mass of insect life, in that state to be conveyed to the field." In England, malt dust is not infrequently used; an opulent brewer has even manured his soil with dried yeast. Ground bones are also employed there in such quantities, as to exhaust their own supply, and call for aid from other countries; and not content with the remains of their animals, bits of lace, and fragments of their dresses, sometimes mingled with the imported manures, indicate the search for the means of increasing the product of the farm, to have been added to the cemetery and the field of battle. Among the various things used as manures are, gypsum, chalk, marl, sea shells, common sea and fresh water weeds, fish, hornshavings, woollen rags, ashes, peat, oil cake, soot, &c. &c. Besides clover, buck wheat, and other green crops ploughed in.

A difference of opinion exists, whether the principal quality of dung is lost by being washed in rain below the soil, or by evaporation through it. They who advocate the opinion of the latter, will prefer putting the dung in shallow pits, while others will be in favor of covering it up. Probably both opinions are in some degree, right; and that a part, in the form of gas, escapes into the air, while the more solid part, dissolved by the water, are washed deep into the ground.

Potatoes are an excellent fallow crop; for the prudent of the attention required in their culture, while growing, it is necessary to turn every particle of soil in searching for them at their harvest. Other root crops, however, may be more profitable and their product more abundant. Our soil is extremely well calculated for turnips, ruta baga and man-turtzel, all of which yield great crops. Turnips are usually raised by our farmers for their corn; but although useful that way, I am persuaded that there are few crops which will better pay the farmer's care than turnips raised by themselves. And it is useful for a farmer to have as great a variety of crops and provender, as he conveniently can. Without pumpkins and abundant root crops, he cannot feed his cattle to great disadvantage.

The most approved breeds of animals should be secured, particularly those which are fattened with most ease, as they are kept with less expense than the lank and hungry kinds, and they will repay care and attention to them. The pig-legged hogs costs more to fatten than the pig-legged. The long woolled and valuable breeds of sheep cost no more to keep than those of the worst description; and the cow which

gives an abundance of milk, consumes little more of the farmer's produce, than one totally unfit for the dairy. The most desirable properties of live stock have been treated by writers on the subject, under the heads of size, form, early maturity, hardness of constitution, lightness of oil, prolific quality, a tendency to grow, and a disposition to fatten. It is generally conceded, that moderate sized cattle are to be preferred before the very large ones, as being more easily fattened, kept at less expense, and more marketable. Cattle should be chosen with short legs, their heads and bones small, their bodies long and round, and chests deep and capacious. By an early maturity, much of the expense of their food is saved; which is also the case with those breeds most disposed to fatten.

Every farmer should seek for the best kinds of all the articles which he intends to cultivate; and the county will be greatly indebted to him who shall introduce the best breed of any of the domestic animals, or whose example shall spread among his neighbors the culture of the most useful kinds of grain, grasses and roots.

Domestic Manufactures are intimately connected with the farm. I mean those manufactures properly called domestic—those which are made in the farmer's house and by the hands of his wife and daughters, whom he furnishes with wool and flax of his own produce, and whose industry, properly applied, while it shields them from the dangers of idleness, clothes the family with strong and warm apparel. Too much attention cannot be paid to this, and it remains for the society to encourage female skill and industry, by premiums for the best articles of household manufactures, which shall be exhibited at our next meeting. Of the advantage of these manufactures there cannot be a doubt. They tend to make the farmer independent, by reducing his expenses, and furnishing him from his farm and household with articles of indispensable necessity; and the industry requisite in making them, is useful to the good conduct and morals of his family. But such manufactures are very different in their effect, from those which are accomplished by crowds of men, women, and children, grouped together in buildings which resemble hospitals or barracks, and which must be forced and supported by extravagant bounties, in the shape of duties on importations. The large manufacturing districts in Europe are noted as the abodes of ignorance, want, and disease; and this must be the case wherever thousands depend for their daily bread upon the inclination of one person, or on the uncertain demand for the manufactured article. A diminution of the price of this, may render it impossible for the fabricators of it to procure the means of subsistence; while the situation of the farmer is so fortunate, that no diminution of the value of the products of his farm, can lessen the facility with which he may find the means of support. To him the fluctuations of trade and commerce are comparatively of little importance. The natural and healthy growth of manufactures in the United States, is a desirable circumstance. But great bounties would go to enrich the few owners of the establishments, and be unfelt by the many laborers employed in the works. It was an observation, and a very correct one, of a former President of the United

States, that "Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are most thriving when left to individual enterprise." But if, instead of being left to individual enterprise, large bounties are given to encourage the manufacturer, why should not the farmer expect the government to pay him also bounties for his produce, which, when exported, tends to enrich the nation? But the genius of our government is opposed to this system of favoring one class of citizens at the expense of the others; and we had better leave the tangled web of European policy untouched. The conversion of the robust farmer into the pallid manufacturer, certainly does not appear to be a desirable metamorphosis; and the policy of adding to the high duties already laid on imported articles, by which the inducement to smuggling would be increased, and the public revenue probably so diminished, as to lead to the adoption of a direct tax on our farms, is, at least, of a very questionable nature. The certain result of the measure must be, a diminution of commerce, and a serious injury to the prosperity of the navy, which the events of the last war have convinced us, is the cheapest, and most efficient national defence. Is there one so lukewarm as to look with indifference on any source of his country's prosperity and glory! What shall we then think of any measure, which might jeopardize that arm, to which, participating in our country's weal, we look as to the sure guardian of her fame, and the principal foundation of her power!

"If the wealth of a state consists in the surplus of its products, what can be more wise than to promote, by all means, a diffusion of agricultural information among our citizens; and the formation of societies, whose particular objects are the improvement of the soil, and the way to make two blades of grass grow where but one sprung before; or two bushels of wheat where but one could, by the former culture, have been produced? Money appropriated by a government for these purposes, is like a trifling amount of seed scattered on the land, from which an abundant harvest is to be gathered. Frederick of Prussia, who deserves to be not less celebrated as a political economist, than as a successful commander, expended upwards of a million of dollars annually in the agricultural improvement of his kingdom, (one not naturally favored by Ceres) and by this judicious expenditure, he enriched his subjects and filled his treasury to overflowing. Indeed, whatever money may be expended in this way, must be returned to the public coffers infinitely multiplied; and the legislator who acts on different principles, neglects his country's prosperity, and may well be compared to the wicked and slothful servant, who, instead of endeavoring to increase the talent entrusted to his care, concealed it in the ground."

American Salt.—Mr. Van Rensselaer, in his Essay on Salt, states that "In the United States, 1,200,000 bushels are produced annually, and this is a small quantity compared with that which might be had. Yet we import annually upwards of four millions, leaving a balance of more than \$2,800,000 against us. In Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio, Virginia, New-York, and Pennsylvania, salt can be produced in the greatest abundance."—*Boston Gazette.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REMARKS ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS RELATING TO RURAL ECONOMY.

[Continued from page 196.]

ON BARN-YARD MANURE.

4. You know Mr. Editor, there are nostrums, besides the metallic poisons, which are recommended as saving remedies for diseases, as different in their nature, as it is possible the human system can be visited with. Yet the *setings forth* of these Empyrics are credited, their preparations purchased, and their directions followed by multitudes, who are wise and careful in many respects—by persons too, who will, not without great trembling, trust themselves to the directions of a physician who, in living among them has recommended himself by his moral and wise conduct. The prescriptions of a wise and discriminating physician are refused, and those patent pills and lotions are bought, taken and recommended as the means of health and comfort; though it is doubtful whether a considerate and well instructed person can be found, who does not suppose the aggregate evil derived from them is manifold greater than the good. But the whole catalogue of the diseases, which the most adventurous of those men have named as cured or helped by their catholicons, will not equal the diversified and contradictory ends, which are expected to be obtained from barn-yard manure: let the land be hill or plain; let the soil be wet or dry; let its constituent parts be clay, sand, gravel or silex; let the crop be corn, beans, wheat or flax; let what will be the changes desired, it matters not; the same nostrum patented, not by Act of Congress but by the law of universal custom, is resorted to, and the same agent is considered as altogether sufficient and operative. The same happy effects are expected, and generally believed to be derived in all cases, however different in their nature. And, if at any time the application fails, the failure is imputed to the moon, or the planetary powers. The disappointed cultivator resolves, instead of changing his application, to pay greater regard in future to the signs of the times. But you, Sir, will not believe the reason why manure does *not* take, is to be found in the silver beams of that lovely light, whose beautiful changes are well calculated to please and delight, but which was never set in the heavens to hurt or destroy. The truth is that barn-yard manure, though of great and extensive use is not good for all soils, nor for all crops; nor in many crops, where it does some good, is it by any means the best and cheapest application that can be made. Applications should be made according to the alterations and changes to be produced. Cold soils want to be warmed, hot soils want to be cooled, hard soils want to be mellowed, open soils to be stiffened—some want heat, some moisture, some, more of both than are afforded by the common gifts of nature. And in all soils regard is to be had to the changes and alterations, which it is wished to produce, and to the wants and habits of the crop to be cultivated. Now can all this be done by one agent? certainly it cannot. But it can be done by a proper application of agents placed within our power, if used in a proper way. To discover these agents and apply them, necessarily requires knowledge and discrimination. A firm then gives employment to the head as well as to the hands; and he only will

be found ultimately to succeed well in the business, who gives his attention to understand the nature of things. The first object to be gained, however, is to convince our agriculturists that the produce of the barn-yard is not, as has already been observed, the only thing, which can make the earth more productive. And that in a very large number of cases it is not the best material which can be applied. And this is a point of a more difficult acquisition than would at first be supposed; or, at least, it is not easy to produce such a kind of conviction as will be followed by a change of practice.

It is not the object of these remarks to descend into particulars relative to the improvement of land. As a general observation the following will hold true. For land very dry, or very wet, pure barn-yard manure is not the best application, which can be made. Common dry, subsoil, and siltious [sandy] earth are better for wet lands.* Meadow earth, and clay are better for sandy and dry land, especially if grass is the crop raised. And I had rather, in many instances that earth should be supplied than an equal quantity of the best manure from the barn-yard. The effect, the first year, in most instances might not be so great; but it would be more lasting, and in all greater. Land between the extremes of wet and dry should be the repository to which the yard must send its treasures. But it must not, if the greatest good is wished to be accomplished, be used alone on grass land. It should be mixed with loam, or covered over after it is spread. The heap should be spread after the grass has started, so that it will soon be shaded. If spread earlier it will often become dry, and lose by evaporation most of its fertilizing qualities. And it sometimes forms a crust, through which the grass cannot penetrate. Compost, brought to a very mellow state is the best for grass. And I am very much of the opinion that clear yard manure should never be used, except when it can be immediately and entirely covered.

FURTHER HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.

5. I admire such men as Col. Pickering, who, when they discover any thing useful, have benevolence, and also courage enough to disclose it to the world. Although they may not be the first and only persons, who have thought of such things, they deserve all the honor due to the original discoverers. But such is not the boldness, and therefore not the usefulness of all. Some years before Col. Pickering's publications on the subject of agriculture came to my

* This, however, depends in some measure on the cause of too much moisture. A soil may superabound in sand, and still be too wet for cultivation. "Sandy soils," says Sir John Sinclair, "on a retentive bottom, requires draining." Some swamps, altogether too wet for cultivation, are composed of sand, with perhaps, a slight cover of surface mould. In such case adding sand to sand would produce but little advantage, as respects the superfluous moisture, unless the addition was in such quantity as to elevate the plane of the surface a considerable height above the "retentive bottom" which caused the mischief. And even then the soil will not be valuable in consequence of the predominance of sand. We have known a sharp sand applied to a sandy swamp, to remedy its wetness till a soil was manufactured sufficiently dry but almost entirely barren. If, however, the cause of too much wetness is found in the *absorbent quality* of the soil which induces it to take in water freely, and retain it in too great quantity for the uses of vegetation, sand is a proper application.—Editor N. E. Farmer.

hand, or indeed before he had made any of that subject, I had discovered that the Soo, the Leviathan, that drinketh the rivers, also took away much of the enriching quality of manure used in my garden.—That it was much better to cover green manure in the garden than to suffer it to grow old in the heap; and that crops that covered the ground the greater part of the year impoverish the earth much less than those which were of short continuance.—Yet, such was my deference to the opinions of those, whose business was in the field, and where wealth and substance was drawn therefrom, supposing they must know the better way I hardly ventured to suggest that an alteration from the common practice was necessary. Neither do I believe, I should have thought of giving the public any intimations on the subject.—Yet it is true a change was necessary as the gentleman has told us, and has prevailed on many to their own profit to make; and such, certainly, are the advantages resulting from it that should any man, who cultivates land, pay yearly to this great benefactor a sum equal to his usual town taxes, they, and not he would be the persons obliged.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

DEAR SIR,—I am induced to hand you the enclosed extract for publication, from an impression that some of the remarks are so *opposite* to the present juncture, that they ought to be in possession of the public. And this motive I trust, will secure a pardon from my friend for the liberty thus taken.—It may be thought Sir, that the time has arrived for the FARMERS at PLANTERS of the Union, to begin to ask the Government for a share of protection so strenuously demanded by a portion of their fellow citizens engaged in other pursuits.

Should your publication of the letter, meet the eye of the estimable gentleman at the head of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives Congress, he will recognize the writer as one of the most systematic and efficient farmers, upon a very extensive scale, in the United States.

Yours truly,

S. W. POMEROY.

Brighton, Jan. 3, 1824.

* *Genesco, Livingston Co., N. Y. 8th Dec. 1823.*

"DEAR SIR,—I received a few days since, 'New England Farmer.' Judging from the number, I should think it a well selected and judicious paper.

"I doubt whether I should agree with the Editor in recommending the cultivation of roots for cattle. You know my axiom is that the price of farming (I wish I had a better word at command) must be regulated by the price of produce. The same paper which recommends the culture of mangel wortzel, quotes the price of the best pieces of beef at eight cents; reduces the average probably to four cents. I am deceived if it is possible to feed cattle with roots and sell the beef at four or five cents, without loss.—if so, I believe *Say* would pronounce the root culture an unproductive operation. I am not insensible to the fascinating appearance of any section of our country, cultivated nearly the style of horticulture; but its counterpart an afraid even must be pauperism in most of its painful forms. Farmers pursue their interest—not always—but more generally than ye

gentlemen farmers imagine. The nett income of our farmers is miserably small—they cannot afford ornamental husbandry. Labor, says Washington in his letters to Young, is every thing with us, and land nothing. I do not say but you can feed your cows near Boston, cheaper on clover than with hay: I doubt it however.—But can you raise cattle in Ohio and sell them at such prices as will ruin a root-feeder, twenty miles distant from Boston.

Our manufacturers are earning double the amount of farmers of equal capital. Government is paying them a bounty of 30 per cent. on their products—while the good-natured farmer jogs on, quite contented with an occasional burst of splendid declamation in praise of rural life.

I am doubtful as to the expediency of small premiums on cattle; I think the raising of these animals may be left to self interest. Suppose we take a hint from Napoleon, and offer very liberal rewards for great improvements in agricultural implements. The cast-iron ploughs even now cause a saving to the U. S. of at least 0,000 a year—(here is a million saved for other objects.) Our Blacksmiths have lost about a third of their customers' work which was expended in laying and sharpening plough irons.—We have a threshing mill in this village where in use, which operates perfectly well and saves one half the expense of manual threshing, may be transported in a wagon—costs about 0.—We wonder why the Romans did not think of stirrups; and it is a little wonderful that a cast iron plough in its present form has not yet been introduced. There ought to be liberal premiums for great objects that would attract attention through the U. S.—\$10,000 for a flax dressing machine, if it brought one to market, would save half a million a year. Agricultural labor is not up to the lights of the age while mechanical labor since Arkwright began to spin cotton, has been increased many hundred fold. There are many processes in weaving which invite the aid of mechanical inventions; for instance mowing, threshing, cradling, flax-dressing, &c. Mr. Whitney of New-York, made a present to the cotton growing sections of the southern States of a machine, equal in value to the yearly labor of one fourth the black population. I mention it to show what remains to be done, to abridge the rural labor of the northern and middle States.

"I am, &c.

"JAS. WADSWORTH.

"Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq."

From the Old Colony Memorial.

AGRICULTURAL STATEMENT.

To the Trustees of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

Gentlemen,—Having several acres of boggy Fresh Meadow, I have reduced about nine acres of it into good English Meadow. Previous to my commencing any operations on it, it was very ordinary fresh meadow, producing on an average of six or seven hundred of natural fresh hay, of very inferior quality, on an acre, mixed with meadow briars, mountain, and cranberry bushes, near the shores, and on the margin of the reams, bushes of various kinds: all the hay obtained from it would scarce pay the labor of

getting it, and was of more value to put into the barn-yard to make compost-manure, than for fodder.

I began my improvements by clearing out the natural stream, that the water might not overflow, and kill out, or injure the English grass; next laid out the meadow into lands, or beds, two rods wide, from the upland to the brook, digging a ditch three feet wide between the beds. Those beds which were not too miry, I ploughed with one yoke of light cattle, turning the furrows into the middle of the bed, and putting the swamp-mud, &c. taken out of the ditches, into the middle of the beds, to crown them like a turnpike, that the water should not stand on them. I then chopped the whole fine, with sharp hoes, and dug up the whole surface of those beds, which could not be ploughed, with said hoes, and planted the beds principally with potatoes, believing, and afterwards finding it to be necessary to till the ground until I had subdued and killed out the natural grass, &c. The second year I ploughed and dug as before, and planted some of the beds with corn, and some with potatoes; and in some instances I have put a small quantity of barn-yard manure, into the hills. The third year I laid down the beds, by sowing oats, and grass seed, generally a mixture of herd-grass, red-clover and red-top; the oats have generally been very stout, as also the grass which succeeded; and weighing the hay that grew on several of the best beds, the last summer, (being the first time of mowing,) I found them to exceed Four Tons to an acre; I did not weigh them with that accuracy, nor procure the needful evidence, not intending to claim a premium for hay.

I began my operation, on an acre, which lies a considerable distance from the main body, about eight years ago, (as a matter of experiment.) The ditching and digging up of the same cost twelve cents per rod the potatoes on the same, the first year, more than paid all expense, of ditching and digging the same, without any manure.

The second year, I planted thirty three rods of said acre, with corn, and had twelve bushels of good corn, besides small corn, and on the rest of said acre, had 4 hundred and forty six pumpkins, and good potatoes.

Third year, sowed it with oats and grass-seeds.

Fourth year, had a large crop of clover.

Fifth year, 1822, red-top and herd-grass, the whole of which was carefully weighed, and attested to, by an uninterested neighbor, and was three tons and forty four pounds.

Sixth year, 1823, after the hay was well made and ready to put into the barn, I caused to be weighed a number of cocks of hay, which were judged to be an average of the whole, by which it appeared there was on said acre, more than four tons of good hay, principally herd-grass.

In the winter season, between 1821 and 1822, I carted on considerable gravel, and spread it on some of the beds, and am convinced, it had no beneficial effect; I apprehend that the soft mud, at the bottom of the wide ditches, being taken out and spread on the beds, would be a manure far preferable to sand or gravel.

My object in stating particularly, the produce of the first acre, which I cultivated, as a matter of experiment, is to satisfy other farmers, as it has done myself, that English grasses, especially herd-grass, will produce a greater crop, as well

as endure longer, when cultivated on boggy fresh meadow, than an hard upland; and by the mode of improvement above described. Our most unproductive and waste bogs and swamps, may be made, with very little expense, the most productive and valuable mowing lands we have.

Take the whole nine acres, the two first crops, viz. the potatoes and corn have paid all expense of reducing the Fresh to good English Meadow.

JOTHAM JACOB

Hingham, Nov. 17, 1823.

From the New-York Evening Post.

BEES.

A premium was given at our last Agricultural Fair to Mr. Joseph Caywood, of New-Cornwall, Orange county, for some handsome specimens of Honey, which he exhibited, and on the 3d ult. we published a letter from him to the Agricultural Society, in which he gives several interesting particulars as to the improved method of management which he had adopted in relation to his bees, and in particular states that "for the last seven years, I have not intentionally destroyed a single bee." We were desirous at the time, to ascertain how he had contrived to obtain the honey and avoid the usual practice of killing the insects; but this information he declined giving. We now perceive by the *Minerva* of this morning, that the following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is generally practiced in France:—In the dusk of the evening when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it gently over. Having steadily placed it in a small pit, previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it, and rubbed with aromatic herbs: then having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remain between them take a small stick, and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the old hive, ascend and adhere to the new one. Then gently lift the upper hive, with all its little tenants and place it on the stand from which the other was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding Midsummer-day, that the bees may have time, before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through the winter.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

COAL.

Experiments have been made to ascertain the qualities of the Worcester Coal compared with the Lehigh and Rhode-Island coal; from which it has been ascertained, very satisfactorily, that ours has the superiority over both. A gentleman has handed us memoranda of the experiments made with a peck of each sort, measured with accuracy.—From these it appears that the Worcester coal was wholly ignited in a less time than either of the others, continued burning the longest, produced the greatest degree of heat, and had the least residuum in bulk. The weight, residuum, and time of burning, of the different specimens, were as follows:

	Weight.	Resid.	Time.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	h. m.
Lehigh,	18 0	8 14	4 25
R. Island,	18 8	10 06	3 36
Worcester,	22 0	13 00	5 00

It will be noticed that the *weight* of the Worcester Coal, and of its residuum, is the greatest—the measure being the same. This is owing, we suppose, to the iron contained in it.

There can now be little doubt that this Coal may to a great extent supply the place of other fuel. The Lehigh Coal is used at Philadelphia for nearly all the common purposes of fuel, except cooking, and ours is superior to that. We make no pretensions to geological knowledge; but those who do, say that the quantity of our Coal is inexhaustible and widely extended. The pit from which the specimens have been taken, is in the northeast part of the town, not far from Long Pond and has been open many years for the purpose of obtaining *black lead* to be used as a paint.—The Coal may probably be found and easily obtained in other parts of the town nearer the village.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1824.

ON THE CULTURE OF ROOTS FOR FEEDING CATTLE.

In this day's paper, page 196, we have given some remarks of Mr. Wadsworth, on this subject, in which that gentleman appears to be opposed to this practice. We have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Wadsworth but are informed that he is a highly respectable cultivator, who is practically engaged in farming to a very large extent. His opinions are therefore, entitled to the highest respect, and we would by no means venture to oppose our authority to that of an eminent practical as well as scientific agriculturist. All we shall venture to urge in our own behalf is, that if we have gone astray we have not followed blind guides, but have very respectable companions to accompany us in our wanderings. We will produce some of the facts and reasonings which induced us to recommend the culture of roots for feeding cattle, and if insufficient will cheerfully acknowledge our error.

John Prince, Esq., a very respectable practical and scientific agriculturist in the vicinity of Boston, in a communication for the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository of June, 1822, says, "I really wish our farmers, generally, would be prevailed on to raise a greater quantity of vegetables for the use of their stock, than they have been in the habit of doing. Swedish turnips and mangel wurtzel (of the true sort) are very easily raised, and every farmer has land suitable for them, when he might not have suitable soil for carrots, which I think give the richest milk, but are more expensive in cultivation. These roots, with care, even in pits out of doors, may be preserved till May and June, and yield, generally, double the quantity that the same land would yield in potatoes. Indeed with me I have usually had more than three times as many bushels per acre, and with, I think, no more labor. *Mangel wurtzel*, indeed, will, by their thinnings, and trimmings, if done with care, pay all the labor of the crop, and give a fine evening food for cows, and are also excellent food for swine."

Mr. Prince, last season raised a premium crop of mangel wurtzel which consisted of 762 1-2 bushels on an acre and observes "in the same field, and directly alongside, potatoes were cultivated, which fell considerably short of two hundred bushels per acre—the labor in gathering potatoes, is much more than the man-

gel wurtzel; and on the whole cultivation about equal. I think one bushel of potatoes about equal to one and an half of mangel wurtzel for feeding animals. After five or six years cultivation of the mangel wurtzel, I feel convinced it is the most profitable root to cultivate for consumption on a farm, and the past season mine kept perfectly well till June."

Col. John Hare Powel, of Pennsylvania, who is one of the most eminent agriculturists in the United States, and who, we believe, for skill, science and experience, on a large scale in cultivating land has few if any superiors on this side of the Atlantic, in a communication to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, at their Meeting held on the 11th of January, 1823, observes, "My neat cattle prefer mangel wurtzel to any roots which I have offered them. I have found its effects in producing large secretions of good milk, very great. I selected in November, two heifers of the same breed, and very nearly of the same age, and in similar condition; they were tied in adjoining stalls, and have been fed regularly three times a day by the same man. One of them has had three pecks of mangel wurtzel, and four quarts of corn meal daily; the other, four and an half pecks of mangel wurtzel. The last which has had mangel wurtzel alone, is in the condition of good beef, the other is not more than what graziers call half fat."

Mr. Powel in another part of the same communication observes, "In citing the experiment on feeding with mangel wurtzel, I have no intention to convey an idea so preposterous as some of the 'Fanciers' have conceived, that mangel wurtzel, or any of the fashionable roots of the day, should interfere with the king of vegetables, Indian corn; or that where land is cheap and labor dear, a farmer is 'wise to amuse himself,' and feed his bullocks by plucking the luxuriant leaves of 'the majestic Beta Alissima.' I would merely recommend its cultivation to a limited extent only, for its influence upon some cattle, milch cows, and more especially upon calves, during the first winter is very important. I have attended with great accuracy, to the ill which are brought upon most young quadrupeds, when first reared; and have invariably found them materially diminished by the use of succulent roots."

It appears by this same communication that Col. Powel raised 222 1-2 bushels of mangel wurtzel on 155 1-2 perches of land. Mr. David Little of Newbury, Mass. raised 970 bushels and one half of a bushel on one acre besides 2 bushels of carrots, and 109 cabbages. Six swine were mostly fed with the thinnings from the beginning of weeding until about the 1st of October.—There are trees on the said lot sufficient to produce 21 barrels of fruit—the entire expense of cultivating this acre of mangel wurtzel, including the cost of the manure and gathering the crop was \$23, 96 c.

Mr. Prince states that his mangel wurtzel weighed about 56 pounds a bushel. And 762 1-2 bushels, at that rate would give 42700 pounds to an acre. This is 19 tons, 16 cwt. and 1 qr.; more than five times the weight which could be expected from grass land of a good quality laid down to herds grass or timothy, the most productive kind of grass usually cultivated in New England. Sir Humphrey Davy in Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, informs that 1000 parts of the white beet contain 136 parts of soluble or nutritive matter. Then, if 1000 lbs. of the white beet afford 136 parts of nutritive matter 42700 (the weight of Mr. P.'s crop) would be 5807 pounds and a fraction over of nutritive matter. An acre of common red clover (*Trifolium Pratense*) producing 49005 lbs. (which is a large

crop) contains according to the chemical analysis, 1914 lbs. of nutritive matter. Thus it appears that one acre of mangel wurtzel may produce more nutritive matter than three acres of stout clover. I might proceed further with our calculations of this sort and show the advantage of raising turnips and rutabaga for feeding cattle, as a second crop, according to methods practiced by Mr. Bucl, detailed in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 177, but have not at present room or leisure to pursue this subject.

Mr. Wadsworth asserts that he "can raise cattle in Ohio, and sell them at such prices as will ruin a root-er or twenty miles from Boston." This, however, cannot well be done unless his cattle fatted in Ohio were driven for sale to Boston market. And when that gentleman takes into his calculation the loss of flesh which his cattle would undergo in so long a journey, the expense of their driving, and keeping on the road, we are inclined to think he will doubt his ability to ruin root-feeder by the means he mentions. Mr. Wadsworth adverts to the low price of beef as an argument against root-feeding. But if cattle can be fattened cheaper roots than on other feed the low price of beef presents an argument in favor of root-culture.

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS IN BOSTON.

- A Treatise on a New System of Agriculture, and feeding of Stock.* By GEORGE ADAMS. Wells & Lilly, 93, Court Street.
- A Year's Residence in the United States of America in three parts.* By WILLIAM COBBETT. Wells & Lilly.
- Agricola*, Letters of, on the Principles of Vegetation and Tillage, written for Nova Scotia. By JOSEPH WELLS & LILLY; Cummings, Hillard, & Co., Cornhill.
- American Gardener*, exhibiting the time for every kind of work. By an OLD GARDENER. Richardson & Lord, 75, Cornhill.
- American Gardener*, a Treatise on the Situation of Fencing and Laying out of Gardens, &c. By WILLIAM COBBETT. R. P. & C. Williams, Cornhill Square.
- Arator*, a Series of Agricultural Essays, Practical & Political. By JOHN TAYLOR. R. P. & C. Williams, Charles Ewer, 61, Cornhill.
- Butler's Farmer's Manual*, being a plain, practical Treatise on the Art of Husbandry, &c. Wells & Lilly, Samuel T. Armstrong, Charles Ewer.
- Code of Agriculture.* By SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, & Co. & Lilly; S. T. Armstrong; Cummings, Hillard, & Co.
- Compendium of Cattle Medicine*, or Practical Observations on the Diseases of Cattle and other domestic Animals, except the Horse, with a series of Essays on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of Horned Cattle and Sheep. By JAMES WHITE, &c.—Richardson & Lord; Wells & Lilly.
- Complete Grazier*, or Farmers' and Cattle Breeder's Assistant, comprising instructions for buying breeding, rearing and fattening of Cattle; Directions: the choice of the best Breeds of live stock; the Treatment of their Diseases, and the Management of Cows and Ewes during the critical times of calving and yearning. The general Economy of a Grass Farm.—Irrigation or Watering of Meadows; Culture of the best natural and artificial Grasses, and Plants for fodder; various Methods of cutting, mixing and preparing food in severe winters, and seasons of scarcity the Economy and general Management of the Dairy including the making, curing and Preservation of Butter and Cheese, &c. &c. Together with an Introductory View of the different Breeds of neat Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Asses, Mules, Poultry, Rabbits, &c. Farm Accounts—and on the Improvement of British Wool. By a LINCOLNSHIRE GRAZIER, assisted by Communications from several Yorkshire, Leicester and Norfolk Farmers. R. P. & C. Williams.
- Cowley's Observations on Live Stock*, &c.—Wells & Lilly.

[Remainder in our next.]

* See New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 171.

† See New England Farmer, vol. i. page 179.

The quantity of flannels manufactured within 40 miles of Boston, the last year has exceeded fifteen thousand pieces of 46 yards each; comprising the various quantities and colors usually imported—and the new establishments now going into operation, with the extension of those already in operation, will manufacture more than thirty thousand pieces the present year.—Besides these, there are others in Connecticut and New York, of considerable extent, and all of them will be sufficient within 18 months to supply the wants of the country, of this comfortable and health preserving commodity.—*Boston Centinel*.

Cheese.—In the township of Aurora, Portage county, there has been made, during the past season, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of cheese, for an area of five miles square, in a new country, in connexion with the ordinary productions of well cultivated farms, is an example of industry and economy worthy of imitation.

Caution.—A child was lately poisoned in Pennsylvania, by its mother's administering the herb called Bear's foot, as an antidote for worms.

FOREIGN.

The English Parliament was to have met in January, but has since been prorogued to the 23rd of February, which delay is considered to be an indication of continued peace.

The last London dates are to the 29th Nov. The press affirm that the French Government had disavowed any intention of assisting Spain in recovering her South American Colonies. It appears, however, that the King of Spain is dedicating a part of his *imperial* labors to the affairs of his Colonies; and the *Spanish* Ambassador to Spain has intimated that his master is willing to assist him in recovering his power his "numerous kingdoms," including "his dominions in both Worlds."

The London papers also assert that Ferdinand and French Prince have quarrelled, and were at dead-pan, and that the latter had left the kingdom in flight. But probably this news was manufactured in London, for the use of the printers. There is every reason to believe that Spain will settle down quietly under despotism, and their Monarch remain firmly seated on a throne supported by servility and superstition, the pillars of all absolute governments.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House.—Tuesday, Dec. 30. Mr. Rich offered a resolution, which was adopted, for taking measures to prevent hunting and trapping on lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, and exclude foreigners from the participation in the Indian trade.

Wednesday, Dec. 31. The bill from the Senate on subject of discriminating duties was passed and sent to the Senate.

The President transmitted a Report of the Secretary of State relating to the condition and future prospects of the Greeks. This consisted of various papers, the substance of which alone have been published.

Senate.—Friday, Jan. 2. Mr. Hayne presented a resolution of the Legislature of South Carolina, expressing their sympathy in the cause of the Greeks, &c. which was laid on the table. The principal part of the message of the day was of a private or local nature.

Tuesday, Jan. 5. Mr. Lloyd of Mass. submitted a resolution for opening a communication between Buzzards Bay and Barnstable Bay, through the isthmus which separates those Bays, which after the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware and Raritan Canals, would extend an inland water communication to the Albemarle Sound to Massachusetts Bay, passing its progress through the territory or along the borders of ten of the Atlantic States.

Wednesday, Jan. 7. Mr. Barbour submitted a resolution, requesting the President to furnish information respecting the relations between Spain and the United States, &c.

The Senate, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the bill allowing the sum of \$23,700 and interest thereon, to the grandson of the late Col. John Lauriat, for services rendered by the deceased, during our revolutionary war, which was originally introduced by

Mr. Barbour. This caused considerable debate, principally on the question of allowing interest on that sum. The bill was ordered to lie on the table.

House.—Friday, Jan. 2. A list of Balances due by individuals to the Government was presented, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brock's resolution calling for specific information on the subject of the commerce between the United States, and the countries under the Turkish Government, &c. was adopted.

Mr. Webster's motion for sending an Agent to Greece, was postponed for the purpose of receiving further information on the subject, called for on the motion of Mr. Mallory of Vermont.

Jan. 5 and 6. The House was mostly occupied on Bills for the relief of individuals and Reports on petitions.

Wednesday, Jan. 7. A Report of the Secretary of War, respecting certain contracts for cannon, on motion of Mr. Cooke was referred to a Select Committee.

This day was chiefly occupied in a debate relative to a contested election from the 30th District of the State of New-York between Isaac Wilson and Farnie Adams. The question was whether a printed ballot, having the stroke of a pen drawn through it, should or should not be admitted as a valid vote. The printed letters were distinctly legible, but a dash with a pen was drawn across the whole name; on this account the inspectors rejected the vote and it was not counted. The omission of this ballot, after the deduction on each side for erroneous returns, gave Mr. Adams a majority of one. The House decided that this vote ought to be omitted, and that Mr. Adams was entitled to a seat. Ayes 116, Nays 65.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Thursday, Jan. 8. The different parts of the Governor's Message were referred to Committees according to the usage in such cases.

Friday, Jan. 9. The Hon. Messrs. Mills, Hull, and Hubbard were appointed a Committee to report on the expediency of repealing the acts of June 17, 1809, for establishing the Governor's Salary.

Saturday, Jan. 10. A bill respecting "Public Worship and Religious Freedom" was read, 300 copies ordered to be printed, and Tuesday next assigned for a second reading.

Monday, Jan. 12. A Joint Committee, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Thaxter and Mills, Messrs. Miller, Warren, and Curtis was appointed to report on the expediency of amending the laws respecting paupers.

Resolutions from Tennessee respecting a Congressional Caucus, were committed to the Hon. Messrs. Leland, Winthrop, Freeman, S. Willard and Barker.

Resolutions from Illinois, respecting the appropriation of lands for purposes of education to Hon. Messrs. Gorham, Richardson, Swett, Johnson and Sprague.

Tuesday, Jan. 13. The Hon. Messrs. Adams and Lummus were joined to the Committee to consider the expediency of requiring officers making attachment of Real Estate on mesne process, to leave notice of such attachment with the Town Clerk of the town, in which the land so attached may be located.

House.—Thursday, Jan. 9. The Committee on Turnpikes was directed to Report on the expediency of encouraging the use of Broad Wheels. Other business of a private and local nature was transacted.

Friday, Jan. 9. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Alden Bradford, Esq. accompanied with a volume of the Massachusetts State Papers, and a volume of the History of Massachusetts presented by that gentleman, to be placed among the public documents of the House. The Speaker was requested to present the thanks of the House for the donation.

The petition of J. H. Coffin and others, in behalf of the Massachusetts Medical Society, praying that means may be taken to prevent the sale of medicines except by persons licensed by the society, &c. with remonstrances, &c. was called up and committed.

The Committee appointed at the last session to enquire into the state of the Gaols in Middlesex county, made a Report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Saturday, Jan. 13. The Secretary presented a Message from His Excellency, referring to the statement made by the Directors of the State's Prison, re-

lative to the labor performed by the convicts for the use of the General Hospital. Also a Message, referring to certain resolutions of the Legislatures of Illinois and Tennessee.

A Committee was renewed to Report on the expediency of amending or repealing the law respecting *Impounding of Cattle*.

Messrs. Gardner, Putnam, and Tower were appointed a Committee on the subject of taxing Manufacturing Companies.

Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 12 and 13. The proceedings of these days were of a local and private nature, and nothing of general interest was finally disposed of.

FARMER WANTED.

WANTED a married man to carry on a Farm of about 40 acres, within about five miles of the city, and in an excellent neighborhood. This farm is of an easy cultivation, and will be principally appropriated to grass.—A person will receive good encouragement, and may make an arrangement for a number of years by applying to this Office.

FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1824.
FOR sale at this Office, the Farmer's Almanac for 1824. Nov. 24.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	145	150
" " " " " " "		135	137
BEANS, white,	bush.	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . . .	bbl.	8 25	8 50
" " " " " " "		6 75	7
" " " " " " "		5 50	6
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	12	13
" " " " " " "		10	10
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
" " " " " " "		5	4
FLAX,		6	9
FLAX SEED,	bush.	63	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 50	6 75
" " " " " " "		6 75	7
" " " " " " "		3 75	5
GRAIN, Rye,	bush.	60	
" " " " " " "		54	63
" " " " " " "		67	70
" " " " " " "		40	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort,	lb.	8	9
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		35	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLASTER PARIS,	ton.	4 00	4 50
PORK, Bone Middlings new, . .	bbl.	14 50	15 00
NAVY, mess,		12 50	
" " " " " " "		11 75	12
" " " " " " "		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . .	lb.	2 00	
" " " " " " "		7	8
" " " " " " "		58	70
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		37	40
" " " " " " "		45	50
" " " " " " "		37	40
" " " " " " "		31	33
" " " " " " "		50	60
" " " " " " "		40	42
PROVISION MARKET,	lb.	7	10
BEEF, best pieces,		5	7
PORK, fresh,		3	8
VEAL,		2	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		5	8
POULTRY,		14	17
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		16	18
" " " " " " "		16	20
EGGS,	doz.	70	
MEAL, Rye,	bush.	65	70
" " " " " " "		30	37
POTATOES,		2 25	2 50
CIDER, liquor, new,	bbl.	18	20
HAY, according to quality, . .	ton.	20	00

INTEMPERANCE.

Most men, too passive, when the blood runs low,
Too weakly indolent to strive with pain,
And bravely, by resisting, conquer fate.
Try Circe's arts, and in the tempting bowl
Of poison'd nectar, sweet oblivion drink.
Struck by the powerful charm, the gloom dissolves
In empty air, Elysium opens round.

A pleasing phrenzy buoys the brighten'd soul,
And sanguine hopes dispel your flitting care;
And what was difficult and what was dire,
Yields to your prowess and superior stars:
The happiest you of all that e'er was mad,
Or arc or shall be, could this folly last;
But soon your heaven is gone; a heavier gloom
Shuts o'er your head: and, as the thundering stream,
Sworn o'er its banks with sudden mountain rain,
Sinks from its tumult to a silent brook;
So, when the frantic raptures in your breast
Subside, you languish into mortal man:
You sleep, on waking find yourself undone.
For prodigal of life, in one rash night
You lavish'd more than might support three days.
A heavy morning comes; your ears return
With ten fold rage. An anxious stomach well
May be endur'd; so may the throbbing heart:
But such a dim delirium, such a dream
Involves you; such a dastardly despair
Unmans your soul.

Besides, it wounds you sore to recollect
What follies in your loose unguarded hour
Escaped. For one irrevocable word,
Perhaps that meant no harm you lose a friend:
Or in the rage of wine your hasty hand
Performs a deed to haunt you to your grave.
Add that your means, your health, your parts decay;
Your friends abandon you; brutally transform'd
They hardly know you:
Despis'd, unwept, you fall; who might have left
A name still to be utter'd with a sigh.

MISCELLANY.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

LOVEWELL'S FIGHT.

The authenticity of historical facts of ancient times rests often upon tradition only. It is believed that Dr. Belknap, in his History of New-Hampshire, was in one instance misled by the information he received. He has laid the scene of an action of a century ago, in the town of Wakefield, which it is apprehended actually occurred on the shore of Winnepesaukee Lake, and probably near Alton Bay. I refer to the achievement of Capt. Lovewell, so renowned in the early wars of this country, as an Indian Partisan. In the winter of 1725 Capt. Lovewell, with a party of men, undertook an expedition into the part of N. Hampshire now constituting the county of Strafford, and succeeded in destroying a company of ten Indians who were directing their course to Dover. The historian of New-Hampshire has stated this occurrence to have been at the head of the western branch of Salmon Falls river, in the town of Wakefield. The pond there has always retained the name of Lovewell's pond. The statement which follows is from the journal of an intelligent and enterprising young man, who was afterwards extensively known and respected.—I mean the late John Varnum, Esq. of Dracut

"John Varnum, when twenty one years of age, went with Capt. Lovewell after Indians in the winter of 1725, on snow shoes, and carried their provision on their backs and travelled towards Winnepesaukee pond and came on the trail of Indians which they followed, till they came to the aforementioned pond. There not being any snow on the pond, they could not see their tracks. There appeared a large flock of ravens, which followed the Indians, lighting on the trees that were on the islands in said pond: which was considered by the Captain and others as ominous of their destroying said Indians. After following the ravens, sometime, they came in hearing of the Indians firing at heaven and other game;—they had a great hunt that day. Lovewell and his men halted sleeping the Indians would eat heartily, and sleep sound. They therefore concluded to come upon them about the middle of the night.—They did not build any fire, but came so near as to see their fire. They tied the mouths of their dogs, and kept them close for fear of being discovered. On the 20th of February they came up and fired on them; and killed eight, and wounded one. One man and the dogs caught him. They were all killed, being nine men and a boy. The boy was armed with a lance on a pole: supposed to drive and torment prisoners. After scalping the Indians, they left them for the ravens.—The Indians were going to Coheco.[now Dover,] to destroy a few settlers there.—Lovewell and his men marched to Dover, it being the next settlement, and from thence to Andover." P.

Wakefield, January, 1824.

Morbid Affection.—The possibility of contracting intemperance from a dead subject is amply confirmed by the following melancholy circumstance. About a fortnight since, Mr. H. Penefather who had just commenced the practice of surgery, was engaged in dissecting the body of a female subject, whose death was produced by inflammation of the liver, attended with other symptoms that rendered the cure worthy of very strict examination. Dissection was submitted to by the friends of the deceased: and Mr. Penefather and another gentleman operated twice or three times with great professional advantage.

The body was interred, and Mr. Penefather thought nothing more of the circumstance until about a week after, when he perceived that his left hand began to swell, a little above the palm, or near the articulation of the wrist, attended with a slight twitching pain and numbness of the fingers. Those symptoms he attributed to various causes, and conceived that the swelling would abate by washing the part with a suitable lotion. This remedy he accordingly tried when retiring to bed; but to his great surprise and no small consternation, he found that the inflammation had extended itself to the arm, which on the following morning was exceedingly swelled. Under these circumstances he deemed it advisable to state the case to some of the more experienced of the faculty; and, after mature deliberation by three eminent practitioners, with reference to his late anatomical researches, (as before stated) they concluded that he must have imbibed through some medium, whether by a cut or otherwise, a portion of the poisonous matter with which the morbid subject was at that time infected. Mortification being seat-

ed in the arm, we regret to learn that he was compelled to submit to amputation, as the only means by which life could possibly be preserved. Mr. Penefather is a native of Ireland, and very respectably connected in that country. [London paper]

Mankind Classed.—Mankind, may be divided into three classes.—Those who learn from the experience of others—They are happy men.—Those who learn from their own experience.—They are wise men.—And, lastly, those who learn neither from their own nor from other people's experience.—They are fools.

Idleness.—There is no character in society more despicable than the idler. He is not only an unhappy, but in a fair way to become a criminal being. Bishop Taylor observed lately, who neglected the education of her son on the plea that he was too young to be committed to study, "Madam if you don't fill his mind with something, believe me the devil will."

Life.—Life is time well employed. A man, therefore, who squanders away his time, commits a species of suicide; and he who wastes more of my time takes away my existence, is more my enemy than the person who justly takes away my money.

The proper Employment of Ridicule.—There are some vices which ought to inspire us with detestation, and others which are most successfully encountered with ridicule. Of this last class are most which originate in an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable and genteel, such as coquetry and foppery. Convince quettes and fops that the world laughs and despises them, and you will do much to reform them.

False Pleasure.—Some men, in pursuing pleasure, destroy their senses, which are only inlets to the enjoyments they are seeking. They roar bacchanalian songs till hoarse deaf, smoke till blind, and drink till stupid.

"In wild excess the vulgar breast takes fire,
Till buried in debauch the bliss expires."

A man should neither choose to be a hero nor a buffoon; human nature is not so miserable as that we should be always melancholy nor so happy that we should be always merry.

The triumph of woman lies not in the adoration of her lover, but in the respect of her husband, and it can only be gained by a constant cultivation of those qualities which she knows he most values.

The supercilious, however refined are rare.

Irish Humor.—An Irishman seeing an out passenger of an English stage coach covered with dust, observed, that if he was a potato he might grow without any further planting.

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No. 26.

acts and Observations relating to Agriculture and Domestic Economy.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

ON THE USE OF SALT AS A MANURE.

[Continued from page 180.]

The pamphlet of Mr. Hollinshead adverted to our last observations on this subject states that for meadow [mowing] land we should advise a farmer to sow six bushels of salt per acre, immediately after the hay is got in. This could be found peculiarly beneficial in hot and dry summers, and upon limestone and sandy soils; which, after they are mown are often so parched by the heat of the sun, that not only the eddish [rowen or aftermath] is destroyed, but also the crop of the succeeding year is materially injured; but by sowing it with it, moisture would be attracted and retained, sufficient to assist vegetation so powerfully, as a short time again to cover the face of the ground with grass, and by that means effectual to screen the roots, which would otherwise be too much exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

"It may indeed be said that dung will answer the same purpose: in some degree it might, but dung cannot always be had, never in sufficient quantities; besides, if it could, this objection is against it, that neat cattle will not eat the fish [rowen] after dung, consequently one valuable crop is lost to the farmer, which if salt were used would be both productive and wholesome."

Mr. Beck, gardener in Chorley, has constantly made use of salt in his garden for upwards of twenty years, principally upon his onions; and has invariably found the salt to exceed every other kind of manure, which he could have used for the like purpose; his method is to sow salt immediately after the seed is covered.

But as he never had any thoughts of communicating the result of his observations and experiments to the public, he took no care to ascertain the exact quantity necessary to be sown per acre, and proportionably upon any smaller quantity of ground; yet he thinks, if he might make a conjecture that he has not sown less, probably more than sixteen bushels per acre. Year by year he sowed the usual quantity of salt upon a plat of onions, after they began to show themselves above ground, the crop, so far from being improved was really spoiled; from this he infers that the experimental gardener, who may be inclined to the use of salt, will do well to throw it on as fast as possible after the seed is sown."

The remarks in the three following paragraphs as well to other improvements in husbandry as to those which may be made by salt. I know some will say that there are many things which cannot be improved. I deny the assertion. Let but the farmer be properly encouraged to make the trial, and I am convinced he will not find his labor lost. If our ancestors were always been indifferent to agricultural improvements, what must have been our situation at the present day? We might have lived on haws and berries of the field; for nature has

not been so lavish in her gifts to this country as to some others: few of the necessities of life will thrive and flourish without the most unremitting industry. *By nature our apples are crabs, and our plums sloes!* but art and nature have changed the scene: and health giving exercise, properly directed, and duly encouraged, would bring the kingdom to an unexampled pitch of plenty and splendor.

"The proper cultivation of the soil is an object so peculiarly interesting to the community at large, that those who industriously attend to it are perhaps to be esteemed the most meritorious citizens of their country."

"Of such importance are the study and practice of agriculture in Scotland, that they have instituted a professorship in one of their universities; and it is much to be lamented that a similar institution is not introduced into our universities, as it would essentially tend to the promotion of the most important department of knowledge, so highly beneficial to mankind."

"A farmer at Glasson, near Lancaster, has for some time been in the habit of carting salt water to put upon his dung whilst in the heap in the yard, before it was taken to be spread upon the ground, which he has found by experience very much enriches the dung, and makes it better manure. A great advantage might also be derived to the farmer from spreading sea-sand under and amongst the dung, whilst it is in collecting during the winter, and also in the cow-house stable, not only on account of the particles of salt contained in it, but likewise by its retaining and absorbing the urine of the cattle, which is itself a very excellent manure."

"Salt is the mother of manures, as every kind is higher or lower in value according to the salt it produces; and every kind of manure is portioned out to the land according to the quantity of salt or nitre it is thought to have in it. Formerly salt was thought to be an impoverisher of land, but experience has taught us wisdom; it is now found to be otherwise, provided it is duly proportioned to the state the land is in, and mixed to mollify it as follows: take ten bushels of salt, and six bushels of dry ashes, and mix altogether; then spread them on the land, and barrow them in with the seed: this is a sufficient dressing for an English acre, as it is better to repeat the dressing than to lay too much on at once. By being thus mixed the particles incorporate with and mollify each other. Salt itself is rather too severe and harsh in its nature, and if laid too thick on, might prove of bad consequence; but if conveyed into the earth by a soapy smooth method, will prove the real enricher the earth wants to send forth vegetation; this dressing will last for three crops."

--From C. Varley, Esq. communicated to the *Chester Chronicle* by the Rev. B. Daere of Mosely, near Manchester.

The following is said to be from the pen of the Right Honorable Lord Erskine.

"The science of agriculture is by no means at its height; and in the almost miraculous advance of chemistry new means may be found from the concentration of known composts and the discovery of new, to lessen the costs of cul-

ture and increase its returns. But here again your revenue stalks like a ghost across my path which ever way I turn; as otherwise you have a superior unbounded source of improvement trodden under your very feet, and cast as refuse into your rivers, beyond all that chemistry is ever likely to discover. You have salt in endless abundance. But your necessity turns it into money, even to forty times its value, instead of spreading it abroad for various uses to rise up in property, which no money could purchase."

"Do you know what salt alone would do for you? Can you be so ignorant as not to know, that by taking the tax upon it directly as money, you rob yourselves of fifty times its amount in the productions of your soil, in your fisheries and manufactures, and in the universal prosperity of the country?"

"Lime, which has caused to start into life the most inert and sterile parts of Great Britain, is just nothing as a manure when compared with salt, which differs from it besides in two remarkable qualities, decisive of its superior value."

"Lime, and I believe all other known composts, are powerful only according to the quantities in which they are used; whereas salt to be useful must be sparingly applied; it corrupts vegetable substances when mixed with them in small quantities, but preserves them, when it predominates in a mass. It is needless therefore to add, that independently of its comparative lightness, the expense both as to the article and its carriage must be greatly diminished. Yet you rob the mother of our people of this food which indulgent nature has cast into her lap, sufficient as you will see hereafter, to feed all her children, even if their numbers were doubled."

Another English writer informs that "Salt answers best as a manure for green crops, especially for turnips and clover. It is not of much benefit to barley or wheat, if sown; but in compost it proves very advantageous using thirty Cornish or forty-five Winchester bushels per Cornish acre, which is larger than the Statute acre nearly in the ratio of six to five. Prepare the ground for turnips, and sow the salt a fortnight before the seed, or longer if a larger quantity of salt is used."

"Mr. Seckler, at Haver, in the parish of Gwinear, has just applied salt in the above proportion to poor exhausted land; being clay, inimical to turnips: the effect has been a heavy, rich crop, which I have had an opportunity of seeing. It is such a one as a hundred tons of dung per acre would scarcely produce in the same land. The salt employed is that which is considered refuse after having cured the fish, and been condemned by the excise. Over this they throw some dirt, and it is then sold to the farmers by the fish curers. If the duty were taken off salt, for every bushel now used, there would be at least a hundred bushels employed for this purpose. It has been said that the value of refuse salt, as manure, depends upon the soil and animal matter which adheres to it; but the farmer knows from experience, that salt is to be preferred which has cured only one bulk of fish; and they give a higher price for it than for that

which has been twice employed, and which consequently contains more animal matter. Where an estate has been salted for two or three crops, the effects are visible for at least seven years. It has a particular tendency to convert poor and light soils into firm and adhesive ones, 'giving them body.' Among the farmers there is a general scramble for the refuse salt, to try who can get most of it by purchase.

"The following curious anecdote may be related as serving to illustrate the effect of salt: Mr. Seckler made a little heap of earth in the midst of a field, on the top of which a cart load of refuse salt was thrown; the earth in the heap itself, and (after its removal) the earth under it, for upwards of two feet deep to the clay, was rendered so perfectly barren, that the most common weeds would not vegetate in it. This barren earth, however, furnished the richest dressing for the remainder of the field. Mr. Seckler found salt the best preservative against mildew in wheat. When the wheat followed turnips with salt, it escaped the mildew which attacked other fields which were not salted; and this he finds to hold universally good, as far as his experience goes. The improvement of bad hay, by salt applied in the proportion of about one hundred weight* to three tons, and sprinkled between the layers, is very striking, preventing mildew, and rendering it more grateful and beneficial to cattle, especially if the hay is bad; and even in good hay it is very greatly ameliorated. A testimony in favor of the benefit of salt is furnished by the striking fertility of the land in the neighborhood of the sea-shore in Cornwall; more especially in those situations which are favorable to the general distribution of the saline spray, as is exemplified in the parish of Fenno."—Sir Thomas Bernard's *Case of the Salt Duties*, page 272, communicated by Dr. Paris, late of Penzance, but now of Dover Street, London.

* This is foul fishery salt; of pure salt, a third of the quantity might be sufficient.

(To be continued.)

Extracts from an Address to the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, Northampton, Mass. October 23, 1823. By ISAAC C. BATES, Esq.

"It is too late, I apprehend, to arraign the policy or question the propriety of our agricultural associations. If there be any thing worthy of patronage, it is the art upon which all other arts depend; the occupation, without which all other occupations are useless.

"The Dublin society, established in 1731, as it was the first in order of time, so it was for a series of years supported by the voluntary contributions of its members, until at length, its effects becoming apparent, other societies were formed; and now they are established throughout Great Britain, France and Germany, and indeed throughout Europe. All that is granted by this Commonwealth, and the several states combined, for the encouragement of agriculture, is absolutely nothing compared with what is done by France for a single national establishment, and that too in a land of vines and olives. Experience, therefore, has settled this question; experience in different countries; under great diversity of forms. It is not too

much to say, we have the judgment of mankind in our favor; not upon a subject remote from observation and difficult of research, but full in the public eye opened by its effects and known by its fruits. What then ought the conjectural scruple of the prospective calculator to avail, against this mass of practical evidence, which near a century has accumulated? If the only effect of our act of incorporation were to bring together once a year, the gentlemen whom I now have the honor to address; awakening their attention to what has been done and what is doing; leading them to an interchange of views and feelings; animating them to enterprise and emulation; I should think the society rested upon an unquestionable basis of utility.

"Let it not be imagined, gentlemen, there is nothing more to be learned in the arts of life. No obstacle to the march of mind, is more insurmountable than the conceit, that we are wise enough. It closes the eye of enquiry and shuts out the light of knowledge. True, according to the received chronology, this world is about six thousand years old. Yet it was more than four thousand years before you learned how to make a good plough. Cincinnati talked with as much complacency as we do of "the good old way," when he was following his land with the limb of a tree for his plough beam and a knot to it for his coulter and share; and the patriarchs, when they were grinding corn with pestles. How long since you learned the art of printing—and a thousand other arts? How long since you found out the value of the potatoe? Since you naturalized Dutch clover? Since you discovered that your plain lands were not made in vain? Depend upon it, gentlemen, there is a better way than that now in use, in every act of field husbandry, and in every operation of mechanics. Think you, that in this immense repository in which we live, you have explored the whole of its contents—or any part of them? The recent discoveries and improvements in the arts and sciences shew, that even now, in this age of late and fancied maturity, knowledge is in its pupilage. I would excite you, therefore, to a thinking cultivation of your lands; to attentive and nice observation. Push your inquiries to the extent of your capacity, and your experiments as far as a prudent economy will permit; and make no other use of "the good old way," which is often circuitous and often bad, than to keep along in it, until you can find a better. I hazard the conjecture, that there is now about each of your establishments at home, some defect, or misarrangement over which your eye has wandered a thousand times without discovering it. Extend the remark to your farms, fences, tillage and stock; you will find enough to fix your attention, and put in requisition all your powers, be they what they may." * * * * *

"A competency—Neither poverty nor riches—is essential to our happiness; so essential, that he who is married without the possession or prospect of it, is a mad-man; and waving all courtesy, the girl that would marry him is a fool; and that as well whether he be in the possession of it with habits likely to dissipate it, as when he is without either the possession or prospect of it. There is no weighing, nor measuring, nor counting the calamities incident to a destitute and embarrassed condition. Thy

press upon the breast of a man like an incalculable weight; they obstruct the pulsation of his heart; they deaden the current of his life; they wither the beauties, with which nature would deck him by day and fancy beguile him by night; they are the ever present messenger of sorrow and evil tidings. And nothing but the reduction of a father to something less than human, or elevation of him to something more, can reach such a state supportable. It is, therefore, of the highest duties and ought to be inculcated from the cradle up, as well upon those who are born to a competency, to maintain, as upon those who are not, to acquire it; for it is favorable to the growth of all the virtues and essentially domestic comfort. It is the little vase of earth in which your flowers and shrubs, that ornament and embalm your fire sides and sweeten and cheer the intercourse and sympathies of husband, wife and children, are to grow and flourish. Is it not then worth a little self-denial, the doffing of an extra ribbon, and another effort to accomplish it? Tell ye who can recollect enough of the trifles we have thrown away as of nameless import and for which you were not a whit the better, to wrap your children warm in flannel, to light a cheerful fire in your own neat and comfortable dwellings, to spread your table with abundance of wholesome food, and to cheer you, if with the prospect that these blessings will continue and brighten upon you, without the aid at least without the reproof, of charity,—me, is it not worth an effort?

"You recollect, that without extraordinary talent, industry or economy, we have not more to expect than a living. While there I have only time to urge you to improve without dwelling upon the means; and to double your diligence, without noticing where we are remiss; I will detain you for a moment if you please, upon the subject of Economy within your houses; economy in buying them; and economy in one other particular.

"Economy is to industry, what the measure is to the mind—it retains for use. The great secret of making estates, lies in this. You only to apply your arithmetic to the operation compound interest, during a moderately long life, to be satisfied of this fact. A dollar expended at twenty-one, does not accurately devalue the extent of your loss. You not only lose a dollar, but you lose many more, which will subjecting you to any trouble, it would I earned you. You grub up the measure of wheat which is well sown, and in a good and which would yield you, not merely one an annual, and a perpetually increasing crop. Extend the application of this remark to your expenses for dress, furniture and equipage, indeed to your business and methods of conducting it, you will find various particulars in which savings may be made, trifling in themselves, admit, but in their results, wealth. Throw a few ten dollar hats, ye who have your estates to make and who would vault the stars with wing or trumpet; throw in a few pair of dollar boots; a few watches—a most abundant article!—to say nothing of their appendages, indications, which have involved in such uncertainty, the business of metallic research—in a few other superfluous commodities, if a gallery will permit, and if not, throw them

you will have a collection directly, which, without any other magic than that of a little patience, will make you an estate.

"However, it is more to my purpose to suggest, that negligence, in the department of a house-wife, will either make, or keep, her husband poor. No providence nor exertions of a man can sustain his family and improve their condition, against this silent and ceaseless corrosion at the heart. It is the perpetual dropping, that will wear the marble and exhaust a sea-man, therefore, has a slatternly wife, it is over with him. The weird sisters may and up his destiny as soon as they please.

"Entering upon life, a young man, with something before hand, builds a large house. It is to be furnished. By this time, all he is worth and his wife too and perhaps something more, is invested in it. Fences and out-buildings correspond. Repairs must be made as occasion may require. Taxes must be paid. Furniture replenished as fashion varies. And, with a fine establishment, there would be no resisting the temptation to shew it frequently to one's friends. Now I affirm, that at the age of fifty, if instead of building, he had hired, or rented his accommodations strictly to his needs, the capital he would have saved and profit upon that capital, would have amounted to a handsome estate. But suppose he been able to maintain and educate his family.

When he makes his will, he gives his estate to his favorite son, and, to make his children equal, charges him with the payment of legacies to the others. Thus the son befalls, with an accumulation of debt upon him, and, in the issue, sinks under it. Go where you will, the eye meets with a succession of large houses, in every stage of dilapidation from broken windows, to falling sheds, to prostrate walls. And, what is singularly characteristic, we build for the summer; so in order to keep cool, one third of the year, we have full employment, the other two thirds, to keep warm. A different practice would have put a new face upon New England, who would live in a little hutch of a place! There is a general objection, and away goes all a man's philosophy on the subject.

The other particular, upon which I promise a remark, although too important to be passed in silence, yet, as it has been the subject of complaint by my predecessors, I shall be excused.

"I only notice; for, if the certain consequence of ruin to health, to character, to fortune to family, and, if you choose to look beyond the career of ruin onward; if to a man, admits the truth of these realities, and feels too, and with a sensibility that maddens to mortal torture, and deepens to anticipated hell, the living images appeal in vain, what think words can do! Oh, there is not in nature, an object more to be commiserated, than an inebriate man, thus bound down and chained to his destiny by this tyrant habit. He is in the position of Laocoon, in the folds of two enormous serpents; and what heightens the horror of the conception and finishes the analogy, the complicated wreaths of the strong and poisonous and resistless monsters that wring their way to death—embrace his children also. Is it an object worthy of this society, of the united effort of this society, to see if something cannot be done to stay the progress of

this appalling evil? If you cannot extinguish the fire, may you not countermines and counteract it, so that when the materials upon which it feeds are consumed, it shall go out? But at present, it is bursting every barrier and kindling along the whole line of life."

* * * * *

"You patronize household manufactures and encourage them by your rewards. You do right. But upon what principle is it, that the labor of a girl, that turns a single spindle, can be productive, and the labor of another, that turns one hundred, the reverse? There is the expense of the machinery! True, and there is the saving of the wages and board of ninety-nine persons. And not only so; while the labor of one hundred persons is thus despatched by one, the ninety-nine are all at liberty, and each of them can do as much work, in the same way, as the individual spinster. If the one deserves patronage, therefore, I leave it for you to determine, whether the other is not entitled to protection? But the master of a family, if he cannot sell, can consume; the manufacturer, however, must sell, or his business must cease. And, therefore, a wise government will enable him to do it,—not for his own sake merely, but for the good of the great fraternity; or, if you please, of the family.

"The balance of trade, as it respects England, is against us; but the conclusion, that therefore it is a losing trade, is denied. Without stopping to trace the arguments in their windings, or contending that the custom-house returns indicate the exact truth on this subject, or controverting the position, that it does not follow, *of course*, that it is a losing trade; yet it is quite apparent that an individual may purchase and consume more than he can pay for. A nation may do the same. And an individual does it, when the amount of his purchases and consumption, for a given time, exceeds the spare product of his industry and capital, supposed to constitute his means, for the same time. A nation does it, under like circumstances. When an individual mortgages his estate, or parts with vested and productive property, to the trader, his condition is obvious. What means then, permit me to inquire, the almost unlimited transmission of stock, both bank and national, to England? When the day of reckoning and payment comes, let the guardians of the public credit look to it, that its pillars do not tremble.

"It is not two hundred years since Great Britain imported her broadcloths from Belgium, and not one hundred since she derived her cotton goods from Germany. Had she acted upon the principles which we oppose, she would not have sold a yard of either, even in her own market, to this time, while now she supplies half the world with both. But, instead of leaving manufactures to originate and protect themselves, she originated them by prohibition and protecting duties. In the time of Elizabeth, we find the great Bacon, vehement, in protesting against the importation of foreign products, on account of the national dependence and poverty which it involved. To this day, the ports of Great Britain are closed against the introduction of a single manufactured article, which British industry and British capital can make. No sooner did our straw-braid find its way into London, than a petition went to Parliament for an act of exclu-

sion. "Suppose the tables reversed and that we could undersell Great Britain, in her own market. Would she permit it? She would sacrifice her manufacturing capital, it will be said I say more. She would not only sacrifice that, but her agricultural capital with it.

"Increase of population and consequent demand for produce, originally gave, and still give, value to land. How injurious, therefore, to New England has been the emigration to the westward! The magic that has reared the towns and villages in that part of the country, has been your citizens and your capital, under the double influence of increased exertion and increased economy, the prevalent virtues of a new settlement. I know that politically, some advantages may accrue from a New England population there, and I by no means wish ill to those of our friends who are interested in the lands there, but, to the same extent as emigration prevails, the value of property is reduced here, to say nothing of the loss of capital and of men—the most valuable of all capital. It is this, among other causes, that has left farms upon the hills without tenants, without purchasers, and without price. Bleeding at every vein, for a succession of years will reduce any subject to depletion. The way to restore health and soundness, in such a case, is to cut the ligatures and staunch the blood.

"The bounties of Providence are distributed with more impartiality than we imagine. Wherever a privilege is given, or hardship imposed, an equivalent is exacted, or conferred. Our hills are rough; but the business of grazing affords leisure to farmers, for the very purpose of enabling them to subdue the rebellious character of the soil. Our river lands are productive; but the price of them is comparatively high, and without yielding to the proprietor a better return than the hills for the interest of his money, they exact of him more labor. With industry and economy, the necessity of which is a blessing, we can all live, and in the Arcadia of the western world, they are not exempt from the common lot. At certain points of remove, deformities disappear in the indistinctness, or blend in the light, of the landscape. For more reasons than I have time to assign. NEW ENGLAND is the place in which to live and to die."

(To be continued.)

Vaccination.—The following incident, says the Norfolk Herald, while it serves to shew the brutal prejudice which still prevails against vaccination, is another among millions of proofs already adduced, of its efficacy as a remedy against the Small Pox. The incident occurred in France, and is recorded in the *Gazette de Santé*, (Gazette of Health) of Paris. A woman in a village near Cherbourg, mother of 4 children, had the good sense and courage to have her young family vaccinated. After some time the Small Pox made its appearance in the village. All the children, excepting the four vaccinated, were infected, and many died. The women who had mocked at the wise precaution of the happy mother, mortified at her security and comfort, enticed the children to their houses, and smeared their faces with variolous matter. Their malignity was only further embittered by seeing that all their efforts to communicate the disease to the vaccinated children were unsuccessful.

To the Editor of the (London) Farmer's Journal.
ON STORING MANGEL WURTZEL.

SIR,—Lest your correspondent's letter in this week's Journal on Mangel Wurtzel should mislead the growers of that root, by stating that it will stand the frost, I would beg leave to caution them against trying the experiment, lest they should meet with a serious loss. If they are a good crop and well covered with tops, I believe they will stand the frost as well as our common white turnips. Some gentlemen in this part of Norfolk, about seven or eight years since, grew a fine crop; they were valued by a surveyor at £12 per acre, and the turnips on the same farms at three or four pounds. They were advised to take them up and store them for spring feed: their mode of doing it was, all the tops were taken off, the roots were then taken from the ground, and left in small heaps to be carted home when a convenient opportunity offered; a sharp frost caught them in that situation in the end of November, and destroyed their whole crop to the amount of several acres: this made them so angry that I believe not one of them have grown any since. Many acres have since that time been grown near them and much approved of. I have some roots now by me very sound and good, that were planted in July, 1822, after my hay was taken off: the rows, three feet apart, were covered up by the plough in autumn, and remained there all winter. I had also some that were not mounded up, but had a heavy crop of tops that stood till the spring, although the winter was very severe, but these were eaten off by my cows as soon as the frost broke up, or I believe they would have rotted very soon. If our common white turnips were topped and taken from the ground, a slight frost would destroy them as soon as it would the mangel wurtzel; for that part of the root that grows in the ground is very tender and susceptible to the frost. I store the greater part of mine. We take no more tops off than we cart roots to the heap in the day, commencing as early in November as we can. Two carts, three horses, six or eight women or youths to load, and a man to drive them to the heap, will remove a great many in a day. The driver shoots them out of the end of the cart, or tumbril, in a promiscuous way, on as high a heap as he can, about two loads deep, on the level ground in some sheltered situation: he continues to add to that heap in the same way he began, till he has got as long a ridge as he wants; the scattered ones are then thrown upon the top of the heap to as sharp a point as they can conveniently be laid; as much straw must then be scattered over them as will prevent the mould from mixing with them. The ground round the heap, with the carts, and treading of the horses, is pressed so close as to be difficult to dig. I plough as many deep furrows round the heap as I want mould to cover it about six or seven inches; it is then harrowed and rolled till fine, then ploughed a second time, beginning each time next the heap; by this means the mould is brought to it, and in its fine state is easily cast over them with a shovel, for the lighter and finer the mould is the better it will resist the frost. I prefer this method to putting them into a hole, as the practice is with some, because the waters are carried from the heap into the trench; in the latter case they fall into the trench amongst the roots: I have preserved

them good till after Midsummer, and have found them useful for stock in a dry season, when the grasses fail. The ground cleared at this time is ready for sowing wheat, or to be ploughed, and remain the winter for a spring crop. I have seen heavy crops of barley where the tops have been ploughed in, but I prefer giving them to the stock, as they eat them with avidity. My people are now reaping wheat that was sown after the mangel wurtzels were taken off last November; it is laid at twelve coombs per acre. Your *Surry Correspondent*, in a recent letter in your Journal, is very much mistaken respecting the fattening qualities of the mangel wurtzel. I heard a respectable grazier state, in a public market, that he made a quantity of beasts fat this last spring with these roots in the shortest time he ever saw any fatted before with any thing. I have some friends who have regularly fatted beasts for the London market several years, who all concur in the same opinion. I feed my cows, horses, and pigs with them, and find them very nutritious. I am, Sir, your's respectfully.

THOS. HEROD.

From the American Farmer.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

Dounington, 12mo. 19th, 1823.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,

I have noticed in the last Farmer, a proposal to send thy subscribers one half sheet with advertisements, and an almanack in the fall; which I think I may be safe in saying, will be a gratuitous addition to all those who estimate the present value of thy paper properly.

I have also noticed a request made by Robert Lowry, in the last Farmer, for information respecting the glanders; to whom I feel willing to give my small experience, or do any thing in my power for the preservation of so useful an animal.

I have in all the cases that have come within my knowledge, uniformly traced them back to what is here termed the distemper, and by some the stranglers.

I consider the glanders to be a neglected or violent case of the distemper: from a repeated discharge from the nose, and constant inflammation, the glands become ulcerated, and finally the smaller bones of the nose become carious, and of course incurable, as they are not so situated, as to admit of an operation being performed on them; in this stage the horse has been inoculated, mercury has been tried, and both without success.

But take the distemper, or stranglers, in time, cure it effectually and you prevent the glanders.

SYMPTOMS.

The first thing discovered is a rattling in the throat, with dulness of countenance, apparent drowsiness, and some fever, then a swelling in the throat and between the jaws, a discharge at the nose, and sometimes cough; if the horse does not die by the swelling at his throat, it becomes what is called glanders.

CURE.

Dissolve one pound of glauher salts in warm water, set it in a bucket in his manger, and he will drink it; take half a gallon of blood from his neck vein; give a mash of two quarts of wheat bran scalded with sassafras tea, after which offer him lukewarm water to drink, and do not suffer him to drink any other kind for

that day, next morning take the same quantity of blood as before, give a mash as before, with the addition of half an ounce of salt petre dissolved in it, let his food be wet, and of a w. kind—a run at grass after the first two days would be of service.

If thee thinks this prevention better than cure, thee may give it a place in thy paper.

Respectfully thine,
JOSEPH KERSEY

From the Newburyport Herald.

Good Cider.—Year before last, I made an experiment on two barrels of new Cider;—in of which I put a gallon 4th proof Cognac Brandy, which cost \$1.75 per gall.; a peck of dried Shagbarks, with 3 lbs. of box Raisins. The other barrel, I put 1 gallon Cider Brandy which cost 50 cts. These two barrels I in my cellar, alongside of each other, but perfectly tight, and free from air, and let it remain one year. When I tapped the first, I scilicet with the Cognac Brandy, &c. in it, I found to my surprise and mortification, it was a shade better than common flat Cider, with tart, disagreeable taste, approaching nearest common vinegar than any thing else. The other barrel with the Cider Brandy in it, I found to be of the first rate quality, resembling pith of frozen cider. I showed some of this to a friend, and he pronounced it of the quality without doubt; and to corroborate opinion of it, offered me \$6 for the barrel of cider.

If our tavern keepers, and others, would adopt this method, I am confident it would do away the impression which too many travellers entertain, that no good Cider can be found in the best part of New England. EXPERIENCE.

POWER OF MACHINERY.

The Philadelphia papers notice the invention of a machine, with double heads and three rollers, by which the inventor proposes to perform the operation of drawing cotton in a more perfect manner, with less labor, and a simplified and less expensive machinery by the present mode. The rapidity of the improvements in the art of cotton spinning has been, within a few years been a matter of surprise. Mr. Owen, the proprietor of the extensive works at Lanark, in Scotland, calculates that two hundred arms with machines now manufactured as much cotton as twenty million hands were able to manufacture without spindles, forty years ago; and that cotton now manufactured in the course of one year in Great Britain, would require without machines, ten millions of workmen, with simple wheels. He calculates farther that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present produced by British workmen, with the aid of machines, is great that it would require, without the aid of machinery, the labor of four hundred millions of workmen. At some of the cotton mills in Manchester, yarn has been spun so fast as to require 350 hands to weigh one pound avoirdupois. The perimeter of the cotton reel being one yard and a half, 80 three revolutions would measure 120 yards and a half seven times as much; or 840 yards multiplied by 350 gives 294,000 yards, or 167 miles and a fraction. Connected with this subject may here introduce the following history of the pound weight of manufactured cotton as shown

the importance of the trade to England in a very conspicuous manner:—The wool came from the East Indies to London; from London it went to Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn, from Manchester it was sent to Paisley, where it was woven. It was next sent to Ayrshire, where it was tanned; afterwards it was conveyed to Dunbarton, where it was handwoven, and again forwarded to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of Renfrew to be bleached and returned to Paisley, where it was sent to Glasgow and there finished; from Glasgow it was forwarded by coach to London. It was difficult to ascertain precisely the time taken to bring this article to market; but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India till it cloth arrived at the Merchants Warehouse in London; whither it must have been conveyed 5000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to reward no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufactures of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value was increased 2000 per cent. [N. Y. Evening Post.

Small Pox.—It is reproachful to the intelligence and prudence of the people of New-England, that this fatal disease should now find victims among them. Vaccination affords protection from the small pox, as certain as any danger which human precaution can in any case provide. To doubt its efficacy is to be sceptical where there is evidence greater than is usually deemed requisite for the government of conduct. Who hears of the ravages of this disease among those who have been vaccinated? In some countries of Europe—we believe it is so in Denmark—no individual can hold any office, or be admitted into any school, who has not a certificate having had the kine pock. The consequence is, that the small pox is not known. The Boston Patriot suggests that some measures ought to be adopted by our Legislature, to produce the same result. We heartily concur in this suggestion.

Until, however, some Legislative act be passed on the subject, it must depend upon individual influence and exertion to diffuse the means of guarding the community from a loathsome and fatal contagion, and to induce the people to esport to them.

We have been led to these remarks in consequence of noticing that in several towns in New-England, the small pox has been recently introduced from New-York, producing its usual alarming effects. What town in this County is free from the danger of this contagion? Probably not one. A few years since, vaccination was very general; but of late it has been neglected. Probably three fourths of those in this County, under ten years of age, are liable to the small pox.

We cannot but urge, therefore, upon physicians, as they regard the welfare of the community, and upon heads of families, as they feel the weight of the obligations resting upon them, the importance of an immediate attention to the means of guarding against this contagion. Let every parent and master see to it that his family are vaccinated, and individuals of influence exert themselves to impress upon their neighbors the importance of the measure.—Mass. Yeoman.

From the Connecticut Journal.

MR. CONVERSE.—Most of your readers are undoubtedly acquainted with the difficulty of removing grease spots from clothing, without injuring the cloth or mixing the colors. For some time past, I have been in the habit of using highly rectified Alcohol, and with so much satisfaction, that I am induced to hand you this communication. I am well aware it is not new to all; but to the generality of the community I am persuaded it cannot be known; otherwise they would not be so ready, with the turpentine bottle, to clear one spot by covering it with another, a good deal deeper and broader. My mode of using the alcohol is this,—a small piece of sponge is wet with it, and rubbed upon the spot very thoroughly, until nothing can be seen, and the cloth nearly dry. I have in this way taken out grease spots from various kinds of silk, from cloaks, from carpets, from the collars of coats, &c. I am not prepared to say that this will answer in every possible case; but if the alcohol be good, and the application judiciously made, the instances of failure will be comparatively rare. When the garment can be washed, good soap and soft water will uniformly succeed in common grease or oil spots; but if any resin or wax be present, alcohol is indispensable.

T.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Economy.—The following is the result of an experiment, actually made in order to ascertain the comparative expense of oil and candles. An ordinary Glass Lamp, with a wick half an inch in breadth, was placed beside a mould candle, of the size called sixes, and both allowed to burn 16½ hours without being moved. In that period of time two candles and three-fifths were consumed, and a fraction less than one third of a pint of oil. (A pint weighing 15½ ounces, and the quantity consumed was 5 ounces.)

From this experiment, it appears that one gallon of oil will burn 402 hours and 3-5, and that it requires 10 and 3-5 pound candles, to burn the same time, so that supposing oil to be 75 cents per gallon, it will be equal in expense to mould candles at 7 cents per pound.

As oil may be purchased for less than 75 cts. and in the ordinary use of candles there is a considerable waste from their being moved, it is evident that the advantages on the side of oil are very great. A HOUSEKEEPER.

Editor's Correspondence.

FISH FOOD FOR SHEEP.

A friend in Maine writes to us as follows:—"I made a communication a few years ago to the Eastern Argus on the subject of feeding sheep with Fish. Whether it was of any use I know not, except that it afforded occasion for an Albany Editor of a Newspaper to display his wit, by enquiring "how the sheep would pick out the bones?" It is, however, a fact, important to those who are situated where large quantities of any kind of fish can be obtained, that sheep will devour them greedily, either pickled, dried in the sun, or smoke if they are only well salted. Judge Lincoln, the greatest, and most scientific farmer in this [Washington] County, first mentioned it to me. He always places as many dry alewives before his sheep as they will eat.—

They require but little hay, and are always in fine order.

THRESHING FLOOR.

The same gentleman says, "I have seen accounts of *Threshing Machines*, which have been highly recommended, but never have seen one in operation. I apprehend, however, that under every degree of improvement they will be too expensive ever to be generally used. Great farmers will use them, but smaller ones will still be obliged "to get their bread by the sweat of their brow." For the benefit of such I have a project for an improved *Threshing Floor*. I consider that the labor of threshing is greatly increased by the accumulation of grain on the floor, which diminishes the effect of the strokes of the flail and renders it necessary frequently to remove the straw, and rake out the heads from the grain and put it aside. My plan is to lay a second floor, six inches or more above the permanent one. I would place two sticks of timber, one on each side of the barn floor, cut dry planks of suitable length, and lay the ends on the timbers. Set them close together, and fasten the two outside ones with pins. Then, in that part of the floor, where the heads of the sheaves would be placed, I would bore a sufficient number of holes, with an augur of about three fourths of an inch diameter, as would let the grain fall through, taking care to make the holes smooth. Should the floor be found to spring too much, while threshing, another piece of timber might be put under the middle; but not quite so large as the others, that the grain might incline to the centre. A very simple instrument might serve to shell out the grain, which would be free from the heads, ready for winnowing. The floor may be easily taken up and laid aside till wanted again. The extent one way should conform to the width of the permanent floor, and it might be extended the other way to accommodate one or two threshers as should be found convenient. For threshing peas or beans, such a floor must be much the best, as they would be less liable to be bruised.

Your friend, &c.

ARM. BUTTERFIELD.

Michias, Me. Jan. 12, 1824.

MR. EDITOR.—The following instance of instinct or natural affection of a young hen, may perhaps be interesting to some who rear domestic fowls.

In April last, I had a hen which hatched chickens; and after the usual time, which hens provide for their young, she left them, made herself a nest in the bushes about forty rods from the house, over which I made a shelter, and she hatched in September. The hen continued about her nest, where she was fed, five or six days, at which time she was missing, supposed to be taken by some wild animal. I found the little disconsolate brood huddled together as in sympathy, lamenting their hapless condition. The chickens were then taken home and confined with one of the former pullets, hatched in April which had a broken leg. She soon became fond of the little ones, clucked like an old hen, fed and brooded them, and continued to call them after her until they were enabled to provide for themselves, although their young adopted mother, had never laid an egg; by which means the little chicks were brought to maturity.

CAROLUS.

Borford, January 16, 1824.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.
INQUIRY.

SIR,—I have worked at the Blacksmith's trade for thirty years past, and have been more or less troubled with the smoke of the Sea Coal which I use, when my shop is closed and I have a fire in a cast iron stove, which is necessary in cold weather to warm the shop—My throat (and that of my man) feels as when I have a cold—and a kind of hacking which continues thro' the night—I am not troubled with it when the doors are open, and very little except when we have a fire in the cast iron stove. I hope some of your correspondents will inform me if I am endangering my health or that of my workman by heating the shop, and if there is any remedy—if no remedy but to open the doors I will do it. I had rather freeze than suffocate. VULCAN.

[Placing a dish full of water on the stove will give by its gradual evaporation a degree of elasticity to the air, and afford at least a partial remedy to the evil complained of.]

THE VARIOLOID* EPIDEMIC.

Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, one of the physicians of the Alms House and Small Pox Hospital, has published a statement founded on his observation and that of Dr. John Bell, which exhibits very strongly the value of vaccination, as a protection against the fatal effects of this disease, although it shows at the same time that it does not entirely prevent the recurrence of the disease. The statement embraces 113 cases of small pox, or varioloid, which have lately occurred at Philadelphia. Of these, 43 occurred in persons who had previously had the vaccine disease and no one died. Eight cases occurred in persons who had previously had the small pox, and of this number four died. The other 93 cases occurred in persons who had previously had neither disease, and of these 32 died and 41 recovered. Two of the persons who had the small pox a second time, took it naturally the first time.—Eight of those who took the disease after the vaccine, had been vaccinated recently. Some of the mildest cases were in persons who were vaccinated more than twenty years ago.

A variety of the Small Pox, but of a milder type.
D. Adm.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1824.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES.

We have been favored with copies of several Addresses delivered during the last autumnal exhibitions of New England societies. These are not only excellent in themselves as vehicles of information not only to Agriculturists, but to persons of all professions and occupations, but they afford pleasing and conclusive evidence that the public mind is taking a right direction, and that our first characters, and men of the greatest intellectual powers are devoting their energies to the improvement of Agriculture. We should be glad to give these Addresses at large, but as they have been already printed, extensively circulated, and to be obtained by most of our readers through other channels, we have thought it advisable to confine ourselves to the republication of such extracts as convey the most important practical truths. This plan we are sensible will compel us to omit many passages, which we ad-

miere. But, as it is expected that we should contribute our might to original matter to the mass of information already before the public, we are constrained to exclude from our columns many meritorious productions, in order to make room for communications, which are written expressly for this paper, and are recommended as well by their novelty as by their utility.

PARING AND BURNING.

We have had repeated calls for information on the subject of paring and burning the surface of soil for the purpose of increasing its fertility, and are disposed to answer those ends to the extent of our ability. Sir Humphrey Davy says, "It is obvious that in all cases paring and burning the soil must destroy a certain quantity of vegetable matter, and must be principally useful in cases in which there is an excess of this matter in soils. Burning, likewise renders clays less coherent, and in this way greatly improves their texture, and causes them to be less permeable to water.

"The instances in which it must be obviously prejudicial, are those of sandy dry siliceous soils, containing little animal or vegetable matter. Here it can only be destructive, for it decomposes that on which the soil depends for its productiveness.

"The process of burning renders the soil less compact, less tenacious and retentive of moisture; and when properly applied may convert a matter that was stiff, damp, and in consequence cold, into one powdery, dry, and warm; and much more proper as a bed of vegetable life.

"The great objection made by speculative chemists to paring and burning, is, that it destroys vegetable and animal matter, or the manure in the soil; but in cases in which the texture of its earthy ingredients is permanently improved, there is more than a compensation for this temporary disadvantage. And in some soils where there is an excess of inert vegetable matter, the destruction of it must be beneficial, and the carbonaceous [coaly] matter remaining in the ashes may be more useful to the crop than the vegetable fibr., from which it was produced.

"Many obscure causes have been referred to for the purpose of explaining the effects of paring and burning; and I believe they may be referred entirely to the diminution of the coherence and tenacity of clays, and to the destructions of inert, and useless vegetable matter, and its conversion into a manure.

"All soils that contain too much vegetable fibre, and which consequently lose from one third to one half of their weight by incineration, [burning] and all such as contain their earthy constituents in an impalpable state of division, i. e. the stiff clays and marls, are improved by burning; but in the coarse sands, or rich soils containing a just mixture of the earths; and in all cases in which the texture is already sufficiently loose, or organizable matter sufficiently soluble, the process of burning cannot be useful.

"All poor siliceous sands must be injured by it; and here practice is found to accord with theory. Mr. Young, in his Essay on Manures, states, "that he found burning injured sand;" and that the operation is never performed by good agriculturists upon siliceous sandy soils, after they have once been brought into cultivation.

"An intelligent farmer in Mount's Bay told me, that he had pared and burned a small field several years ago, which he had not been able to bring again into good condition. I examined the spot, the grass was very poor and scabby, and the soil an arid siliceous sand."

(To be continued.)

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL BOOKS, FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS IN BOSTON.

[Continued from page 198.]

Davy's Agricultural Chemistry.—Charles Ewer; Samuel T. Armstrong; Richardson & Lord.
Domestic Cookery.—Charles Ewer.
Domestic Encyclopedia.—Charles Ewer.
Every Man his own Cattle Doctor. By FRANCIS CUTTER.—Richardson & Lord.
Farmer's Dictionary.—R. P. & C. Williams.
Farmer's Assistant. A Digest of all that relates to agriculture and the conducting of Rural Affairs. Charles Ewer; R. P. & C. Williams; Cummins, Hilliard, & Co.
Forsyth on Fruit Trees.—R. P. & C. Williams; Wells & Lilly; Cummings, Hilliard, & Co.
General Report of the Agricultural state and Political Circumstances of Scotland. By Sir JOHN ERSKINE.—R. P. & C. Williams.
Hagber's Treatise on the Culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, and Gooseberry.—R. P. & C. Williams.
Husbandman and Housewife.—Charles Ewer.
Horse, Hockney Husbandry. or A Treatise on the Principles of Tillage and Vegetation, wherein is taught Method of introducing a sort of Vineyard Culture to the Corn Fields, in order to increase their Product and diminish the Common Expense. By JETHU TULL.—To which is prefixed, An Introduction, explanatory of some Circumstances connected with History and Division of the Work; and containing an Account of certain Experiments of recent date. By WILLIAM CORBETT.—Wells & Lilly.
Management of Bees.—Charles Ewer.
Marshall's Gardening.—Charles Ewer.
Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.—Wells & Lilly; Cummings, Hilliard, & Co.
Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society. vols. 3 mo.—R. P. & C. Williams.
New England Farmer, or Geographical Dictionary; containing a compendious Account of the Ways and Methods in which the important Art of Husbandry, all its various Branches is, or may be practiced to the greatest advantage in this country. By SAMUEL DEANE, D. D. Third Edition; corrected, improved and enlarged; and adapted to the present state of the Science of Agriculture.—Wells & Lilly; Cummings, Hilliard, & Co.
N. B. The price of the N. E. Farmer has been reduced from \$3 to \$2.
Nuttall's Botany, or the Genera of North American Plants, and a Catalogue of the species, to the year 1817.—Wells & Lilly.
Thatcher's American Orchardist; or A Practical Treatise on the Culture and Management of the Apple and other Fruit Trees, with Observations on the Diseases to which they are liable, and their Remedies. To which is added the most approved Methods of Manufacturing and Preserving Cider. Compiled from the latest and most approved Authorities, and adapted to the use of American Farmers.—Cummings, Hilliard, & Co.; Richardson & Lord.

A new Year's Gift.—At the commencement of the New Year, the members of Rev. Mr. Bacon's Society in Abhy, presented at his door, among other valuable presents, nearly forty cords of excellent wood. Some of the loads were of extraordinary size; but the last was a "Mammoth," indeed. Its width 8 and a half feet—its length fourteen and a half—its height a little over twelve feet; producing an aggregate of almost twenty cords! The load was composed entirely of hard wood—most of it birch and maple. There were thirty-seven pair of cattle in the team.

Small Pox not in Boston.—A meeting of the General Vaccinating Committee of Boston, was held on the 20th inst. in which it was voted and unanimously declared, that no instance has occurred within this city of the Small Pox, within the knowledge or belief of any member of the Committee. And that our country brethren be assured that the Ward Committees of vaccination have visited, within the last ten days, every family in the city, and that there is no foundation whatever for such reports. And that a vigorous system of vaccination being now in progress in every Ward, the Committee trust, under Providence, that the city will be preserved from this great calamity.

PROVISION MARKET.		lb.	
BEEF, best pieces		7	10
ORK, fresh		5	7
CALF		3	8
BUTTON and LAMB,		2	8
POULTRY,		5	8
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		14	17
lump, best		16	18
EGGS,	doz.	16	20
WHEAT, Rye,	bush	70	
Indian,		65	70
POTATOES,		30	37
WHISKY, liquor, new	ttl.	2 25	2 50
WINE, according to quality,	doz.	15 00	20 60

From the Monthly Repository.

HYMN.

There's not a tint that paints the rose,
Or decks the lily fair,
Or streaks the humblest flower that grows,
But Heaven has placed it there!

At early dawn there's not a gale,
Across the landscape driven,
And not a breeze that sweeps the vale,
That is not sent by Heaven.

There's not of grass a simple blade,
Or leaf of lowliest meim,
Where heavenly skill is not displayed,
And heavenly wisdom seen!

There's not a tempest dark and dread,
Or storm that rends the air,
Or blast that sweeps o'er ocean's bed,
But Heaven's own voice is there!

There's not a star whose twinkling light
Illumes the distant earth,
And cheers the solemn gloom of night,
But mercy gave it birth!

There's not a cloud whose dew distil
Upon the parching clod,
And clothe with verdure vale and hill,
That is not sent by God!

There's not a place in earth's vast round,
In ocean deep or air,
Where skill and wisdom are not found!
For God is every where!

Around, beneath, below, above,
Wherever space extends,
There Heaven displays its boundless love,
And power with mercy blends!

Then rise, my soul and sing His name,
And all his praise rehearse,
Who spread abroad earth's glorious frame,
And built the universe!

Where'er thine earthly lot is cast,
His power and love declare,
Nor think the mighty theme too vast—
For God is every where!

MISCELLANY.

From the London Farmer's Journal.

Simulated Death.—From its singularity, we are induced to give the particulars of this case, which was shortly noticed in our last.

"A very extraordinary case of this nature occurred a few days ago, at Hammersmith, in the person of Harriet Smith, a young woman of interesting appearance, who served as housemaid in the family of Robert Emerson, Esq. of Oxford-street. This girl, it seems, had, about three years ago, been thrown from the top of a stage-coach, and received many severe contusions both internal and external, which seriously affected her strength, and brought on a gradual decay of nature. Being incapable of performing her customary business, she relinquished her situation, and obtained an asylum beneath the roof of a female relative at Hammersmith. Here, notwithstanding her total cessation from all corporal labor, her complaint still advanced; she every day grew weaker, and was frequently subject to long faintings. Through the

kind attentions of some ladies with whom she had formerly lived, every aid that eminent professional advice could afford, was rendered her, with a constant supply of such necessities and comforts as her helpless situation demanded.—On Thursday week she had been taken out for an airing, and returned home with renewed strength, in rather better spirits than usual.—After taking some refreshment, she complained of excessive inclination to sleep, and was therefore placed in bed between the hours of six and seven in the afternoon. In apparent enjoyment of profound repose, she remained until a very far advanced hour the following day, when on attempting to arouse her, she was found to be quite cold; her lips were colorless, and her eyes glazed; all pulsation had ceased; every thing bore testimony to the power of the destroyer death. The last offices to her remains which were directed by decency, were then performed; the corpse was attired in the usual grave clothes, and laid on a bed, where it remained from Friday noon until Sunday morning, the afternoon of which day was fixed for the interment. Happily, however, the horrible event, which we fear occurs but too often, was frustrated. On the removal of the body from the bed to the coffin, one of the persons engaged, inadvertently placed her hand on the bosom, and fancying its touch imparted a sensation far more warm than the damp and clayey feel of a corpse, she naturally expressed her opinion to those who were assisting in the melancholy office; a closer examination convinced them that they were about to commit to the cold grave a living subject. The cheeks and lips were still livid and colorless; the eye exhibited no sensation of vision, but the vital principle reigned about the region of the heart, and on the application of a glass, breathing was once more perceptible. The physician who had attended during her illness was instantly sent for; on his arrival signs of returning animation were so manifest, that he concluded bleeding and the application of warm bricks would be productive of immediate restoration. He therefore opened a vein, first in one arm and then in the other, but without effect; every other effort proved equally unavailing, until about five o'clock in the evening, when a rapid change took place; the throbbing of the heart and pulse became audible, the cheeks and lips partially regained their crimson, respiration returned with ease and vigor, and in a few moments all the animal powers assumed their functions. During the interesting interval the various insignia of death were removed in order that she should not be terrified by their appearance when perception returned;—but being questioned as to her health in the customary manner, she manifested no knowledge of what her situation had been, merely saying that she felt cold and weak, with an extraordinary oppression and sensation of fear, not unlike that which is experienced in dreams, when afflicted with the complaint commonly called the nightmare. She has improved not only in health but in spirits every day since her visit to the other world, and is now likely to be long an inhabitant of this.

Love of Fame.—The love of fame not regulated by principle, is more dangerous to the welfare of society than the love of money.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

MR. DENNY.—Your correspondent, "R." has been safe in his calculations respecting the number of hands employed in the manufacture of Straw Goods, and the amount received for them when the business produced a profit to manufacturers. I have heard it observed by those who were acquainted with the business that the sales of Bonnets and Trimmings manufactured in this State, have amounted to more than a million of dollars yearly. It is to be regretted that this branch of our Manufactures which assists such a proportion of the industrious poor, should be done away with, to give place to a foreign substitute, which, by some L. of taste, is said not to excel in beauty the Straws manufactured with us. It has been that the American Straws are not so durable as the Leghorn. This will be admitted; but we consider that the American Straw Bonnet worth \$6 will last three or four years, an main as handsome as the Leghorn that cost used the same length of time, we, as purchasers for the Ladies, are ready to decide that American straw should have the preference.

It appears to me, those engaged in the manufacture of this article have not paid that attention to fine Bonnets, which their interest requires. It is now difficult for a Lady to procure a nice American Straw Bonnet.—Should the manufacturer turn his attention to Bonnets from \$3 to \$10, it is thought he would have a quick sale and soon be remunerated for the trouble he necessarily must be at in producing the fine platt. Let the Ladies have an opportunity of wearing fine American Straws if they are censured for wearing an article in because it is "far fetched."

ANECDOTES.

A young man having entertained a tenderness for a young woman felt such unbecoming diffidence as to prevent his ever disclosing the same to the fair empress of his heart, and on an expedient which would bring the matter to an issue. He went to the clergyman and requested the bands of marriage might be published, according to law. When the ceremony was brought to her ears, she was with astonishment and went to him to vent her resentment; he bore the sally with fortitude observing that if she did not think proper to have him he could go to the clergyman and bid the bans. After a moment's pause, she, in her anger and said "as it has been decided it is a pity that a shilling should be thrown away."

Dr. Warner happening to be in a shop the Duchess of Portland came in and ordered a hundred pens, said that he had written the *ecclesiastical History of England*, two volumes wholly with one pen, which he still had in his hand. The Duchess hearing this, and being a collector of all kinds of curiosities, begged the Doctor, and caused it to be enclosed in a paper case, on which is an inscription recording his labors.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1824.

No. 27.

Facts and Observations relating to Agriculture and Domestic Economy.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

ON THE USE OF SALT AS A MANURE.

[Continued from page 202.]

"Gervase Markham, a learned writer in the reign of James the 1st and Charles the 1st, who was equally noted for his skill in many foreign languages, and for his knowledge of the various branches of agriculture, published a great variety of treatises on the management of land, and posed his agricultural labors by the publication of a work entitled 'Markham's Farewell to husbandry,' in which the following passages occur. 'If you be near unto any part of the a-coast, thence fetch great store of the salt, and with it cover your ground which hath bene formerly ploughed and hackt, allowing to every acre of ground three score or four ore full bushels of sand, which is a very good and competent proportion; and this sand thus d shall be very well spread and mixed amonge other broken earth. And herein is to be used that not any other sand but the salt is good or available for this purpose, because it is brine and saltnesse of the same which breedeth this fertility and fruitfulness in the earth, making the growth of all weeds, and giving strength, vigor and comfort to all kinds of grain, pulse, or fruit of a better nature.

Now methinks I hear it objected, what if ground do lye so farre within the land that there is no salt sand within many score miles of you then shall I make good my barren earth? This I answer, that albeit this salt sea-sand of infinite good and necessary use, enriching lands wonderfully much; but if your ground be much within land, and farre from the sea, to every acre of land you shall take two bushels of very dry bay salt, and in such manner you sow your wheat you shall sow this upon the ground; then immediately after sowing the salt you shall sow your wheat, which should be thus prepared before you sow. The day before you sow your grain, you take bay salt and water, and mixing them together, make a brine so strong that it will bear eggs; then put the wheat you are to sow in that brine, and let it steep therein till the next day; then drain it from the brine and so sow it; and no doubt but you shall find a marvellous great increase thereby. Neither is the grain itself without good and strong probability of increase, and strength for the bettering of all other arable grounds; for there is nothing which killeth weeds, quicks and other offences of ground, so much as saltnesse."

Mr. Coxe, in his memoir, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, on manuring the land with sea-sand, writes thus—"The effect it produces, where much of this sand is used, is that the seed is much and the straw little. I have seen good barley, where the ear has been full in length with the straw it grew on. After the grain is cut, the grass though it be but little, yet as to feeding, giving good creams, and plenty of milk, and all other good purposes, far

exceeding the longer grass, where less sand is used.—Phil. Trans. abridged, vol ii. p. 730.

In the year 1817, examinations relative to the uses of salt in agriculture were instituted before the Board of Trade, in great Britain. They were commenced in April and continued, at short intervals for many days. The written evidence that was delivered on that occasion was printed by order of the House of Commons, and the following extracts compose a part of the testimony.

Evidence of the Right Honorable Lord Kenyon.

"By the information which I have been able to collect, I am induced to consider salt, when sparingly applied, as an admirable manure, especially for fallows and arable land; and when mixed up with soil out of the gutters, or refuse dirt, or ashes, to be very valuable also on grass-land. My own experience convinces me that it is very powerful in destroying vegetation if laid on too thick, having put a large quantity of refuse salt on about one-fourth of an acre of land, which after two years, remains quite bare. A land surveyor of high character in my neighborhood considers that the use of salt would be likely to be very valuable in destroying the slug, wire-worm, snail, &c. which often destroy whole crops. He also well remembers that salt was used largely in the neighborhood of the higher and lower Wiches in Cheshire, before duties were raised to their present height."

The Evidence of Mr. Kingston.

"In reply to your queries, as an agriculturist, I have no hesitation in saying that salt, if free from duty, would become one of the most useful and general articles of manure that ever was thought of, if properly prepared by mixing it with mud of any kind, the cleaning of ditches and ponds, the surface of coarse grounds, thrown into heaps to rot, blubber, &c. &c. I am likewise persuaded that if it could be afforded to be sprinkled on the layers of hay when making into the rick in catching weather, it would prevent its heating or getting mouldy.

"I had some small oxen tied up to fatten, which did not thrive, owing, as the bailiff said, to the badness of the hay, of which they wasted more than they ate, but by sprinkling it with water in which some salt had been dissolved, they returned to eat it greedily. From this and many circumstances of a similar nature, I am free to say that if the food of cattle tied up to fatten was sprinkled with a proper quantity of salt, they would thrive much faster than by the present mode, and would prevent their being bled by an excess of food."

We might add to the foregoing a mass of facts and opinions, given at various times, before Committees of the English House of Commons, all concurring in favour of salt, both as a manure, and a condiment to season the food of cattle. But that part of the testimony which adverts to salt as a manure, in general, merely corroborates what we have already stated, and that which relates to utility of salt in feeding cattle, preserving them from disease, &c. may be adverted to hereafter.

Dr. Mease of Philadelphia, in a note append-

ed to the Philadelphia edition of a pamphlet entitled, "A Letter to the Farmers and Graziers of Great Britain, to explain the virtue of Salt," &c. says,

"The article of salt for various agricultural purposes, has long been known and attended to in the United States. As a manure it was early used for flax, as appears from some of Elliott's essays on husbandry, printed in Boston, between 1745, and 1754; and Mr. Cadwalader Ford, in a paper on the subject, addressed to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and published by that body, bears testimony of its highly fertilizing effects on flax. The proportion which he advises to be used is double the quantity of salt to that of seed. He strewed the salt at the time of sowing the seed. From three acres of flax sowed he had 50 bushels of seed, and also an excellent crop of flax.

"The publication of Mr. Ford's paper by Mr. Carey, caused the experiment to be repeated by Mr. Henry Hendrickson, of Cecil County, Maryland. He states that on a poor piece of land he sowed one peck of flax-seed, and one peck of salt together, and that when the flax was about three inches high, he sowed another peck of salt on it: He also sowed a piece of excellent land with flax, and although he had a good crop, yet the flax on the poor land "was a great deal better, and produced more seed than the flax on the rich land." A farmer in Delaware County to whom I mentioned the fact of the utility of salt as a manure to flax, told me he had tried it, and that it was plainly seen to be of great benefit."

"The farmers on the brackish rivers on our coast, find that the salt grass growing on the water's edge, when ploughed in, acts as a very excellent manure for Indian corn; and on the Rariton particularly, it is a general practice thus to employ it."

It would be easy to swell this article by giving the names, and the substance of the testimony of many others, who are renowned for their science and skill in agriculture. But enough has been exhibited to prove that common salt may be useful, or it may be injurious as a manure. Injudiciously applied, or applied in too large quantities its immediate effect is to destroy vegetation, and cause the land for a season to be altogether unproductive. Like quick lime when applied to growing crops, it is often corrosive. Mr. Beck, an English gardener, destroyed his onions by the application of salt to the soil after the young plants have made their appearance. Asparagus, we are informed receives great advantage from salt as a manure, which might be inferred from its growing naturally on the borders of salt marshes. Probably Sea Kale (Crambe Maritima) a plant, which, in a state of nature, we are told is nowhere found, excepting on the sea coast might receive as much benefit from salt as a manure as asparagus.

If a soil is totally deficient in animal or vegetable matter, and has nothing which on burning, or roasting it, after being carefully dried, can be expelled by heat, we believe that salt would not answer any valuable purpose if applied as a manure. Mr. Samuel Parkes, an English scientific

writer of eminence, and author, we believe, of a work of much merit entitled "Parkes' Chemical Catechism," says, "I am desirous of remarking that no land can be said to be fruitful which is entirely exhausted of carbonaceous [coaly] matter; therefore if it were possible for an estate to be so worn out by successive crops that little or no carbon remained in the soil, it is not likely that salt alone would restore it to its original fertility. I consider also that the land which contains most carbon* will derive most benefit from the application of salt. But the safest way for a farmer to proceed is to use his salt sparingly at first, and in all cases to leave a portion of the same land without salt, so that the real effects produced by the salt may be, by comparison, in every instance self-evident and palpable."

* All animal and vegetable manure consists principally of carbon, or coaly matter. (To be continued.)

REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

The following interesting notice of the discovery of means to prevent that dreadful disease so frequently consequent upon the bite of a mad dog, is a translation from a German paper of the 2d of November last:—

"All caustic alkalis have, in consequence of the numerous and repeated experiments of Messrs. Von Redi, Fontani, Mederer Von Wuthwehr, and others, been found to possess the property of rendering altogether harmless the poison of the bite of a mad dog. The wound must be well washed, as soon as it can be procured, with *ley*, which, however, must not be stronger than can be borne in the mouth. If it be stronger than this, it has the effect of drawing the edges of the wound together, and preventing the *ley* from being applied to the bottom of the wound, where it might meet with and neutralize the poison."

"It is astonishing," adds the abovementioned paper, "that this, so simple a remedy, should not have been before discovered; and were it published in all the schools and academies of medicine, it would have the effect of saving many valuable lives."—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Sore Throat, from cold.—At this season of the year, when common colds are prevalent, a better remedy cannot be prescribed for a *soreness* or *inflammation of the inside of the throat*, which often attends a severe *catharrh*, than the following:

Mix a wine-glass full of good calcined Magnesia and Honey, to the consistence of paste, or jelly, and take a spoonful once an hour through the day, for a day or two. It is *cooling, healing*, and a very gentle *cathartic*.—*Bermuda paper.*

From the American Farmer.

CATTLE.

VARIOUS BREEDS—LARGE OXEN.

[Of neat cattle, there are various races, some best adapted to the yoke—some to a milk dairy—some to a butter dairy—some to the butcher's shambles, and some so ill formed, unthrifty and unprofitable, as to be fit only for hounds and buzzards.]

It becomes all farmers, let their number be few or many, to keep such as are best adapted to their particular purposes; and this can only be done by making themselves acquainted with the peculiar properties and propensities of each race.

It is in England, that the most persevering and best directed efforts have been made, to perfect the various breeds, with a view to different purposes; and such has been their success, that it is now understood, that by successive and judicious selections and crossings, a breed of cattle, sheep, or hogs, may in a somewhat longer process of time, be made up, possessing any given color, shape or quality, with almost as much certainty and precision, as the manufacturer can give to the productions of the loom, such stripes and texture as his fancy may suggest.

We shall endeavor to give our readers such information, as will enable them to understand the characteristic points of the breeds now most esteemed in that country, beginning with the "Improved short horns," which appear to be more in demand, and to sell for higher prices, than any other family of cattle at this time.—They were formerly found in greatest numbers and perfection in the county of Durham, on both sides of the river Tees, and hence the appellation of the Tees water breed. But this breed has of late years been greatly improved upon, and of this stock, so meliorated "THE IMPROVED SHORT HORNS," is now the established and appropriate designation.

It is already known to the readers of the American Farmer, that we have this breed of cattle, in their greatest purity and perfection.—In Massachusetts, on the estates of Samuel Jacques, Esq. of Charlestown, owner of Caeles, and Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northborough, owner of Denton—also a bull presented to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, by Admiral Coffin of the British Navy, a native of Massachusetts. In Pennsylvania, the only full blood stock of this breed, male and female, that we know of, are in the hands of Col. J. H. Powell, and in Maryland at Wye farm, the elegant estate of Col. Lloyd, of the Senate of the U. S. may be seen the bull Champion, and heifers White Rose, and Shepherdess, imported in the spring of 1822, by the Editor of this paper, from Charles Champion, Esq. from whom Gen. Van Rensselaer, has ordered a bull and two heifers, to enrich and ornament his vast estates in the state of New York.

The following is the pedigree of Col. Lloyd's bull Champion, as given in his letter to J. S. Skinner, dated 6th of April, 1822.

"I had named him *Blyth Union*, in consequence of being bred both from Colling's and Coats' best blood, but I request you will give him any name you think most suitable; if you think he deserves it, I shall be proud for him to be named the *Champion*; he was got by Warrior, for whose dam I paid Mr. Robert Colling 200 guineas, his dam was by Blyth Comet, whose dam I bought at Mr. Charles Colling's sale, for 170 guineas. Blyth Comet was also the sire of the ox in my group of animals which you have, and he was bred in and in from Comet, who was sold for 1000 guineas, at Charles Colling's sale in 1810;—his gran-dam was by Mr. George Coats' Palm Flower, who is own brother to my cow Crimson, for which I gave Mr. Coats 100 guineas when 13 years old, and Crimson is the dam of my bull Blaze, by Blyth Comet, which I am now using, and I hope your two heifers are in calf to him, as he is considered the most complete animal I ever bred for symmetry and quality.—His great gran-dam by Patriot, the bull you named in one of your letters, and which

Mr. Coats sold for 500 guineas, so that your bull partakes of Colling's and Coats' best blood.

This calf by Blaze, out of White Rose, calving in November 1822, took the premium at the last Agricultural Exhibition in Maryland, and the name "Pilgrim," was sold to Col. Powell, near Philadelphia, and now bears at Powelton, near Philadelphia, the name "Wye Comet," of its origin and history of these cattle, we find the following in the "SURVEY OF DURHAM."]

Edit. Am. Farmer.

THE TEES WATER BREED.

An attempt to improve them, (which I suspect was more with regard to size, than to other quality,) was made by Mr. Michael Dring, of the Isle, near Sedgfield, who brought a bull out of Holland, that is said to have improved the breed. A few years after, so other adventurers went over to Holland, and great bulk, was then considered as the criterion of perfection, they brought home a comely animal, with immense buttocks, which did a great deal of mischief; but there were some intelligent breeders that steered clear of this evil; and from them the pure Tees water breed has descended to the present time in which were united the properties of being fat to great weights, and being great milkers.

The visitants of Mr. Blakewell having seen what he had done with the long horns, by selection; and at how much earlier ages they got fattened, were induced to try what could be done by similar means; with the short horn and several selections were made for this purpose with great success.

The first particular recorded instance of Tees water breed, for fat and great weight was an ox of Mr. Hill's, of Blackwell, who was killed at Darlington the 17th December 1779, at seven years old; the particulars his weight are as follow:

Two fore quarters.	148
Two hind ditto	106
Carcass	212
Tallow	15
Total	232

The next was a five years old ox, of Milbank, of Barningham, killed at Barnardes in April, 1789: he weighed—

Two fore quarters	1044
Two hind ditto	1060
Carcass	2104
Tallow	224
Total	2328

This ox being at five years old only 19½ less than Mr. Hill's ox in weight of carcass and having five stones more tallow, was certainly

* Of these, Mr. Milbank, of Barningham, and Croft, of Barford, were the most eminent; and were considered as having the best and purest breed of district at that period, (about 70 years since); the colors of their cattle were red and white; and with a little red about the neck or roan.

This information was communicated by Mr. Thomas Corner, now near 90 years of age; and Mr. Geo. Culley says, that he has repeatedly heard his father state the same particulars.

The colors of the above being similar to those of present improved breed of short horns, makes it probable that they are descendants of the same race.

of a superior breed for fating at an early age; and most probably was descended from the one mentioned by Mr. Corner.

At that period it was thought that no ox could be made properly fat under five years old; I remember going in the year 1786, to see as a curiosity, a steer 3 and a half years old. Mr. Robinson's of Hutton, that was supposed to weigh 1120 lbs. and had been sold for £20* to select a variety to fatten at much earlier than had ever yet been obtained, was left the breeders of the present day to accomplish, who had the judgment to select, what accident threw in their way.

In the spring of the year, Mr. Bassett, of Dartington purchased a cow, with a bull calf at her foot, and putting her into a good pasture, she grew so fat, it induced him to dispose of her to a farmer in the August following, and the calf sold to a farmer in the neighborhood. At 9 years old he was purchased by Mr. Robert Colling, and Mr. Waistell, of Ahihiill, who at that time did not keep a bull for any other purpose than serving their feeding cows; but Mr. Colling finding him to have a great propensity to get fat, sold him to his brother Charles Colling, who was then beginning to breed, and anxious of selecting those with the best dispositions to fatten; for the same reasons, and with the same view, he soon after purchased of Mr. Hard, of Ayreholm, a cow, and a heifer, daughter.

This bull and cow, selected with so much judgment, are the original stock from which the celebrated Durham ox, and the justly acknowledged superior breeds in the possession of Mr. Charles Colling, Mr. Robert Colling, and Mr. Stopher Mason, are descended.

These Collings have frequently sold cows and heifers for £100, and bull calves at £100. Charles Colling has refused £500 for a cow; and in 1807, Mr. Mason refused 700 guineas for a cow.

These gentlemen let bulls out by the year; prices from 50 to 100 guineas; and the public are so fully convinced of their merits, that the celebrated breeders, cannot supply the demand from the pure blood, which they are anxious of preserving, as the amateurs of the breed are the breeds of their race horses, and the takers of bulls are become so well acquainted with, that the prices they give, are proportion to the good qualities of the individuals and merits of their progenitors—more being paid to their pedigree than to any other; for this purpose they have books containing the full pedigree of their stock, similar to the stud book of race horses, by which a person wanting to purchase any of their bulls, or to hire bulls, may see how they are ended.

The surprisingly fat individuals of this various numerous instances might be produced; and select one most deserving of notice, and known in most parts of the kingdom by the name of

THE DURHAM OX;

owned by Mr. Charles Colling, of Ketton, in the year 1796: his form and nice handling, indicating every disposition to fatten at an early age, the expectations entertained of him by the

and one-fourth pence per pound, was a great improvement at that time.

best judges were not disappointed: at five years old he was not only covered thick with fat upon all the principal points, but his whole carcass in a manner loaded with it, and was then thought so wonderful an animal, and so far exceeding whatever had been seen before, that he was purchased to be exhibited as a show, by Mr. Bulmer, of Harmby, near Bedale, in February, 1801, for £140: at this time he was thought to weigh 2352 lbs. his live weight being 3021 lbs.: this did not arise from his superior size, as will be seen on comparison in the following table containing

THE DIMENSIONS OF GREAT WEIGHTED OXEN.																			
Names of Oxen.	Age.	Length from horns to rump.	Height at			Girths of			Breathths of			Weights of							
			Crops.	Loins.	Breast from ground.	Crops.	Belly.	Loins.	Hips.	Shoulder.	Carcass.	Tallow.	Hide.						
Blackwell	6	9	5½	6	0	5	8	2	1	10	6	9	2	10½	2124	154	126		
Hewick Red	7	9	4	6	0	5	10	1	11½	10	0	10	1	2	10	2	9		
Ditto Mottled	7	9	3	5	10	5	9½	1	7	9	3	10	9	10	2	11	2	7	
Barnham	5														2104	224	123		
Mr. Charge's	7	8	2	6	2			1	3	10	7	10	8	10	10	2	9	3	0½
Mr. Colling's	5	3	4	5	3	5	5	1	6	10	0	10	2	10	2	7	2	7	
Ditto	10																		3060

Mr. Bulmer got a proper carriage made to convey him in, and after travelling with him five weeks, sold him and the carriage at Rotham to Mr. John Day.

On the 4th of May, 1801, for	£ s. d.
On the 14th May, Mr. Day could have sold him for	250 0 0
On the 13th June, for	525 0 0
On the 3th July, for	1000 0 0
	2000 0 0

Mr. Day preferred keeping him, persuaded that his merits were such, as would ensure him a greater return: but these prices are strong proofs of his very superior excellence, to whatever had been seen in those districts before.

Mr. Day travelled with him nearly six years,

through the principal parts of England and Scotland, and arrived at Oxford, in February, 1807, where on the 19th, the ox by accident dislocated his hip bone, and continued in that state until the 15th April, when he was obliged to be killed; and notwithstanding he must have lost considerably in weight, during this eight weeks of illness, yet his carcass weighed

Four quarters	lbs.
Tallow	2322
Hide	166
	112*

This was his weight at 11 years old, under all the disadvantages of six years travelling in a jolting carriage, and eight weeks of painful illness; had he been kept quietly at Ketton, and properly fed until seven years old, there is little doubt he would have weighed more than he did at ten years old, at which age Mr. Day states his live weight to be nearly 34 cwt. or

From which if there be taken for offal	5780 lbs.
	700

Leaves the weight of the carcass 5080 lbs.

Mr. Charge's ox was of the same breed as the Durham ox, being descended from a bull of Mr. Charles Colling's: he had been unwell for some time before he was killed, which reduced his weight considerably, at least 112 or 110 pounds.

* From Mr. Day's pamphlet, giving an account of this ox, the places he was shown at, and distance travelled, during the time he was in his possession.

HINTS TO MECHANICS.

Avoid giving long credits even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily will not thank you for the delay; and a *slack doubtful* paymaster is not to valuable a customer to *dimin* sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or a man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts. It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep on get business by delaying collections. When you lose a slack paymaster from your books, you only *lose* the chance of *losing* your money—and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

Take care how you agree to pay money for your stock, your provisions, your rent, or your fuel, and take *dog skins* for your work. One hand must wash the other, as poor Richard says, or both will go to jail dirty. Every man's trade ought to bring him money enough to pay all money demands against him; and no man can stand it long, who does not get money enough from his business to pay the cash expenses of carrying it on.

Maple Beer.—To every four gallons of water (while boiling) add a quart of maple molasses. When the liquor is cooled to blood heat, put in as much yeast as is necessary to ferment it.—Malt or bran may be added to this beer when agreeable. If a table spoonful of the essence of spruce is added to the above quantities of water and molasses, it makes a most delicious and wholesome drink.

Chillblains.—A plaster of common turpentine applied to chillblains, or frosted heels, will it is said in a few days effect a cure.

Extracts from an Address to the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, Northampton, Mass. October 23, 1823. By ISAAC C. BATES, Esq.

(Concluded from page 203.)

"The classification of men in society is not arbitrary, but grows out of the nature of things. You may as well, therefore, attempt to change the immutable principles upon which society is founded, as to change the organization of it in this particular. You cannot do the one, without the other. Each department of industry, whether intellectual or corporeal, is filled, because there is something in it to be done, by which subsistence, or distinction, or both may be gained. This diversity of occupation forms classes, all governed by the same motive, and posing, with what ability they have, to the same results. Were you to take the fabric of the social state to pieces, therefore, it would make itself up again in the same general form. As in every character, so in every class, there are blemishes and defects; but much of the unhappiness of men results from magnifying the one and the other. And it will usually be found, that he who is most in fault, is most censorious; and that the same spirit, which kindles at the renown or elevation of another, would plant itself upon the crown of the arch of both, either by mounting to its height, or by levelling it to its capacity. There are lawyers who are the ornaments of their profession; others who are the disgrace of it. There are men of power and authority, who are the benefactors of their country; others who are its scourge. There are men of fortune, whose riches give means to charity and influence to virtue, that are the golden spires that glitter upon the capital of society—objects upon which the sun loves to shine and from which to reflect his own beams of munificent glory. There are others, on whom Providence seems to have smiled and around whom to have scattered a profusion of temporal blessedness and all the radiance of temporal honors, who are nevertheless an iron-bound coast, from which a fellow creature, however he may have been shipwrecked in the storms of life, however much an object of pity and compassion and charity, had better keep off and trust himself to the mercy of the elements—a coast upon which there is no life boat, and along which the passing mariner, whatever tempests may beat upon him and with whatever blackness of darkness cover him, never ventures the signal of distress a second time. I might run through all the classes in the circle of society and apply the same general remarks to individuals of each. You meet with farmers and mechanics who are conspicuously worthy, who adorn the station they occupy and would have adorned any other. You meet with others, the circle of whose being is narrowed to self alone, and whose imagination, in its most playful and discursive flights never ventures beyond it.

"But as we are all embarked in the same vessel, the conclusion is, we have storms enough to encounter and calamities to endure in this voyage of life, without mingling bitterness in each others cups, or infusing poison into each others comforts. We mar the incomparable beauty of our inheritance, by petty disputes and rivalries among ourselves. Run over the map

of the world; you cannot select a spot more privileged than that which you occupy. We wish the patriots of South America, of Spain, of Greece, success; because we look forward to the time, when they may enjoy what you now possess without limitation and may possess without end. But, after they shall have gone through the struggle of right against wrong, of the people against power, they will hardly have improved their condition, until, by education and moral culture, they shall have formed the mass of population into a race of men, capable of understanding their rights, as well as able to assert them. True, the convulsions of the revolution break up the old foundations of despotism; lay open the unexplored recesses and dormitories and cells of superstition; and send the light and air of truth and liberty through the dark domain of many centuries of mysterious and terrific power; and prepare the way, by thus rolling their scourge fiercely over the earth, for another and a better state of things; yet the time is far distant, when your sun will shine in their firmament; when the dews of your parochial, religious and civil institutions, will descend upon their mountains, and awaken into life, the countless blessings and beauties of your free and happy land. Here, you have perfect security for life, liberty and property. Here, you have equal rights and equal honors. He who will, may run the race and take the garland, or scale the heights and deck himself with the plumes of glory. I would inspire you, therefore, with the deepest emotions of filial and grateful affection for your pilgrim fathers;—these are the fruits of their toil; this is the land of their sepulture; here all your hopes are anchored;—and I would elevate you in adoration to Him who has manifested HIMSELF more distinctively, theirs and yours, than to any other people on the earth. O! it is a subject upon which I would dwell, and grow immortal as the theme. But I am admonished that I have passed the limits of the hour assigned me. There is a time,—when friends must part."

Extracts from "An Address of THEOPHILUS SCOTWICK, Esq. delivered before the Berkshire Association for the promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures, at Pittsfield, Oct. 2, 1823."

"Perhaps it is one of the greatest blessings of our society, that our habits and institutions are such, as that these meetings are of a character to draw together, by the pleasure they excite all classes of our citizens. The country can give no better evidence of its intelligence, of its devotion to those great interests, which constitute the happiness of man, than the single circumstance, of the multiplication of these societies, and the zeal with which they are supported. They show, that the laboring man, has here a rank, an importance, which he has never gained, in other countries, or other periods. The mass of mankind must labor, and the true business of governments is, to make this laboring class, respectable by their intelligence and virtue. If ignorant, vulgar, debased, they will be made use of, for the pernicious purposes, of the self aggrandizement of those few, who by their education, have superior cunning and ability.—These general truths are admitted by most of us, but the practical application of them to our country, is that which is now exciting the greatest attention among all men, who

are inquiring for those means, by which we are to assume, a still higher rank in the scale of nations. Of one thing we may rest assured: that this will never be accomplished by a miserable jealousy of one another, by contempt of the part of the rich towards the poor, or envy by the poor, of the rich. These miserable passions should find no place, among a people like ours. They are not of a natural growth here; they do not belong to our free and equal condition, for among us in the general, no man is rich but by his superior industry and talent. His industry is the best possession for the public, and his talent, whether the endowment of nature or the acquisition of superior skill, gives him a fair claim to private and public regard. These observations are made with express reference to your society, and the duties which are required of you. However much to be deplored it cannot be disguised, that there is a lurking jealousy and ill will towards these societies, and in some states, the opposition has become open and proceeded so far, as to endeavor, to deprive them of the government patronage, which they have heretofore enjoyed. A society like this, will in its origin, find its warmest friends among the more opulent farmers, among those, who having the most capital and enterprise are soonest excited by the competition, which it produces, and most capable of entering into it. Many who have less capital, do not consider the society as in any manner beneficial to them, so long as they cannot contend for its prizes. But nothing can be more false. The improver introduced by the dissemination of agricultural knowledge, are almost as free as the air. In this way, the poor man is enriched by his rich neighbor, without lifting his hand. He has only to open his eyes and his ears, to gain something from the general improvement.

"If it be a fine animal, its stock is easily propagated, if a fine seed, it will grow on one side of a fence as well as another, if a fine fruit, it sun is as bright, in a poor man's orchard, as his richer neighbor's. If the improvement is in superior skill, economy, industry, the sign of the example is open to every body, and the advantage becomes common. Indeed, he lies the foundation of the general progress of the country, not of this or that class, not of select few, but of all those, who have the spirit and intelligence to make any observation, on things around them. The rich man's possessions, are the poor man's blessing, if he will so consider it."

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"One of the most obvious tendencies of the societies is, to raise the standard of refinement in all our ideas of improvement. This should be rightly understood, for when we talk of refinement, many are ready to say, that is not for us, that is only for the rich, for those who are born with silver spoons in their mouths. No so. The refinement we mean, is that which every being among us, should aspire to. It is money in a man's pocket, it is pleasure to the eye, comfort to his family, his beasts, and about him. It is found in cleanliness, which the mother of industry. Whitfield said, that I did not see, how a man could go to heaven with dirty hands. It is certain, that a dirty fellow far enough from heaven in this world, for nine times in ten, he is a miserable, shuffling, vulgar, ignorant, imbecile, who does not know

how to drive a nail. Providence has so ordered it, that the material of happiness, should be within the comprehension and power of all mankind. Your *clean* people are your prosperous people. Look at the Quakers, the Shakers, the Moravians, they are an example to us all. It will do no harm to this society, or our county, or any individual in it, to study these people and their institutions, that we may look to the foundation of their extraordinary prosperity. Things in their places, a pin for every hat, is their motto. Thank God, the period of liberal knowledge has arrived, and we are more disposed to imitate, than to hang, and burn them. The thing to be inculcated in all agricultural improvements is, that whatever be done, be done well, and for this purpose, perfect neatness and cleanliness is indispensable. Wherever these principles prevail in our persons, houses, gardens, fields, yards, stables, there you will add industry, and no waste. If you see a man about whom these appearances exist, rely upon it, he is going ahead, his acres are increasing, his cattle thriving, his children are kept out of the dirt, and preparing for some future usefulness. At the same time, he is gathering about him, the comforts, the refinements, the elegances of life, such as are suitable to his condition, a coach to roll in, not plate to eat from, or a carpet of course for his floor. These are only for the rich. But his house will be neat and in order and well covered, his fences in repair, his fruit trees will grow, while he sleeps, and he will have some beautiful shades, to cover him from the scorching sun, that prevails in our hot summers.—In all our efforts, we should inculcate upon our people the duty of not contenting themselves with the mere necessities of life. God has given something more, and it is our enjoyment.—The savage desires only, that will keep soul and body together. What is he, but a miserable wretch; cruel, selfish, a drunkard, his hair matted with filth, his body covered with vermin, equally frightful to the eye, and terrible to the mind of a cultivated man; and how much better are the common people in many christian countries, bearded with dirt, surrounded by smoke, living on potatoes, or the garbage that comes from men's kitchens? And what is the fate of these miserable men? They are loaded with taxes, they perish with hunger; their poverty renders them vicious, and their vices compounding their misery. No, fellow-citizens, if we desire to satisfy mankind that you have made discoveries in morals, as well as in the arts, if you will have a fine country, fine men, women and children, you must have fine cattle and horses and sheep, you must cultivate fruits, and beautiful shades, and these must be common. Yes, common, no man should live long us, who is not educated, so as to desire these refinements. To every reasonable extent, all this is within the power of the great majority of our population."

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What a miserable creature is a man, without knowledge? Those who are agricultural must know, how best to cultivate corn, wheat, potatoes, onions, parsnips, carrots; they must know that the root of the cabbage may be six feet from the stalk, for then they will know where the spade and the plough are wanted. They must read the English Farmer's Ca-

lender, the New England Farmer, and the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, or other such useful books, they must then put this and that together, and with the aid of their own observation, endeavor to find out the way, to make their lands crumble before the plough, or in agricultural phrase putrid with fitness. For this purpose, they must have the books, or some of the best of them; there is no better investment of money. Knowledge is a capital, that does not waste, neither moth nor rust corrupts it; it brightens in the using. A man who cannot read, is a poor creature; he has neither hands, nor eyes, nor ears, that are of any use; and a man, who can and does not, has but half the use of them. The knowing men are the prosperous men in every community, and that should decide the question with the people, as to the expediency, of pushing knowledge to every possible extent. But knowledge has its price, and must be paid for. If we are to be a great nation, renowned for order, frugality and industry, so that strangers shall inquire, whence comes the extraordinary prosperity of these people, what institutions have they not heretofore known to mankind, whence these discoveries for human happiness, and what are they, we must now in our youth, establish those principles and practices, which are to lead to these results. For this purpose, we must cultivate such a taste among our people, that they shall prefer an agricultural show, to a show of wild beasts; and when they come to these assemblies, it shall be, to take pride and pleasure in the patriotic men who stand foremost in the exhibition of fine sheep and horses and cattle, and to carry home some useful knowledge for their own towns and villages. For this purpose, we must so educate our people, as that every man shall have a just sense of his own value and importance as a citizen, with a good coat for a holiday and a Sunday, so that he shall consider it a dishonor to be ignorant, a disgrace to be a pauper, but by the indication of Providence, and an indelible infamy to be a common drunkard."

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"Let us not deceive ourselves by supposing that our systems of education are perfect, while so much yet remains, that is quite practicable. The education that the great mass want, is a knowledge of the arts of life, and I should think, that any man who should prepare a plain and practical treatise upon agriculture, and the arts immediately connected with it, for the use of common Schools, would render an invaluable service to the public. Who knows any thing of schools, that does not know, that the time of an intelligent boy, is in a great measure wasted, who spends it upon his arithmetic, his writing copies, his spelling book, his reader's assistant, and his Dwight's geography (for this is about all) for the long period, from three and four years of age, to twelve and fourteen, when he leaves the school. Why should not an agricultural school book be written, as well as books in many other branches of knowledge? all that we can communicate by teaching in any science, is that which is now known, and as much is now rendered certain, in that department of knowledge, as in many others. No, fellow citizens, we must raise the standard of knowledge and taste, and not remain ignorant, that our agriculture is in almost an infant state compared with that of many other nations; we deceive our-

selves by supposing, that their superiority consists wholly in capital, and the cheapness of labor.—Not so.—It really does not require capital to put to the plough, half the lands, that are now in tillage.—nor to know, that between one plough and another, there is a difference of between two and six hundred per cent, as to economy of labor.—Nor for the purpose of adopting, substantially, the admirable contrivances, English and Flemish, for the saving of manure, a saving which would pay all our taxes, state, county, and town.—Nor to know, that lands in tillage should be reduced by the plough and the harrow like our gardens by the spade, to a powder, so that many a fine little creeping fibre of the plant, may travel on in company upon the same soft easy road, and when they are tired of the journey, may rest together upon a good bed.—It does not require capital to plough a field four and five times instead of twice, till there is not a cold, matted, impervious clod left.—It is the *work*, the *work*, that is wanted, and not the *afternoon* farmer.—It is not capital that in twenty years, has doubled the value of the produce of the fields of this county, which I know to be the opinion of many an intelligent farmer.—Nor is it capital, but knowledge, that is necessary, for any man to find out the best possible way of doing in the best and cheapest manner, the thing to be done.—It is not your ignorant people that perform any thing, even the most common operation of farming, in the best manner.—Their way has always the least contrivance and management in it, takes the longest time, is the coarsest, most slovenly, and wasteful."

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"We talk of the want of capital, and turn with disgust or incredulity, from the accounts of English farming, as though because they live on an island, are surrounded with damps, have landlords and tenants and not our fine Sun, cultivate turnips and cabbages, that therefore, we have nothing to do with their agricultural arts. But do they not as we, live upon veal and mutton, beef and pork? Have they not meadow lands and grass lands? Do they not with us, cultivate beans, peas, oats, rye and wheat, and if so are not their arts worth knowing by us? And does this require capital? It would be to sure, require some money to build a pit for the saving of manure, with brick work in terras mortar, after the manner in Flanders, but it would not take the odds and ends of more than a dozen days, for any common farmer to dig a pit in his yard, to be well clayed at the bottom, and covered at top, so as to be a receptacle, with the aid of proper conductors from his stables, for all that passes from his animals. The making of manure by raking and scraping, and every possible contrivance should be the first law to the farmer. We justify ourselves in our slovenliness and low ideas, by complaining of a want of capital.—No, let us not mince the matter, one to another, it is knowledge, pride and neatness, that we want. It really does not require a capital in money to raise a fine cow or horse, always sleek, fat, clean, that shall pass its days rejoicing in life, with gratitude to its master (for we may desire to believe that the poor brute has some such thoughts) no, the half that is wasted, will do that, and then the animal is of double the value. But it does require a stock of shiftlessness, laziness, and hard-heartedness, to bring up a herd

of miserable, wretched, half starved, dirty, downcast, mourning cattle, that seem to deplore their very existence, and are at all times more fit as food for the wild birds and beasts, than for the use of man. The subject of fruit, is of great importance to a district of country like this, where some of the finest, as the apple, plum, pear and cherry, will flourish as well as in any other. What is fruit, but one of the first and best gifts of God to man, and where is there a finer sun for ripening some of the most delicious, than we have for three months in the year? This is a real luxury and refinement, to which every man, who has an acre of land should accustom himself. What cheaper luxury with which to load the hospitable table? Men will have luxuries, and if so, they must pay for them. We go to the Indies, to get the materials of a pudding, when our gardens and fields might furnish us with a much richer and healthier repast. It is the *economy* of fine fruit, that we want.—Set a child down to a dish of fine peaches and cream (for the peach may be produced in perfection among us, though it will not live forever, and what tree will?) or of fine gages, or if you please the horse plum, as we call it, and he will soon show you what is good, for he *knows*—he will pass by the pudding. Then there is another advantage of the fine fruits, of all the productions of nature, they are the healthiest—If they were common, dysenteries and colics would be less so, and we should be saved from many a doctor's bill, which no body can read or spell, but which every body must pay. In health lies much of the glory and happiness of a man, and can it be supposed, that the Supreme Being does not require from his creatures, the greatest possible attention to it, when it gives him a glistening eye, a strong arm, and a body fit for labor. There is another advantage still, in cultivating the fine fruits. It teaches a man something; It teaches him to perform a nice operation, and to do it well. It teaches him a lesson of eternal vigilance and industry, and to be up and stirring, when he would otherwise be yawning and sleeping. Then again, if he will know how to inoculate and engraft, and generally the nature of all the fruits, he must *read*. It is reading and education in those matters that appertain to the arts of life, that our laboring people want. I mean if they will know how to perform these operations, in the best manner. They must read what Mr. Knight has written, or Forsyth, or the American Orchardist, or Colbetti, or something or another, and not pursue the trade of engraving, as I have known it done in this county. That is, cutting off the whole head of a tree, and filling it with grafts, which exposes it to almost certain death—placing winter fruit upon summer, or the reverse, without a single enquiry, as to the nature of the stock; putting twenty grafts upon one tree, beginning at the bottom and going up with a tier, one upon another, thinking I suppose, that a tree like a horse may carry double. Rely upon it, that if you teach a boy to labor and to read, though it would be contemptible to suppose, that *reading* will enable him to plough *as by a line*; if the operations have been going on together, if he be not a miserable imbecile, he is the more of a man for it, and in the end, will show you better cows and horses, potatoes, carrots, and wheat, and *more of them*. No, we want the fruits; in our orchards the

Pippin, the Spitzenburgh, the Rhode-Island Greening, the Swaar, and other fine apples, and not so much of the miserable trash which the pigs will turn from. In our gardens, fine cherries, peaches, pears, and plums. For all this, we must have the nurseries, and not be compelled to send to Mr. Prince on Long-Island, or to Lansingburgh, or to Athens, for our trees, *for we can't afford that*. These would make a fine addition to the agriculture of our county, not much less celebrated, if I am not mistaken, than any other district of country, (unless in the immediate vicinity of the great towns) in any state whatever.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1824.

IMPROVED BREEDS OF CATTLE. The article on this subject which we have republished in this day's paper, from the American Farmer highly merits the attention of every agriculturist, who wishes to *keep pace* with the improvements of the day. It is quite as easy, and much more economical, if we can but "*get in the way of it*" to raise animals of the first rate and first quality, as the lank, raw-boned, slab-sided "creatures" which disgrace the farm yards, and cumber the premises of some farmers, whose cattle are caricatures of their species, and as unprofitable as they are ugly.—The value of the "*Improved Short Horns*" or "*Durham Breed*" is however well appreciated in this vicinity. *Denton*, owned by Stephen Williams, Esq. and *Caleb*, by Col. Jacques, and the "*Admiral*," by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society are in high repute and great demand. *Caleb*, we are informed, has earned for his owner the past season the good round sum of *six hundred and twenty dollars*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The request of "*A FARMER*" in Vermont, to insert in our paper "the practice of some gentlemen in Massachusetts with regard to grafting fruit trees," shall be complied with to the extent of the information we can procure.

With respect to the method of "cultivating Teasels," our correspondent may find an article on that subject in the first volume of the N. E. Farmer, page 272. The following from Mr. Wells & Lilly's edition of *Deane's New England Farmer*, may, perhaps, be of use.

"Mr. Miller says "This plant is propagated by sowing the seeds in March, upon a soil that has been well prepared." Any time in April will answer in this country. "About one peck of seed will sow an acre; for the plants should have room to grow, otherwise the heads will not be so large, nor in so great quantity. When the plants are come up, they must be hoed in the same manner as is practiced for turnips, cutting out all the weeds, and singling out the plants to about eight inches distance. And as the plants advance and the weeds begin to grow again, they must be hoed a second time, cutting out the plants to a wider distance; for they should be left, at least a foot asunder, and should be kept clear from weeds, especially the first summer: for when the plants have spread so as to cover the ground, the weeds will not so readily grow between. The second year after sowing the plants will shoot up heads, which will be fit to cut about the beginning of August; at which time they should be cut and tied up in bunches, setting them in the sun, if the weather be fair; but if not they must be set in rooms to dry them. The common produce is about a hundred and sixty bundles or staves, upon one acre, which they sell for one shilling a stave."

The gentleman who favors us with remarks on Horticulture and other subjects relating to Rural Economy is solicited to continue his favors. His communications appear to have met the approbation of the public, and have been republished in the "*American Farmer*," and several New England papers. His observations on "*Green Corn*" are in type and were intended for this No. of our paper, but are unavoidably postponed.

CONSTRUCTION OF BARNS. It has been intimated that some of our subscribers would be much obliged if we would furnish some model or description of the best mode of constructing BARNS. We have heretofore discussed this subject, and devoted several papers to remarks on the most eligible situation and construction of Barns, and other Farm Buildings. See N. E. Farmer, vol. i. page 353, 361, 369. See, likewise the Remarks of Col. John Hare Powell, N. E. Farmer vol. ii. p. 141. We should be happy, however, to receive communications on this subject, and should any thing further occur to us, which promises to be useful we will publish it.

FOREIGN.

The last advices from Europe were received by the way of Charleston from Liverpool, and include London dates to the 5th Dec. They contain however, nothing of much importance. The French troops are leaving Spain, and their principal commanders have already returned to France. The troops remaining are commanded by Count Bourmont.

Gen. Mina has left Spain and arrived at Plymouth where the populace took his horses from the carriage and drew him in triumph to the hotel.

From Havana.—The U. S. schooner, Wild Cat, Lt. Wolbert, arrived at New Orleans from Havana which place she left Dec. 14th, informs, that the Governor of Cuba had issued a Proclamation, announcing that it was the intention of the King of Spain to restore all the Colonies to the mother country as soon as possible.

Pirates Taken.—We learn from Capt. Labouisse, arrived from St. Domingo, that the government and merchants hired a small Haytian schooner and manned her with 40 men, with a supply of provisions, for a cruise in the Mona Passage, after a gang of pirates. The scho after an absence of 12 days, returned, having succeeded in capturing *twenty-two* pirates.—She also recaptured a considerable amount of property, consisting of coffee, indigo, and hides.—*National Advocate*.

Antique.—The Swedish Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has obtained possession of a commercial note written on papyrus. 102 years before the birth of the Saviour.

DOMESTIC.

Maine Sufferers. The amount of the collections for money, clothing, &c. for those who suffered by fire in Maine is said to have been \$25,229 74 cents.

A Plattsburgh paper of Jan. 10, says, a large number of villains concerned in counterfeiting specie dollar have been arrested in Upper Canada. Among the culprits are a Methodist Minister, several physicians, apothecaries, blacksmiths, and a number of young lawyers.

At Savannah on the 12th and 15th inst. the thermometer in the shade, was at 75—the peach and plum trees were beginning to put forth their buds, and it was feared a succeeding frost would destroy the fruit for the ensuing year.

A hog, 21 months old, and weighing when dressed 647 lbs. was exhibited in Boston market a few days since. It was raised at the Cambridge Alms House.

The Concord, Mass. Gazette, of the 24th inst. states, that fourteen cases of the small pox had occurred in Lexington previously to last Saturday. "We are authorized by Dr. Hurd, who superintends the Lexington Hospital, to state that no new case has occurred since that date. Of persons now sick only three are considered dangerous; the others are either already recovered or have the symptoms of a mild, and favorable nature. There have been but three deaths. Some persons have already recovered and been dismissed from the hospital."

CONGRESSIONAL.

LY SENATE.—Friday, Jan. 16. A motion was laid on the table, to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a list of all Purseurs and Navy Agents who are in arrears to the United States the amount of such arrears in each case, and the sums which are likely to be lost, ultimately, by the government.

Monday, Jan. 19. Mr. Holmes offered a resolution to the propriety of an inquiry on the subject of the Indians, the object of which is to include those in the State of Maine with those on the other settlements, as to instruction and civilization. Mr. Lowrie presented the Memorial of the merchants and underwriters of Philadelphia, on the subject of French spoliations.

The bill authorizing the purchase of 7 per cent stock was taken up, altered, read, engrossed and passed. On motion of Gen. Jackson, the bill for the relief of 4 officers and men engaged in the Seminole war was referred to a third reading.

The resolution which passed the House, authorizing a President to despatch a ship of the line to France bearing to America the Marquis De La Fayette was read and committed.

Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to the Senate, so far as can be ascertained, from the records in the Navy Department, the quantity of cordage manufactured from hemp of domestic growth, which has been used in the service of the navy since year 1812, and the reasons, if any, why cordage manufactured from domestic hemp cannot be used as advantageously as cordage from foreign hemp.

House.—Friday, Jan. 16. A statement was received from the Treasury Department, of the value of the hemp which the United States held with Greece, Asia Minor and Egypt, during the years 1820, 1821, 1822. A resolution was passed on motion of Mr. Hobart, for instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act entitled "an act laying a duty on imported salt," as authorizes a bounty on pickled fish exported, of granting in lieu thereof an allowance on the cargo of vessels employed in the mackerel fisheries, the same way as to vessels employed in the bank, other cod fisheries.

The House refused to consider a motion, made by Kent, for calling up the resolution for appropriation of funds for education, in the old States, proportionate to that which has been allowed for the same object in new States.

A bill to authorize the purchase of the seven per cent stock, passed, and was sent back to the Senate.

Monday, Jan. 19. Numerous petitions, &c. were noted and referred.

A act concerning the invalid pensions was passed.

Mr. Todd gave notice, that on this day, two weeks, he would call for the consideration of the Tariff Bill. The House then resolved itself into a Committee on Webster's resolution to send a Commissioner to Mexico. Mr. Webster delivered a very eloquent and extended speech in its favor. After which, on motion of Poinsett, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 20. Mr. Clay laid on the table a resolution in favor of the Independent Governments in America.

Poinsett introduced the following resolution in favor of the Greeks.

Resolved, That the House view with deep interest the struggle of the Greeks to elevate themselves to the rank of a free and independent nation, and unite the President in the sentiment he has expressed in favor, in sympathy for their sufferings, in interest for their welfare, and ardent wishes for their success.

Randolph spoke against a resolution favorable to the Greek cause. Mr. Clay delivered his sentiments in support of Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Dwight, of New York, in favor of Mr. Webster's resolution.

Tuesday, Jan. 21. The Cause of the Greeks is today the subject of discussion, and Mr. Cary, of Virginia, spoke in opposition to the resolution, but complimented Mr. Webster for the "splendor of his cause," and the "glories of his eloquence."

Wood, of N. Y. followed Mr. Cary on the same question, and Mr. Baylies advocated Mr. Webster's Resolution.

Thursday, Jan. 22. Was occupied by speeches on the Greek question, but no decision was obtained.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

LY SENATE.—Wednesday, Jan. 24. A resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature, highly approving of the motion made in the Senate of the United States for opening a communication from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay, and for instructing the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, to use their endeavors to obtain a survey under the authority of the United States' Government of those Bays and the land between them, to ascertain the practicability of forming such a canal.

Thursday, Jan. 22. The subject of granting a Charter to Amherst Institution was discussed. Several gentlemen expressed their sentiments, and it being intimated that others were desirous of communicating their views, it was postponed.

Friday, Jan. 23. The petitioners for a charter to Amherst Institution had leave to bring in a bill.

A resolution offered by the Hon. Mr. Sprague for erasing from the Resolve of the Senate passed on the 15th of June 1813, in substance, that it was not becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military or naval exploits which are not immediately connected with the defence of our sea coast and soil was passed. Year 22. Nays 15.

Saturday, Jan. 24. A resolve, fixing the number of Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court was reported, and the further consideration thereof postponed to Tuesday next. Other business was transacted of a private and local nature.

Monday, Jan. 26. The Committee on the claims of this State against the United States, for services during the war, was instructed to report forthwith.

House.—Tuesday, Jan. 20. The Report of the Committee on the Gaols in this Commonwealth, were committed to a Committee of one from each county.

Wednesday, Jan. 21. A bill relative to taxing the property of Manufacturing institutions passed to a third reading.

A Committee on the subject reported that it is not expedient to alter the usual time at which the valuation and taxes shall be made. Accepted.

Thursday, Jan. 22. No public business of consequence was transacted on this day.

Friday, Jan. 23. A bill for taxing sheep, was read, assigned for Tuesday next and committed to Messrs. Thayer, Hobart and Felton.

A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of amending the laws relative to suppressing and punishing of common beggars and other idle, disorderly and lewd persons.

Finished Business.—Bills, in addition to an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Boston Asylum for Indigent Boys; and to incorporate the Evangelical Tract Society passed to be enacted.

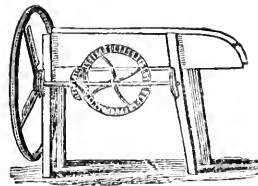
Report on the petition of Zephaniah S. Moore and others, in behalf of the Amherst Institution, granting leave for a bill, came down for concurrence, was read, and Tuesday next 11 o'clock, assigned for the consideration of the same.

Saturday, Jan. 24. A bill regulating the taxation of property belonging to the Manufacturing Corporations was read the third time, and the further consideration postponed to Tuesday next.

Monday, Jan. 26. Messrs. Sullivan, Willard and Merrill were appointed a committee, to consider whether any and what provision ought by law to be made to prevent fraudulent attachment of real or personal estate. Sent up for concurrence, and in Senate read and concurred and Messrs. Strong and Mills joined.

BRISTOL CROWN GLASS.
150 BOXES Bristol Crown Window Glass, of superior quality, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, by ERIGHAM & DELANO, No. 30, Union-Street.

FARMER WANTED.
WANTED a married man to carry on a Farm of about 40 acres, within about five miles of the city, and in an excellent neighborhood. This farm is of an easy cultivation, and will be principally appropriated to grass.—A person will receive good encouragement, and may make an arrangement for a number of years by applying to this Office.



NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

JUST received, and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, Willis' highly approved patent Straw Cutter; for simplicity, ease, and despatch in cutting straw, hay, &c. far exceeding any now in use.—Likewise, Safford's improved Straw Cutter; with a variety of common Hand Machines, for the same purpose.—Also, W. James' improved patent Corn Sheller, a very valuable and simple Machine.

Jan. 31.

SUBSCRIBERS indebted for the first volume of the Farmer, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment at this office. The sum due from each is small, but the aggregate amounts to a large sum, and unless received soon, the subscriber will suffer very serious inconvenience in consequence.

Nov. 29, 1823.

THOMAS W. SHEPARD.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C. D. C.	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	147 50	150
" pearl do.		157 50	160
BEANS, white,	bush.	96	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . . .	bb.	8	8 50
" carg, No 1,		6 75	7
" No 2,		5 75	6
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual. new	lb.	10	12
" 2d qual.		8	10
CHEESE, new milk		7	8
" skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush.	83	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bb.	6 75	
" Genesee,		6 75	7
" Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	
" Corn		43	55
" Barley		67	70
" Oats		38	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		35	40
LIME		1 00	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, Bone-Middlings new, .	bb.	14 50	15 00
NAVY, mess,		12 50	
" Carg, No 1,		11 75	12
" Carg, No 2,		11 00	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, .	lb.	2 00	
" Clover		7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		73	70
" do do unwashed . . .		37	40
" do 3-4 washed . . .		45	50
" do 1-2 do		37	40
" Native		31	33
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
" do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	7	10
PORK, fresh		5	6
VEAL		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		3	8
POULTRY		5	11
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		15	18
" lump, best		17	20
EGGS	doz.	18	20
MEAL, Rye,	bush	68	
" Indian,		61	
POTATOES,		31	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bb.	2 25	2 50
HAY, according to quality, .	ton.	18 00	20 00

From Dr. Percival's Poems, just published.

SONG.

O! had I the wings of a swallow I'd fly,
Where the roses are blooming all the year long,
Where the landscape is always a feast to the eye,
And the bills of the warblers are ever in song;
O! then would I fly from the cold and the snow,
And hie to the land of the orange and vine,
And carrol the winter away in the glow
That rolls o'er the green bower of the line.

I'deud I should gloomily steal o'er the deep,
Like the storm-loving petrel, that skims there
alone;
I would take me a dear little martin to keep
A sociable flight to the tropical zone;
How cheerily, wing by wing, over the sea,
We would fly from the dark clouds of winter away,
And forever our song and our twitter should be—
"To the land where the year is eternally gay."

We would nestle awhile in the jessamine bowers,
And take up our lodge in the crown of the palm,
And live like the bee, on its fruits and its flowers,
That always are floating with honey and balm;
And there we would stay, till the winter is o'er,
And April is chequered with sunshine and rain—
O! then we would flit from that far distant shore,
Over island and wave to our country again.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

CURIOUS FACT.

MR. POULSON.—The following fact, had it not come from the most undoubted authority, might be questioned even by the most credulous, but emanating from the most veracious source, its authenticity may be confided in:—A waggoner named Silas Thompson, while driving his team on the road west of Rochester, N. Y. observed from the precipice on his left a man suspending himself apparently by the hands, from a grape vine at the distance of twenty or twenty-five feet from the ground, who, on being taken down from his perilous situation, seemed entirely insensible and lifeless, but after assiduous attention, exhibited symptoms of returning life. Being sufficiently restored to converse, said his name was Thomas Wheaton, which was recognized by the bystanders, and that while cutting wood in the forest above, his foot slipped from the brink of the precipice, to the base of which he must irremediably have been thrown, had it not been for the occurrence of a grape vine, which he grasped, and which proved his preservation. He supposed he had been hanging three or four hours, when he lost by degrees all sense and animation, and in this state was found by the waggoner; and which proves how great are the exertions man will make for the preservation of his existence.

Yours, respectfully, G. S. A.
Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1821.

From the Newburyport Herald.

VACCINATION.

In despotic governments the extent to which vaccination has been carried is astonishing. In Russia, no less than 1,200,000 received the benefit of it, between the years 1801 and 1812. In Denmark, the small pox no longer exists:

and in a circular addressed in July, 1816, to all magistrates and bishops in that country, it was ordered that all should be vaccinated, without a compliance with which injunction no individual could be received at confirmation, admitted into any school or public institution, or bound apprentice to any trade. Priests were also forbidden to marry those who had not either had the small pox or cow pox. In Prussia if any persons happened to die of small pox, they were directed by an edict, published in 1816, to be buried within twenty four hours, *silently and unattended*, without the tolling of a bell; and in such veneration is the great discoverer of vaccination held, that the 14th of May is made an annual festival to commemorate the day on which he made his first experiment. None but medical men regularly educated were allowed to vaccinate in the kingdom of Bavaria, and each was required to keep a register, which was returned to the government every three months. For this trouble they were rewarded according to the zeal they manifested in the cause. With the hope of wholly banishing the small pox, it was enacted, by Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, that from July 1808, all persons above a certain age, who continued to neglect to be vaccinated, should be fined by an increasing penalty every year so long as they refused to take the means for their own protection. Variolous inoculation was forbidden, and a penalty enforced against all those who performed or submitted to it.—*N. Y. paper.*

[Translated for the Charleston Courier.]

From "L'Histoire des chiens Celebres."

THE COACHMAN'S DOG.

The Marquis de Segonsac, Attorney-General of the exchequer, at Paris had a very skillful Coachman, and without derogating from the good qualities of his trade, Mr. Saint Louis was very fond of the juice of the grape.—What rendered him more dangerous to his employers, and to the busy travellers in frequented streets, was, the art with which he concealed his intoxication. The more inebriated he was, the more bold he became—and rattled over the pavement to the great peril of the poor foot passengers to whom he could not give the alarm, because, when drunk, his teeth were so firmly closed that he could not articulate a word.

It happened, luckily, that this imprudent drinker always had with him at his feet on the box, a large Mastiff Dog, who was perfectly aware of his master's situation. So, when he perceived that his master was not capable of avoiding danger, this sagacious animal took upon himself to put the passengers upon their guard—and as soon as he saw a loaded porter, or an infant in the path of the impetuous horse, he barked with all his might; and his well timed cries, saved, more than once, the arms and legs of those, who, but for this premonition, had been run over by the carriage wheels.

It was observed (says the author of this recital) that this intelligent dog never barked when the coachman was sober—his silence therefore, tranquilized the fears of the Marchioness when she ascended her carriage, while his barking filled her with the most lively alarm; so that she frequently desisted from paying visits of importance, not being over anxious to confide in a coachman, whose senses were entrusted to a dog.

The late celebrated George Alexander Stevens gave the most solid reasons why ladies pleasure should use paint, with an exclusive privilege to themselves, which was the example of *Pirates*, who make it a rule to fight under false colors.

The mischief done to the community of the obliging ladies, by such of their sex as disdain correspondence with them, and yet invade their rights, by painting their faces, has brought together a Congress of the most renowned of the class, who prudently considering the impossibility of suppressing the encroachment entirely have passed a few rules to restrain and regulate the practice. *Acadian Recorder.*

Among the hills, (270 in number) passed the last session of the British Parliament in 1815 last were the following:—25 relative to public revenues—6 for mitigating the poor code—6 for the regulation of trade—2 for repeal of taxes—14 for enclosing waste lands 70 for making and repair of roads—3 for building bridges—10 for establish gas companies 6 for building churches, and several for regulating trusts of charity. *ibid.*

Female Giggers.—The giggers belong to gregarious tribe of animals. They, genera collect in corners to the vast annoyance of forlorn looking people, who, however wor or intelligent must not hope to escape the nomination of quizzers, and consequently become lawful prey. It has been observed that the appearance of a beau increases the merry consitions of these pretty giggers.

Mrs. West's Letters to a young Lady.

We should not reject the friendship and vices of any man merely because he differs from us in opinion. In public affairs there is no such perfect coincidence of sentiment or opinion. Yet every man is able to contribute something to the good of the community, and man's contribution should be rejected.

A person's wisdom consists, principally knowing the follies and vices to which he is naturally and constitutionally prone, and guarding and fortifying the weak sides of character.

A truly respectable person does not need dress, or splendid equipage to command the reverence to which he is entitled.

The greatest men are men of simple manners. Parade, ceremony, show, and a profusion of compliments are the artifices of little made use of to swell themselves into an appearance of consequence, which nature has denied them.

Politeness may be called benevolence in dress, or the preference of others to one's little occurrences in the commerce of life.

A certain emperor, being reproached for warding, instead of destroying his enemies, replied, I destroy my enemies, by making them friends.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1824.

No. 23.

Boston, Jan. 29, 1824.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR,—I am induced to request the publication of the following letter from T. A. Knight, Esq., President of the London Horticultural Society, as a just tribute to him for this repeated proof of his regard for this country, and his desire to communicate to us, some of the finest fruits, recently introduced into Europe.—I had barely stated to him, that I was apprehensive that some of those which he sent to us last spring would fail, and will be seen that he has promptly offered to send out duplicates of them all the ensuing spring. The least I can do, in such a case, is to make known his liberality. I have distributed, in the course of the last summer, more than two hundred buds of those which he sent; and I have promised many scions the ensuing spring. Should the new parcel arrive safely, I hope to be able to give them a circulation as wide as the liberality of the donor could desire.

That part of his letter which speaks of an ear of sweet corn sent by me to him, has reference to a question recently discussed in Horticultural Transactions, relative to the effect of the farina or pollen, of one variety of corn upon another of the same species; some of the writers contending, that a change is effected in the fruit the same year by the interchange of the farina, while others maintain that the effect is only visible in the fruit produced from the seed in subsequent years. Mr. Knight invariably maintained the latter opinion, in which I fully coincide. I sent him, however, an ear of our ear of corn, which I thought might be an exception. The kernels of that corn, it is well known, are white and shrivelled; but on the ears which I sent, there were several kernels of plump, yellow corn. This explanation will enable the reader to understand this part of Mr. Knight's letter. It will be seen that he does not consider this an exception to the general rule, for the reasons he states.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your humble servant,
JOHN LOWELL.

Downton, near Salop, Wales, Oct. 23, 1823.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to hear that the letter I addressed to you, arrived in so ill a way. The value of them to me was very trifling, and I shall have much pleasure in sending you more trees in the next spring, and till you are in possession of the different varieties, which I am satisfied you will find a great acquisition to your gardens and orchards. I should have written sooner to express my wishes to send you another box in the spring, but I have waited to receive a letter, which you proposed to write to me, to say what varieties had succeeded, and what had failed. I still hope to receive a letter before the spring, that I may not be wanting anything, which you already possess. We have recently introduced a variety of apple from the north of Italy into the Garden of the Horticultural Society, of which the Belgians as well as Italian Gardeners speak in rapturous terms: and Galesio, the author of a splendid publication of delineations of the Italian Fruits, has placed this apple first, at the head of the list of Italian fruits. And a Belgic Gardener describes its flesh to be as rich and melting as that of the finest pear. I have only obtained a few

buds of it for insertion in the last season, but I propose sending a budded stock to you.

I thank you for the ear of Indian Sweet Corn which you were so kind as to send me. The facts you state are very interesting; but they do not present to my mind anything anomalous.—The color of the seed coats in the blue and yellow grains is not changed. It is the matter which composes the cotyledons only, which acquires a tinge from the operation of the pollen.

An English gentleman, by the name of Goss, has pointed out, in the Horticultural Transactions of the present year, a similar change in the color of the Prussian blue pea; a variety cultivated in our gardens, of which the color of the cotyledons is a dull blue, which is seen through a white skin. Mr. Goss conceived erroneously, that he had changed the color of the seed coat; but I have, in a subsequent communication shown that he has drawn an erroneous inference; and that the seed coat of the pea, or of Indian Sweet Corn retains the same color, which it would have presented if its natural pollen, that of the plant itself, which afforded the seed, had alone been present. I planted a few of the white shrivelled seeds, taken from the ear you sent me, soon after it arrived, and I have kept each plant wholly separate from any other; and all the seeds (which have been some time perfectly ripe) are white and shrivelled. You will probably think that I have been very expeditious in obtaining ripe seeds. But we do almost every thing here by machinery; and I have a couple of dry stoves, which are always kept at a very high temperature; and into those I introduced several plants in succession, as their periods of shewing blossoms approached, suffering one only to bear its male flowers at a time. I have of the plants, growing under glass, in a lower temperature: But those have not yet ripened their seeds. The sweet Corn, in its immature state, must be, I conceive, a most admirable vegetable. I beg to assure you that I did not make the foregoing experiments under any doubts of your accuracy. On the contrary, I have given you full credit for perfect accuracy; and I think the habit of hearing from many correspondents, some of them certainly not accurate has given me a facility of distinguishing Truth from Falsehood in the statements and opinions of such correspondents. I have, in the present year, seen a great number of new seedling nectarines, obtained from experiments, purposely and scientifically made; and I have got one or two varieties of, I believe, unprecedented excellence.—But your climate is, I believe, too hot for the melting varieties of the nectarine.

I remain, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,
T. A. KNIGHT.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REMARKS ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS RELATING TO RURAL ECONOMY.

[Continued from page 196.]

6. Green Corn. Sentiments, feelings, and practices of particular application are often relinquish-

ed reluctantly and slowly after the occasions which called them forth are passed away. People do not discriminate between the general laws of conduct, and the application of them to particular circumstances. We have a striking illustration of this in the subject of the present communication. When our pious and good ancestors came into this country, one of the greatest of their concerns, and that which was attended with the greatest difficulty was to provide for comfortable subsistence in the winter. Many times, as it is well known, they were not able to do this, so as even to preserve the lives of all. One of the most comfortable and substantial articles was *Indian Corn*. This, from its nature could be preserved, and furnished them as it does their descendants, with very wholesome food, when the snow is scattered like ashes on the earth, and the frost has sealed up the waters. Under the circumstances in which they were placed, the preservation of this article was connected with the hope of life. There was nothing else on which so much dependence could be placed. While in summer, means of subsistence were more easily provided, and many things which at that season are good for food would of course decay before winter, and must therefore be used at the time, or lost. To raise Indian corn was to provide for the preservation of life; to use this in summer was to be unmindful of the calls of winter, because if this failed them there hope was gone.

These circumstances made it, not only in the estimation of these good men, but in reality a sin to break down and use that article in its green state; for thereby life was endangered. And these pious men felt as they ought to have felt that it was their duty to forego present enjoyment, when likely to result in such future sufferings. But when the general truth that it is the duty of all to preserve men's lives, was adapted to the exigencies of the occasion, the rule and the application were confounded, and a feeling was excited averse to the use of corn in a green state, which continued for many years after the exigencies of the times had passed away. I presume there are but few of middle age, who cannot recollect having been taught that it was not only very uneconomical, but in some way wicked to indulge in this luxury. They have felt a kind of misgiving, when on special occasions, they have ventured into the field, and torn down the bleeding ear. And even to this day there are not a few who experience the same kind of feeling for the best of reasons, they have the same sentiments. And there is something interesting in this, for it shows that a strong hold moral and religious culture has on the mind.

But though we ought to abstain from whatever is forbidden, we ought not to deprive ourselves of what God, in his goodness, freely gives us to enjoy. Though we are unspeakably indebted to God for this golden harvest, yet such is the rich and boundless provision he graciously makes for us, that the preservation of our lives is not dependent on this article almost alone. It may accordingly be used freely in

summer, and yet enough be left for the wants of winter.

The only enquiry of importance, now, about the use of Indian corn, in its green state, is whether it is profitable—All allow it to be pleasant. And in regard to the profit, I have no hesitancy, after much trial and investigation to say that there is no time, when the same corn will furnish more actual support and nourishment to the human frame than when in the proper state for boiling—That at no other time is it prepared for the table at so little expense, and that in its proper season it is never more healthy, than when it is green at whatever part of the day it is used—That it may, with perfect safety be served up at each meal, make the entire diet of grown persons or children, without, in ordinary cases the least unhappy result, but on the contrary with good hope that it will preserve against these complaints, which are most apt to prevail at the season, when this is in its greatest perfection—That at the time when corn is fit for boiling, and at that time only, every part is valuable for food, and will by swine or cattle be entirely consumed. And further, when there are two ears upon the same stalk, by taking off the first and fullest, the second will arrive at much greater perfection than it otherwise would; and that in the aggregate their is a larger yield than would otherwise be—And that upon the whole there is health, pleasure and profit in making a free use of green corn, in its season, and that there is not, as some have, with a kind of pious error supposed, a sort of wickedness in the sober and temperate use of it.

The corn most suitable for this purpose is the sweet corn, which is easily raised, and may with proper management be had about two months in the year, in quite a state of perfection. This is to be done by using early and later seed, planting at different times, and on different soils, and the use of different manures. If persons are desirous of getting it earlier than this will give, they must take a different kind, but none, I believe, can be had later. Late in the fall, it adds much to its sweetness to boil it in the husks, which are to be left on till it is used; and in this way it may be used a considerable time later than it can by a different process.

(To be continued.)

From the Old Colony Memorial.

AGRICULTURAL STATEMENT.

To the Trustees of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN,—The writer has been at an expense of about \$100, on an acre in reclaiming a quantity of watery and boggy land, situated a few rods from his house;—and he has not yet repented.

His experiment has been particularly calculated to show, independently of a large use of manures, the strength of swamp-soil, when subdued by draining, and repeated ridge-ploughings.

In the following paper he gives a statement of the condition of the land, when he commenced improvements, of the methods used in reclaiming it, and of the products from year to year. If the Gentlemen Trustees, should think this paper, or any extract from it worthy of publication, they have liberty to publish it. If they judge the communication to be undeserv-

ing of the public eye, it is hoped they will have the goodness entirely to suppress it.

Gentlemen, very respectfully, Yours,

CHARLES MACOMBER.

The swamp was formerly wet, miry and reduced to a rough state by the treading of cattle; was covered with blue flag, yellow moss a few bushes and a yellowish wiry kind of swamp-grass. White clover appeared on the higher hillocks made by the treading of cattle in the drier parts of the swamp; which induced me to think, that the soil in itself might be good. The greater crops however have not been on the drier parts of the swamp, since it was drained; but on the more wet; and the greatest crops of all have been on a part of it, which was a quagmire, and where formerly cattle were mired, and assistance from neighbors was necessary to drag them out.

On examination, the soil of the swamp appeared to be a dark mould, a part of which had undoubtedly been washed down by rains from the neighboring hills during the lapse of centuries, mixed with vegetable matter, as grasses, moss, flags, bushes, shrubs and trees, in all the various stages of decay. In running the ditches through the more wet parts of the swamp, the workmen cut through logs, and roots of trees, most of which were so much decayed, though they retained some of their former appearance; that the shovel passed through them with as much ease, as through places, where there was merely a blackish mould.

I had conceived the design of making English meadow of the swamp in the year 1818, and commenced digging the ditch at the outlet; but it was not, till the year 1819, that I did the chief of the ditching. To ascertain the best method of ditching, I sounded the swamp with a long crow, and found the soil above the pan, which was a hard stratum, composed of gravel and clay, to be from 1 to 6 or 7 feet in depth, and near the middle of the swamp to be a bog, shaking beneath the feet.

In the year 1818, I dug the ditch at the outlet, using the crow, and plough to break up the hard pan, which lay at bottom, a distance of eleven rods and a half; so as to drain off the greater part of the water from the bog leaving only 6 feet 7 inches of watery mud in the deepest place. I declined digging the ditch at the outlet deeper, so as completely to drain the bog, fearing the soil might become too dry. My apprehension was not without reason; for I found on the subduing of the bog, that there was formed at the surface a hardened soil of 2 feet 3 inches, sufficiently firm to bear a plough with a yoke of oxen, which hardened soil seemed to rest, or rather to float, upon a soft mud beneath, which as I said before, was 2 feet 7 inches in the deepest place.

In 1819, I had the main ditch run up through the swamp, nearly straight through the deepest part of the bog. From the side of this ditch I dug another main ditch, crooking so, as to pass through the lowest parts of the swamp with a view of carrying off the water from a multitude of springs as well, as water descending from higher grounds. The only instrument, which could be used to digging through the deeper parts, was the shovel. Where there were not more than 18 inches of soil, the plough was used to loosen the soil in the ditch, and the instrument, called a scraper, was used to remove

the earth. In this mode of ditching there is great saving in time and expense, and this mode is undoubtedly preferable, where the depth of swamp soil is not so great, as to prevent the use of oxen.

On each side of the straight ditch first made and nearly at right angles with it, I dug lateral ditches at such a distance from each other, to admit of the mower's taking four swaths between ditch and ditch. More than two thirds the swamp I ditched in the manner named; the remainder, as the soil was not deep, and seen pretty dry, I did not ditch at all.

The main ditches I designed to have 5 feet wide at top, and narrower at bottom. To have them of this width, when the soil became settled, I was obliged to dig them much wider where the soil was deep, and yielding; and in one place, if I had dug the ditch 10 feet wide at first, I think the soil would have fallen in much in settling, that it would not have been too wide. The lateral ditches I dug proportionally narrower, as the depth of soil happened decrease; throwing the ditch earth into middle spaces between ditch and ditch.

In this state the swamp remained gradual settling and becoming harder, till I ploughed without difficulty during a drowth in the autumn of 1820; and after ploughing had the ditch carefully cleared out, to promote the drying of the soil.

In the spring of 1821, a most unfortunate time for cultivating a swamp, for it rained almost every day, or every other day, I began my operations for planting it with Indian corn and potatoes.

That part of the swamp, which on account of its having been drier, and the soil not so deep I had not ditched, I found so wet and springy that it seemed impracticable to plant it. Unwilling to be baffled in my attempt I went in with a light plough, 2 yokes of oxen and a horse and ridge-ploughed it, wallowing in mire 12 to 13 inches deep. By repeated ridge-ploughings I threw up this part of the swamp into ridges of such a breadth, as to admit of four swaths on a ridge in mowing, and of such height, as to throw the water into the spaces between ridges; where it ran the length of the ridges, and emptied into a lateral ditch, on one side of the field extending across to the main ditch.

Some of the spaces also between the lateral ditches were so wet, as to be unfit for planting. These spaces, which had been made of a brea to be mowed at four swaths, I divided by ridge-ploughings into two ridges, each of a brea to be mowed at two swaths. Thus by repeated ridge-ploughings I saved much expense in ditching, and at the same time pulverized the soil and reduced it to a fine tilth. There is no other farming tool, half equal to the plough ridgeing wet land. There is no other instrument that leaves the soil in half so good a state. "Venerate the plough" therefore, and use where it can be used.

The spaces also between the lateral ditch which on account of wetness required not to be divided into two ridges by ridge-ploughing nevertheless ridge-ploughed, making of each these spaces one wide ridge; and this I did merely to make the soil drier, but to reduce to a desirable fineness.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From the New Hampshire Sentinel.

CHESHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Cheshire Agricultural Society, Col. Drew's on the 7th instant, the following premiums were awarded:—

To Samuel Grant, Esq. of Walpole, the first premium offered by the Society for the best re of Wheat raised on old ground. The produce of the acre was 31 bushels and 14 quarts. The following is from the statement furnished by Mr. Grant.—The soil, a dark loam, rather dist. The land had been improved as mowing out 15 years and had on it eleven full grown apple trees. In the fall of 1821, fifteen loads of barn manure were carted on to the land, read, and the land broken up. In the following spring the land was cross ploughed and harrowed, and a part sowed with peas, and the residue planted with beans and corn. The peas were harvested in July, and the part of the ground on which they grew ploughed, the beans were harvested in August, and that part ploughed. The corn was harvested 20th September and the ploughing completed. The whole was then harrowed and ploughed, harrowed again, and sowed on the 25th of Sept. with one bushel and an half of seed, washed, and the whole wet mixed with three quarts of slacked lime; and again harrowed, and bushed each acre.—After the ground was frozen, about forty sheep were permitted to feed on it two or three years.

To Thomas Bellows, Esq. of Walpole, the first premium upon rye, raised upon old ground. The quantity raised was thirty-seven bushels and 15 quarts on one hundred and fifty-six rods of land. No manure except about 2 or 3 bushels of Plaster had been applied to the land since 1804. Since that time, with the exception of three or four crops of rye, it has been used as a sheep pasture. The land was ploughed in June 1822—cross ploughed in Sept.—harrowed and sowed with one bushel and half peck of seed, and twice harrowed.—The above piece was a part of a field of seven acres of plain land, sowed at the same time, two or three crops of which were supposed to be equal to the first measured, the residue but little inferior to it. To Doct. Luke Howe, of Jaffrey, for the best Essay on Manures, a premium of ten dollars.

Per order

TH. M. EDWARDS, Secretary.

From the Boston Patriot.

HOROLOGY.

It is highly gratifying to observe the truly valuable and economical improvements, that have been made by our young townsman, Mr. Harrison G. Dyar, in this scientific branch of mechanics, and that they have been acknowledged by all competent judges, worthy of the most qualified approbation. Here is another remarkable instance of the force of early genius these inventions being the fruits of his leisure hours, wherein he has intuitively achieved improvements, which the veterans in this scientific art have for the last century, sought for in vain, viz: The more perfect and simple suspension of its vibration in the cycloidal curve—producing 9-10ths of the usual friction—half the number of wheels—and effecting a more perfect uniformity of time and square in all its movements.

The numerous orders already received for these improved time keepers, fully evince the general opinion in their favor. The correct principles upon which these inventions are founded, together with their simplicity, durability and cost, are evidently their peculiar characteristics. One striking instance of their economy is, that a town clock made to run a year, with all the improvements, may now be purchased for the same sum that would be necessary to pay for the service of winding up an eight day clock, upon the usual construction.

A friend to Native Genius.

AMERICAN SALT.

We are informed that six hundred and ninety thousand bushels of salt have been manufactured at Salina, during the last year. The most of this has been made in the old method of evaporating by boiling—the two companies, (Mr. Eckford's of this city, and that of the Messrs. Roaches of New-Bedford) which are making extensive preparations to manufacture salt by evaporation by the sun, not yet having completed their works. When these shall be in successful operation, we have no doubt that salt enough will be manufactured at that place to supply half the United States. Dr. Van Rensselaer in his Essay on salt, lately published in this city, states that "in the United States, 1,200,000 bushels are produced annually, and this is a small quantity compared with that which might be had. Yet we import annually upwards of four millions, leaving a balance of more than \$2,800,000 against us. In Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, Ohio, Virginia, New-York and Pennsylvania, salt can be produced in the greatest abundance."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Massachusetts Spy.

Sulphur a Preservative against Measles.—During the winter of 1817, the measles prevailed epidemically at Munster. Children affected with the itch, who were using sulphur externally and internally, were exempt. In 1822, measles occurred again, preceded for many days by a convulsive cough. For this symptom I prescribed flowers of sulphur and white sugar, half a tea spoonful. Many trials were made on children of different families and ages, and all who took it in time escaped the disease.

M. TOURNAI.

Horace A. Hayden, Esq. of Baltimore, has discovered that the empyreumatic oil which comes over in the distillation of pyro-ligneous acid, is peculiarly valuable for preserving anatomical preparations. "Imbued with this oil, the animal textures seem entirely defended from all the changes of time." The acid is sold by the manufacturers for 25 cts. per gallon.—*Ibid.*

To make Strong or Bookbinders Paste.—Mix wheaten flour first in cold water, then boil it till it be of a glutinous consistence; this makes common paste. When you wish it to be of a stronger nature, mix a fourth, fifth or sixth of the weight of the flour, of powdered alum; and where it is wanted of a still more tenacious quality, add a little powdered resin.

To make Opodeldoc.—This well known liniment is prepared by digesting three parts of Soap in 16 parts of the Spirits of rosemary, till

the former be dissolved, when one part of camphor should be incorporated with the whole.—This unguent is of great service in lumbago, rheumatic affections and similar painful complaints; but being very volatile, it ought to be kept in bottles closely stopped, to prevent the access of air.

Oyster Shells.—The shells of the oyster, like those of other crustaceous fishes, are composed of calcareous earth and animal glue. They possess no medicinal virtue superior to common lime stone or chalk; but by calcination, they yield a quick-lime, which is perfectly free from any metallic or other fossil substance; and being less permeable to water, when mixed with sand, it is better calculated for the plastering of walls in damp situations. Hence the Dutch prepare their excellent mortar generally of marine shells burnt into lime; which makes a most durable cement. The great importance of this fact in point of health and economy deserves equal attention; so that the immense number of oyster shells, annually thrown away in cities, might easily be converted into a very useful shell lime.

Fredericksburg, Va. Jan. 10.—A correspondent in the country, of unquestionable veracity, writes to us as follows:—"On Sunday the 11th inst. about the hour of midnight, when my family had retired to bed, and nearly all in a profound sleep, I was surprised at the violent barking of a faithful watch dog. So great was the alarm, that he ran against the door I was approaching, as if pursued. On opening the door the light of the fire warned me of my danger—it was bursting through the roof of my house directly over the room where I had three daughters in bed, and would most certainly have fallen victims to the flames had it not been, under Providence, for the sagacious dog. The wind was high, and being weak handed, it was with great exertion the house was saved. The fire was the effect of accident originating in carelessness."

Manufactures.—Patterson, N. Y. is famous for its manufacture of hemp, flax, and tow cloth, &c.—Three hundred thousand dollars have been invested in the buildings and machinery for making those articles, and they are fabricated in unrivalled perfection. They are able to furnish 12,500 bolts per annum, which will directly employ 300 persons, and furnish a market for 300 tons of flax. The price of the goods is very moderate, and the cost of the foreign articles has been reduced by the success of the domestic manufacture.

Niles' Register.

Samuel Maverick, Esq. has announced, in the Pendleton, S. C. Messenger, that in a late tour to the Eastern States, he has collected upwards of fifty new varieties of the Grape Vine, with many other rare and valuable plants, for the use of the agriculturists of that part of the State. He has also succeeded in bringing safe home a genuine *Tea Plant*, direct from Canton, in China, by way of New York.

New article of "Domestic Manufacture."—Last week was obtained from the Bank in this village, on that between two and three thousand dollars, being the proceeds of sales of Oil of Peppermint, manufactured in the town of Phelps, by F. Vandemark & Co. the past season, and sold to a person in Massachusetts.

[General, N. Y. paper.

Large Hogs.—Mr. Oliver Chickering, of Shrewsbury, recently killed a hog, 19 months old, weighing 650 lbs. Another, owned by Capt. Gershom Wheelock, 20 months old, weighed 584 lbs.—*Mass. Yeoman,*

Extracts from "An Address of THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. delivered before the Berkshire Association for the promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures, at Pittsfield, Oct. 2, 1823.

[Concluded from page 214.]

"There is one topic, fellow-citizens, that has so important a bearing, upon your comfort and prosperity, that I need no apology for suggesting it; I mean the expediency of building in brick or stone, instead of wood. A good farmer has, or desires to have, a snug, tight, comfortable house to live in. Mr. Jefferson as early as the writing of his notes on Virginia, calls the attention of the country to the subject, and regrets, that we should so generally have adopted the practice of building wooden houses. In the first settlement of the country, this was in a great measure unavoidable. The case is now reversed, and I am satisfied by repeated enquiries of builders and others, that where there is clay for brick, and the soil is gravelly, and does not require the driving of piles for a foundation, that a house may be built of brick, as cheap as of wood. There is a common impression in the country, that a brick house is damp and unwholesome, and that may possibly be the case if the foundation is in clay, but otherwise I am satisfied, that it is an error, provided the house is rightly built. If this objection be removed, can there be any comparison in value, between a brick and a wooden house? The brick house in a climate alternately intensely hot and cold, is both warmer and cooler. Then if the brick be good, and rightly burnt, it does not require painting at all. The brick houses in Philadelphia are not painted, and I know that the old brick houses in Albany, were never painted. But these brick in Albany came over sea, and how much better they may be for the voyage, I cannot say. If a man has a brick house, he has property, it is a thing that stays, he has something for his son, and his grandson, and he has something that a man will buy and pay for, if he himself is seized with the western fever. Really, this is a country to stay in, and not flee from. There is many a wooden house in this county, of not more than fifty years standing, that is abandoned, except by the bats and owls. Who does not desire to abandon a house, glazed with old hats, roof decayed, clap boards worm eaten, sills rotten, or half rotten, so that it stands up and down, like a snake in motion, or sits on one end, like a horse upon his haunches. It would not be easy to estimate the increased value of the property of New England, if the money now invested in wooden houses, was in brick, and I am satisfied, that the permanent prosperity of the country, is deeply concerned in this subject. Thus far, fellow citizens, and farmers, I have been pleading the cause of your interests, and I am now to plead, not for your interests merely, but for the cause of humanity, of morals, of religion, which last, the dearest and most important to us all, should sum up the whole, and include all other considerations. I mean the character of your common laborers, day laborers, the men who live from hand to mouth, who generally have neither house, nor land, or home. This class in all countries, is the most helpless, dependent and ignorant, and therefore as they can do least for themselves, they on that account become more worthy objects of public and private benevolence. In other countries, a man's birth

generally decides his fate, as to the rank he is to hold in society; as he is born, so he lives and dies. To attempt to raise him out of his cast, to a higher, would be thought quixotic, and a disorderly effort, to subvert the foundations of society. Among us the case is reversed, we desire to raise the condition of all men, and to begin in the right way, by inspiring them with a love of property and distinction, and the fact is, that some of the most eminent in the land, have carried axes on their backs, and now in the prime of their honors and usefulness, are not ashamed to tell the story of their early career. I say the love of property and distinction, for we must take man as he is, and build upon the foundation, which God has laid. For you may observe in the general, that 'till you have inspired a man with this passion, you can make nothing of him. No, nothing. 'Till then, he is a miserable creature, as often without, as with, shoes or stockings, he has neither cattle, nor a house nor land; he is a vagrant, wandering over the fine face of this beautiful earth, finding no rest any where; the common ties of kindred he discards, whether it be father, brother, or stranger, it is all one, to him. He is greedy and selfish, for he has nothing laid up in store, and nothing to give; he is a nuisance to society, for he has no stake in it. All attempts, therefore, to elevate individuals, or to build up societies, without great reference to this passion, is nothing but fruitless struggle and effort, and a contradiction to nature. But can you inspire a drunkard with this passion? He who wastes all, whose body and mind crumble before this frightful disease of drunkenness. We have been called a *drunken nation*, and the fact being, that as in no country is this vice more prevalent, we may well distrust the result of all religious and benevolent efforts, 'till we are able to stem the torrent. Our duties here, therefore, as is commonly the case, lie before our eyes, and at our doors. We need not go from home to find one of the most pressing objects of charity. It is the condition of the day laborers, generally, I do not speak of all—their education, their religious instruction, and most especially, that of their children. We look to the law for a remedy, and hope that the national government will lay heavy duties upon ardent spirits, so that the people cannot buy the rum, or that the state governments will diminish the number of groceries and taverns, (as though a man, who is in chase of what will get him drunk, will be deterred by being compelled to turn a corner, and go a few paces further) or we call upon the selectmen, to put in force the law against drunkards. All this is childish. The law can do no more than partially protect the property of intemperate men, and secure it for their wives and children. Even this has generally been found a fruitless effort. The law never did nor never will counteract the vicious habits of society, that consist in *indulgence*. Who ever heard of a temperate, chaste society produced by law?—No, it is the public sentiment, the moral feeling, the religious coercion, that is to afford us any hope. It is not uncommon for a laboring man to drink a pint of rum in a day, and this too of cider brandy, one of the most loathsome products of the beautiful fruits of the earth, and I have been credibly informed, that a set of laborers in the harvest, have been known to

drink a quart per man all round, and by the poor wretches think to make themselves *strong*. No, it is *fool*, and not *drink*, that makes a man *strong*. And the proof lies, in the fact that a laboring man, who is not diseased by intemperance, will drink his pint a day, and still eat ravenously three times in it. This, together with the fact which every one knows in general, that this drink does not diminish the appetite, is proof positive against all the chemical analysis in the world, that in a man's stomach, a quart of whi-key made of rye, is equal to a solid quart of good rye bread, or any assignable portion of it. No, the human constitution is such, that *drink* in its common form is one thing, and *food* is another. I know that many of our farmers justify themselves in the quantity of liquor allowed to their laborers, by the opinion, that they cannot get the work without it. This is a mistake, for there are instances of great farms being managed, without the use of any spiritous liquors whatever. In the county of Westchester in New York, a premium is adjudged to the individual who cultivates the largest number of acres, without the use of ardent spirits. There is a right and a wrong way in every thing, and it is the way, in which these indulgences are denied, that defeats the object. Let it be done, not from niggardiness but a tender fellow-feeling for the man; give him in moderation, for in moderation, the thing may often be good—let him see that; what you save in liquor, let it be made up in desirable food, a good dainty luncheon, at 10 o'clock, another at four, if he wishes it; *these will make him strong*. The condition of the laborers, in one respect very different from your *gentle man* drunkard. His case is hopeless. The moment that he drinks to excess, he is diseased, he bloats and dies. Not so with a laboring man, he will drink a great deal to day, and be the worse for it, but by to-morrow at ten o'clock, his strength is not yet impaired, the rum is fairly worked off, and he is ready to begin again. Within my own experience, the laboring man who drinks to excess, is the only intemperate man, of whom there is any hope. For 'till he has proceeded to a certain extremity, the excitement of ardent spirits is not physically necessary to him. When that takes place, it is all over with any man.

"There is no higher obligation under which an independent farmer lies, than that, of a strict, moral, religious attention to his laborers. To understand the nature of this, he must first know, that he himself is not to be ignorant, for an ignorant man can teach no one. Intellectual pleasures best secure a man against the pleasures of vice. The standard of knowledge among our laboring people is low, compared with what it should be. It would be quite contemptible to suppose that the farmers are to study latin and Greek. But it is desirable that they should be well versed in all the knowledge that belongs to their occupation. There is time enough for it. A laboring husbandman, who is reading and studying what belongs to his art, is pursuing the most interesting of all knowledge. It is the mystery of nature, in the soil, the plant, the fruit, the seed, the elements. Why should not our children be taught it, and why should not the laboring man have the books, which give him this knowledge? But the time, the time, who has it? No husbandman has it in the

son of hurry and harvest, for the harvest
ows no hours, and a man must then work, 'till
o'clock at night if safely to his crop requires.

Let him save five dollars out of his gin and
n, and cider brandy, and buy that amount of
d books this year, and as many the next, and
on, and then let him read them in the long
evening, that pass from October to
rch, when he is neither sowing nor planting,
r attending to his cattle, and when he would
erwise be dawdling about, drinking ginger
cider, and doing nothing. He will find there
time enough; he will increase his capital
b the least disbursement; he will give dignity
his occupation, and best secure himself against
aptations to intemperance. God requires
every man, the best use of his time and
ents. It is only by an intellectual and reli-
ous cultivation of our people, that we can res-
our country from the deep dishonor, under
hich we lie, in being called a nation of drunk-
s. Let us scorn those base maxims of the
ld, by which it has been held, that a labor-
man, must of course be vulgar and ignorant.
ow-citizens, consider your blessings, com-
ed with any other people. Look at that
ntry from whence we came, paralyzed by
urthens that have followed war and extrava-
gance, showing at once the most frightful of all
raditions, a nation sinking under the
ht of riches and poverty; look at multitudes
of their laborers, patient, self-denying, so-
berate, at sun rise the man is in the field, at
t o'clock he breakfasts upon bread and wa-
h his dinner is bread and water, and his sup-
per nothing more. Compare this with your own
and luxuries, and endeavor to make the
requisite to God in your power, by the
best moral, intellectual, and religious culti-
vation of yourselves, and your laborers."

from the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

As this is the branch of agriculture least un-
derstood in our country, it has seemed to me
no number of our Journal should be issued
without some hints on that subject. No sensi-
ble man would pretend to place it in competi-
tion in point of importance, with either the
general cultivation of the soil, or the raising of
domestic animals of improved breeds. The
primary object undoubtedly is, to produce the great-
est quantity, and the best quality of articles of
food for the support of the inferior animals, and
of man. The second to improve the races of
domestic animals which furnish us food and cloth-
ing. But when these have been brought to per-
fection, and indeed while we are endeavoring
to bring them to that state, we ought not to
neglect those luxuries which our own country
is capable of producing, and which contribute
essentially to our enjoyments. So long as we
spend some millions of dollars for exotic fruits and
vegetables, for foreign wines, oranges, figs,
peaches, raisins, and olives, we ought not to ne-
glect fruits which our own climate will produce and
which are invariably preferred to those which
we import. I hesitate not to say, that in any des-
cription the most sumptuous tables, native apples
and pears of exquisite qualities, are always
preferred and consumed in preference to the finest
exotic fruits. So long as we can place on our
tables delicious native grapes, peaches, apricots,

nectarines, strawberries, raspberries, apples and
pears, the exotic fruits will be only used as orna-
ments to give splendor to the dessert.

With these views we think it our duty to en-
courage our own horticulture, and to lay before
our readers the remarks of foreign cultivators
of greater experience.

The article here inserted was extracted
from a work of Mr. Hayward, and which met
the approbation of the Horticultural Society of
London. It is one of the latest works on this
subject, and is certainly entitled to high re-
spect.

We would simply remark that to those who
read it carelessly it may seem to militate with
the opinion expressed above in noticing the
communication of Mr. Howard, of Bridgewater,
as to the policy of heading down trees—but on
further examination it will be seen to be in en-
tire accordance with it.

The reasons why injudicious and extravagant
pruning of trees is injurious is, that the roots
remain uninjured and calculated for the tree in
its full vigor. They will therefore send up a
superabundance of sap, which finding no limbs
or leaves to receive them overflows, and des-
cends down the bark, is there decomposed and
forms a black mass which we denominate "can-
ker."

But when trees are transplanted, the reverse
of this takes place—the roots are exceedingly
diminished, and are not sufficient to supply the
requisite nourishment to the plant. It is al-
most incalculable, the quantity and number of
minute fibrous roots, which are destroyed in all
transplantations.

Hence there is no sort of discordance in these
opinions, as to the propriety and necessity of head-
ing down or severe pruning in cases of trans-
plantation, and the danger of doing it, when the
roots remain entire. One thought may be sug-
gested, and we believe it to be new, resulting
from this discussion, which is, that when you
prune or graft a large tree or cut off its princi-
pal limbs, it may be useful to diminish its roots
in nearly the same proportion. I am induced to
mention this, because the Green and Hot House
Gardeners are in the constant practice of dimin-
ishing the roots, when they head down their
plants.

COMMENTS ON THE GENERAL MODE OF RAIS- ING AND MANAGING FRUIT TREES OF THE NURSERYMEN.

In the removal or transplantation of trees,
gardeners and nurserymen are generally very
careless and inattentive in taking them up, and
care not how much the roots are broken or less-
ened in number, provided they have enough
left to keep the tree alive; the consequence is,
that although the branches left on may remain
alive, there is so great a deficiency of sap, from
the loss of roots, that the vessels cannot be fil-
led the following spring, therefore they contract
and become inflexible, and after one or two
seasons are incapable of extension; so that
when in the course of time the roots are re-
stored, and the sap supplied in the usual quan-
tity, it is, from being restricted in its former
course, impelled through the nearest vertical
and accommodating buds that offer.

Hence it will be seen, that in almost all trees
trained in the common way, the first branches
which were trained in, and are the most hori-

zontal, are the smallest and weakest, and in con-
sequence incapable of bringing fruit to perfec-
tion; and as these occupy the best part of the
wall, the strongest and most luxuriant shoots,
by being trained erect, quickly grow out of
bounds, and are annually cut away.

Thus the strength of the tree is wasted, and
the continued efforts of nature to produce fruit,
in proportion to the age and capacity of the
roots, is obstructed, instead of being forwarded
and assisted.

It is this effect that induced the practice of
heading back young trees, on transplanting;
and under such circumstances it is certainly a
proper and necessary method.

Trees that are not headed back, after the usu-
al mode of transplantation, such, for instance, as
half trained and full trained trees from the nur-
serymen, are found to throw out their strongest
shoots immediately about the stem or trunk,
and notwithstanding these are removed, this
and every other attempt to force the sap into
the old branches is vain, its nature will remain
the same; and a vigorous head cannot be re-
stored, but by a removal of the old branches.

This shews the impropriety of the present
practice of heading back and training trees in
the nursery ground.

As it is a general custom for those who plant
fruit to rely on the nurseryman for the produc-
tion of their plants, it becomes an object of the
greatest importance to enquire, how far their
general practice is adapted to public utility.
And I feel no hesitation in stating, that this busi-
ness is conducted upon such imperfect prin-
ciples, that it is almost impossible to find one
plant in twenty that is worth transplanting.

It is obvious, that unless the original plan or
foundation be good, a perfect superstructure can-
not be raised.

From the deformity and disorder produced in
the nursery ground, almost all our gardens and
orchards exhibit in their trees a complete con-
trast to the beautiful simplicity and bountiful pro-
duction provided for by Nature.

Before, therefore, any thing like perfection
can be attained by the gardener, a reformation
must take place in the practice of the nursery-
men.

The first operations of the nurseryman I will
consider to be the transplanting his stocks for
engrafting and budding, and in performing this,
his only object is, that they grow and produce
some kindly luxuriant branches; but as to how
or where, or in what manner, either these or
the roots may grow, he is perfectly indifferent.

Whether the bud or graft produces one or more
shoots it matters not, the whole are cut off short,
or, as it is termed, headed back the following
winter, and such as accidentally produce four
or five branches, so placed as to be fastened, to
form a flat side, are fixed to stakes or a wall,
in the form they are usually trained; and as if
further to insure premature old age, decrepitude,
and deformity, they are afterwards several times
taken up and transplanted in the same careless
manner.

The roots are broken or cut off at random,
and generally either diminished more than one-
half, or they are doubled back and distorted,
and if there be enough left to keep the plant
alive, it is thought quite sufficient; and by these
means the appearance of blossoms and fruit
being prematurely produced, those stunted and

deformed plants are sold as half, or full-trained trees for four times the price of others; and when sold, they are again taken up, and the roots treated and diminished in the same careless manner.

Miller, Forsyth, Knight, and others, uniformly direct that trees from the nursery ground be cut down, or headed back, to two or three eyes, the next spring after planting; and with such plants as here described, there cannot be a better mode of treatment, but this is evidently losing time, and wasting its produce.

Whenever the roots of a tree are diminished on transplantation, the supply of sap must be proportionally lessened: for if the branches of a tree, under such circumstances, are left at full length, the sap vessels, for want of a due quantity to distend them become bark-bound and inflexible; and when the roots are restored, and furnish a luxuriant quantity of sap, this, from being obstructed in its former channels, forms new ones through the buds that offer the most perpendicular position, next the stem or trunk; and although these shoots may be rubbed off, still they form again in the same place, and it will be in vain to attempt supporting the original branches.

A regular head cannot be formed but by a removal of the entire old one; and frequently the vessels of the trunk itself become so fixed and stubborn in the bark, and particularly in standards, as to force the sap out into luxuriant branches near the root.

It has often been made a question and a subject for argument, whether it is better to transplant from a rich to a poor soil, or the reverse; but as the transplanting from a rich to a poor soil even were the roots entire, must cause the bark or sap-vessels to contract, for want of the usual supply of food, and be productive of the same consequences as curtailing the root, the doubt is easily solved.

It may further be remarked, that however diminutive a plant be from poverty, provided the vessels have always been free from contraction, they will readily expand through all the usual channels, and receive and regularly dispose of every additional supply of sap, however great it may be.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1824.

NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT. We hope that the letter from T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. and the introductory remarks by Mr. LOWELL, which compose the first articles in this day's paper, will meet with that attention from those who are engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture, which their importance demands. The exertions of those gentlemen will be more highly and justly appreciated, when it is reflected that their efforts are entirely disinterested;—they can have no other motive than the consciousness of having contributed to the welfare and enjoyment of their fellow creatures.

Farmers in general are too apt to consider fruit as mere luxury, and therefore pay but little attention to its cultivation. But, although fruit is not absolutely indispensable to the support of human existence, it is a very useful article, and may be ranked among the best gifts of Providence. Mr. Knight, in one of his publications, has well observed that "The palate, which relishes fruit, is seldom pleased with strong fermented liquors; and as feeble causes, continually acting, ulti-

mately produce extensive effects, the supplying the public with fruit, at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to operate favorably, both on the physical and moral health of the people." This view of the subject gives an importance to the pursuits of the orchardist, which few seem to realize.

It is as easy to cultivate the best kinds of fruits, as those which are of inferior quality, and the former are no doubt more wholesome, as well as more palatable than the latter. Besides, by introducing fruit of superior kinds into our markets, and furnishing them in plenty on the domestic board, we render their consumption more common, and cause the most pleasant and most wholesome articles of aliment to be those of most general use. The philanthropist therefore, can in no way better make known his good will to his species than by using his best efforts to cause fruit to be cheap, plentiful, and of an excellent quality.

ON PRESERVING ICE. We have heretofore given directions relative to the construction of ice houses, and as the season has arrived or is near at hand, in which it will be proper to lay in a store of that article we will offer some observations on the subject, mostly taken from Dr. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia.

The space between the ice-chamber, and the bank should be filled with dry straw, or what is still better, dry shavings* closely pressed. The ice should be collected in the coldest weather; let it be exposed at least one night to the cold atmosphere after it is removed from the water: which will reduce its temperature many degrees if the weather is severe. When put into the house it should be beaten small; and I think it would be useful frequently to sprinkle it with a watering pot whilst putting in: the mass would by that means be rendered more compact. When the chamber is filled, cover the whole with a good thickness of straw, (or shavings, &c.) but I should suppose it would be best to cover the ice first with plank supported by the sides of the chamber, only leaving a door to descend through.

In level situations, where a drain cannot be conveniently dug out from the bottom of the pit, I should suppose it would answer very well to enclose the ice by a mound raised entirely above the surface of the earth, through which the water may be discharged. This perhaps would not be quite so good a repository as if under the surface of the earth; unless the mound was very thick; but I am persuaded that the loss of a few degrees in temperature bears very little proportion to the advantage resulting from dryness.

In Italy, where ice is much used, both as a medicine and a diet, it is formed in the following manner. Balls of snow are wetted, and placed one on another in the ice house. The bottom parcel rests on logs, through the interstices of which the dissolved water drops; and the whole mass is formed into a solid body of ice in the course of the winter.

Fits for ice houses should be dug down to gravel, or have a drain to carry off the dissolved water.

Dr. Cooper gives the following description of "A Portable Ice House."

"A well framed wooden box, six feet by 3 feet. Another wooden box two inches larger every way. Put

* Dry tan, oak leaves, and saw dust have been recommended for the same purpose.

† Some have given directions to break the ice into lumps about the size of a man's head. But it is not material what is the size of the pieces provided they are frozen dry and solid, packed close, and cold water poured on them in cold weather till the whole coheres in one mass.

the smaller into the larger, surrounded by charcoal at bottom and on the sides; a cover to fit close; a hole at one corner to let out the water of melted ice; will cork or plug. At the first frost put in two inches water: add to it during the winter till it be frozen solid; cover it. Throw a blanket over the top. Put under a shed so as to be screened from the sun."

We have been told by a gentleman, who has had some experience in preserving ice, that in making a drain to an ice house there is danger lest the aperture which lets the water out should let the air in, and cause the ice to melt away.—That if the soil at the bottom of the ice house be gravel, sand, or other material of loose texture, no drain will be necessary, as the earth will absorb any water which may flow from the melting of the ice; and nothing more will be needed than to lay on the ground, at the bottom of the ice house, a coating of dry straw, shavings, or other suitable material.

The same gentleman asserts that an ice house should not be kept too close, but there should be a door or other aperture in the north part which should be open in clear cool weather, when the wind is northly, but closed in damp sultry weather.

[Continued from page 206.]

PARING AND BURNING. It is observed by Sir John Sinclair that "paring and burning is to be preferred every other method for reclaiming land, where the soil will produce a proper quantity of ashes. It is proved by experiment that it is much less expensive than clearing the land by tillage;—produces better crops and leaves the land in a better state for cultivation. But where the ground is deficient in vegetable matter full of stones and rocks, or covered with wood, other means must be resorted to.

"It is scarcely possible to improve fen and marsh soils from a state of nature, to that of profitable cultivation, without the assistance of fire. The spontaneous growth is so worthless, that it must be destroyed and that is most readily and effectually done by paring and burning, operations to which these soils are peculiarly calculated. The surface is easily pared;—the soil is more inflammable than any other;—and the turf can be converted into ashes at a moderate expense.

"When land covered with thick tufted coarse grass is broken up and sown, without having previously undergone this process, the old rubbish carries most of the moisture from the seed, and proves a harbor for grubs, slugs, and other vermin. Whereas, when the turf is burnt, these enemies to cultivation are destroyed;—the causes of sterility are removed,—and in its stead fertilizing power is created, which, without the aid of this process, could not have been obtained.

"Many soils formerly cultivated have been subsequently neglected, till their surface has become matted, and unproductive, or covered with a luxuriant crop of useless weeds or coarse herbage. In these cases paring and burning is the proper system to render the soil fit for vegetation. When ever old swards, full matted matter are broken up, they ought always to be treated in that way. But this observation is not applicable to land that has lain only a few years in grass or to any land capable of producing good crops of grain immediately on being ploughed."

Sir John Sinclair agrees with Sir Humphry Davy that sandy soils cannot be pared or burnt to advantage, and observes, "where the soil produces sweet herbage, and contains a just mixture of good earth, where the texture is already sufficiently soluble, paring and burning ought not to be practiced, nor ought to

at will readily harrow to pieces, to be subjected to those processes."

"A new method of 'burning without fire' has lately been discovered. This consists in substituting quicklime for fire. The lime in its most caustic state fresh from the kiln is laid upon the vegetable surface to be consumed; and before it is weakened by exposure to the air, a quantity of water, just sufficient to put it in a state of solution, is applied. This process unites the advantages of burning and liming; and is probably the readiest and cheapest mode of fertilizing soils which are overgrown with vegetable matter, and for which there would prove a suitable manure."—*Deane's N. E. Farmer.*

(To be continued.)

Mr. Webster, we are happy to learn, (says the Providence American) has prepared for the press his latest Speech on the Greek Question, and it was to be published at the office of the Columbian, in a pamphlet form, in the course of the last week.

Prize Poem.—Mr. Charles Sprague, of Boston, is the successful competitor for the \$100 prize, offered by the managers of the Boston Theatre for the best poetical drama, to be recited at the Jubilee to the celebration of Shakespeare. This is the third time in which Mr. Sprague has been successful in similar competitions. Twenty-three poems were offered, some of which are to be very meritorious.

Small Pox.—No new case has appeared in this town since our last paper. Several persons, who have been inoculated for the *kine pox*, were exposed, but none have appeared to have caught the disease.

Lexington no new case of the *small pox* has occurred for more than two weeks.—*Concord paper.*

Fire.—In Savannah, Jan. 19, seventeen stores, &c., were destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$75,000. In Columbia, S. C. Jan. 14, property was destroyed by fire to the amount of \$3000. In New-York, two dry goods stores situated in Pearl Street were destroyed.—\$25,000.

FOREIGN.

Letters and papers have been received from Smyrna, dated 22d November. By these it appears that the campaign of the Turks had proved unsuccessful. The citadel of Corinth has surrendered to the Greeks, and the Turkish prisoners had arrived at Asia Minor.—The Greeks had also captured a Turkish corvette, seribriga, a schooner, and some transports. On the 10th inst it is stated that the Greeks had suffered a heavy loss in the Island of Candia, by a sortie of the British garrison of Candia, said to be from 2,500 to 3,000; with the capture of five villages, and from 2 to 3,000 prisoners. The victory, however, is denied by the Greek papers, which state that the Greeks re-occupied the mountains, and compelled the Turks to retreat to their retrainments with loss.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, Jan. 23. The bill authorizing the building of ten *Sloops of War*, for the naval service of the U. S. was discussed in Committee of the whole.

Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy on the economy and convenience of the fleet of vessels. He remarked that not more than five of them would be built the present year if the bill passed; that not more than 4, or 500,000 dollars would be wanted within the year, and that economy in building them would be promoted by this delay, as timber would be purchased, and time allowed for the season. The bill was postponed to Tuesday.

Monday, Jan. 26. A bill for the better securing the stability of public officers was reported by Mr. Bates, of Maine.

A resolution for authorizing the President to send a light vessel to convey the Marquis De La Fayette to his country passed unanimously.

A resolution providing for the biennial election of officers of the Senate passed, after debate.

Wednesday, Jan. 27. A communication was received from the Secretary of the State, in conformity to a resolution of the Senate, passed the 1st of March last, containing a list of the Factories in each state employed

in manufacturing, for sale, such articles as would be liable to duties if imported from foreign countries, &c.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was made the order of the day for Friday.

Wednesday, Jan. 28. The bill to authorize an additional number of *Sloops of War* was discussed in Committee of the whole. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. Mr. Chandler, Mr. Smith and Mr. Parrot offered their sentiments, and it was made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill better to secure the accountability of public officers was considered, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill for the final adjustment of Land Claims in Missouri and Arkansas, derived from the governments of France and Spain, passed. Yeas 21, Nays 14.

Thursday, Jan. 29. The resolution, which provides that no person shall be eligible to the Presidency for more than eight years, after debate passed to be engrossed.

House.—Friday, Jan. 23. This day was principally occupied with the Greek question. Mr. Cuthbert of Geo. spoke in opposition to Mr. Webster's resolution. Mr. Clay supported the resolution in an energetic, eloquent, and argumentative speech.

Saturday, Jan. 24. After attending to the ordinary business of the day, the House in Committee took up the Greek question. Mr. Randolph opened the debate in opposition to Mr. Webster's resolution, with an eloquent speech. Mr. Webster spoke in reply. Both these orators exhibited those powers, which have rendered them so deservedly celebrated.

Monday, Jan. 26. After attending to local and private business the Greek Cause was again introduced, and Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, made a long and elaborate speech against the resolution in favor of the Greeks.

Mr. Rich of Vermont, suggested to the Committee whether, considering the diversity of opinion which existed, it would not be advisable to rise without taking any question whatever on the subject. He then moved that the Committee rise, and his motion was carried. By this measure, the Greek question was dismissed, of probably for this session.

Thursday, Jan. 29. On motion of Mr. Webster, the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the publishers of newspapers, and other periodical journals, may be allowed, in transmitting such newspapers or journals by mail, to accompany them with bills or memorandaums of account, on such conditions and for such additional rates of postage as may be thought proper.

The House concurred with the Senate in the resolution for sending a national ship to bring the Marquis De La Fayette to the United States.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Jan. 28. Five bills for incorporating Insurance Companies passed to be engrossed; and a bill establishing limited Copartnership.

A resolve passed to fix the number of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court at four. The Hon. Mr. Keyes gave notice that he should move for a reconsideration of the vote. The remainder of the day was spent in attending to private and local business.

Thursday, Jan. 29. A bill respecting Public Worship and Religious Freedom passed to be engrossed.

A Committee was appointed to inquire into the value of the reversionary interest of the Commonwealth in the several bridges over Charles River, South Boston Bridge, Chelsea and Malden Bridges, and to inquire into the expediency of selling said interest in any or all of them, or releasing them to the respective Corporations, on certain conditions.

Friday, Jan. 30. The Governor, by Message, communicated a resolve of the General Assembly of Georgia, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, that "No part of the Constitution ought to be construed or shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of color into any one of the U. S. contrary to the laws of such State."

Saturday, Jan. 31. A Report of the Joint Committee on the subject of the Massachusetts Claim was received, and ordered to be printed.

Monday, Feb. 2. A Committee was appointed to report on the expediency of repealing the law to restrain the issuing certain printed Fromsory Notes.

The Governor, by Message communicated the proceedings of the Legislature of Alabama in favor of Andrew Jackson, as President.

Tuesday, Feb. 3. The bill to repeal the law, establishing the salaries of the Supreme Judicial Court was rejected. Yeas 8, Nays 25.

House.—Wednesday, Jan. 23. An additional bill for punishing Rogues and Vagabonds was read twice.

A Committee was appointed to report on the expediency of authorizing tenmes coverts with the guardians of their husbands, in the sale of Real Estate held in right of the wife, and to release their dower in certain cases.

Thursday, Jan. 29. The petition of the town of Chelmsford, praying for a law to provide for the annual vaccination of the inhabitants of every town was referred to the Committee on Vaccination.

The proceedings for several of the succeeding days were mostly of a private and local nature.

Tuesday, Feb. 3. The House in Committee of the whole, voted to recommend a non-concurrence with the Senate in giving leave to the Amherst Institution to bring in their bill for a Charter. Yeas 108, Nays 91.

Erratum.—In our paper of the 24th ult. page 206, 2d line from the top, an awkward error escaped our notice till too late to correct it in that paper, or the next succeeding one. Instead of "might to original matter," it should be *nite of original matter.*

WANTED to purchase twenty or thirty full blood Merino Ewes. Address, or apply to DANIEL WILD, Broker, Exchange Street, Boston. Feb. 7.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
	D. C.	D. C.	
APPLES, good, to best,	bbbl.	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	147 00	150
" pearl do,	140	142 50	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . . .	bbbl.	8	3 50
" cargo, No 1,	6 75	7	
" No 2,	5 75	6	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	16	12
" 2d qual. . . .	8	10	
CHEESE, new milk	7	8	
skimmed milk,	3	4	
FLAX	8	9	
FLAX SEED	bush	82	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbbl.	6 75	
Genesee,	7		
Rye, best	3 75		
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	
Corn	40	50	
Barley	67	70	
Oats	38	40	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823	35	40	
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, Bone Middlings new, . .	bbbl.	14 50	15 00
PORK, navy, mess,	12 50		
Cargo, No 1,	11 75	12	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . .	bush	2 50	
Clover	lb.	6	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	58	70	
do do unwashed	37	40	
do do 3-4 washed	45	50	
do do 1-2 do	37	40	
Native	31	33	
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort . .	50	60	
do Spinning, 1st sort . . .	40	42	

PROVISION MARKET.

	lb.	
BEEF, best pieces	6	8
PORK, fresh	5	6
VEAL,	3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,	3	8
POULTRY,	5	9
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,	13	16
lump, best	11	18
EGGS,	17	20
MEAL, Rye	60	65
Indian,	55	60
POTATOES,	35	40
CIDER, liquor, new	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality, . .	18 00	20 00

STANZAS.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

The flower's bloom is faded,
Its glossy leaf grown sere;
The landscape round is shaded
By winter's frown austere.

The dew, once sparkling lightly
On grass of freshest green,
In heavier drops unsightly,
On matted weeds is seen.

No songs of joy to gladden,
From leafy woods emerge;
But winds, in tones that sadden,
Breathe Nature's mournful dirge.

All sights and sounds appealing,
Through merely outward sense,
To joyful thought and feeling,
Seem now departed hence.

But not, with such, is banish'd
The bliss that life can lend;
Nor with such things hath vanish'd
Its truest, noblest end!

The toys that charm and leave us,
Are fancy's fleeting elves;
All that should glad or grieve us
Exists within ourselves!

Enjoyment's genuine essence
Is virtue's godlike dower:
Its most triumphant presence
Illumes the darkest hour.

MISCELLANY.

COMETS.

The following remarks are extracted from an English work. They refer to some observations which had been made by Dr. Herschel on the Comet of 1811. [*Providence Gazette.*]

The Comet of 1807, in its approach to the sun advanced within sixty one millions of miles of it, and its tail, when longest, covered an extent of nine millions of miles. The late Comet, in its perihelion did not pass so near the sun by about thirty six millions of miles, being about two thirds only of the closest approximation of the preceding, and nevertheless acquired a tail of upwards of a hundred of millions of miles. May we not then conclude, as he suggests, that the consolidation of the comet of 1807, when it reached its perihelion, had already been carried to a much greater degree of density than that of the last comet, by some former approach to our sun, or some similarly constructed celestial bodies, such as we have reason to believe the fixed stars to be? And that comets may pass round other suns than ours, is rendered probable from our not knowing, with certainty as yet, the return of more than one comet among the great number that have been observed?

Deguignes enumerates two or three hundred comets mentioned by Chinese writers. Doubts, however, have since been thrown upon the authorities referred to.

Extensive as are orbits of comets, from their eccentricity they have sometimes approached much nearer to the sun than any of the planets; for the comet of 1680 when at its perihelion, was at the distance of only one-sixth of the sun's

diameter from its surface. Yet from the very inconsiderable density of their enormous tails, and even of the greater part of the nucleus itself, should it ever happen to a planet, of which there is but very little probability, to fall exactly in the way of a comet, it is supposed that the inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants of the planet might be merely temporary and local: the chances are however, much greater, that a comet might interfere in such a manner with a planet, as to deflect it a little from its course, and retire again without coming actually into a contact with it.

Nearly 500 comets are recorded to have been seen at different times, and the orbits of about a hundred have been correctly ascertained: but we have no opportunity of observing a sufficient portion of the orbit of any comet, to determine with accuracy the whole of its form as an ellipsis, since the part which is within the limits of our observation does not sensibly differ from the parabola, which would be the result of an ellipsis prolonging without end.

Two comets at least, or perhaps, three, have been recognized in their return.—A comet appeared in 1770, which Prosperin suspected to move in an orbit materially different from a parabola. Mr. Lexell determined its period to be 5 years and 7 months, and its extreme distances to be between the orbits of Jupiter and of Mercury; but it does not appear that any subsequent observations have confirmed his theory.

CHRYSTALLIZATION OF WATER.

The crystallization of water under the form of those night frosts which so much prevail during the early spring, and which are of such important service in assisting the operations of agriculture, by rendering the surface of the earth mellow, and better susceptible of the manure that is necessary to it, are greatly assisted and in many cases entirely brought about by the intervention of moonlight. It is well known, that under certain circumstances, water will sink to the temperature of 22 degrees before it freezes, or takes the form of crystals. Indeed it will invariably do so in the absence of any mechanical agitation, and in the absence of light. It is an unquestionable fact, but one which has not been observed generally, or attended to, that during that period of the year which has been alluded to, and indeed other periods, before the moon rises on a still clear night, when the atmosphere is at a lower temperature than 32, the water remains in a liquid state, but immediately on the moon rising, and diffusing its light around, the water freezes, and performs the salutary offices required of it, without subjecting us to the severity of a low temperature.—*Gurney's Lectures on Chemistry.*

Suffocation of Infants.—Infant children are too frequently exposed to risks of suffocation, from the imprudent covering of their mouths by their nurses. The accession of air to their lungs is thus prevented, and death ensues; for every animal destroys the air it breathes, and an infant requires the circulation of at least a gallon of air a minute. Deprived of this circulation, the air in the lungs loses its elasticity, the action of those primary organs is stopped; and it is in vain that the little victim gasps unseen, till death puts an end to its suffering. At

a riper age, when the frame is endued with more strength, and a consciousness of the cause of suffering is entertained, the struggles of children to escape from suffocation by means of cloths thrown over their faces, may be commonly observed, and should be received as lessons.

It is but a little time since a poor woman was lying, in a storm of wind, between Hunsdon Ware, sheltered her infant so effectually by her cloak, that melancholy to tell, on her arrival at the end of her journey, the child, who she had fancied asleep was dead.—*Lon. paper.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

APHORISMS.

Riches.—A competency is truly desirable, and should diligently be sought for. But riches cause great care, and those who "careful about many things," may endure, cannot enjoy their existence.

Temperance in Labor and Study.—A man is too ardent even in laudable pursuits, who depriving himself of rest and refreshment, lays a foundation for years of languor and pain. The laborious student should recollect that natural excellence cannot exist after the constitution is destroyed by mental exertion.

The value of Praise.—Praise is to be estimated according to the source from which it originates. It may be flattery of fools, and the clamations of the vicious, and if so it is much to be deprecated as the censure of wise and virtuous.

Useful Learning.—Human intellect has bounds, and no one man can take an accurate survey of the whole field of science. A child then should be made of such objects of instruction as are most likely to fit the pupil for a part which he will probably be called to acquire. Agesilaus being asked what child should learn, replied, "What may be of use to them when grown up to be men."

ANECDOTE.

An unfortunate man, who had never drunk water enough to warrant the disease, was reduced to such a state by dropsy, that consultation of the physicians was held upon his case. They decided that tapping was indispensable, and the poor patient was induced to submit to the operation, notwithstanding the entreaties of his son, a boy of seven years old. "Oh, papa! do not let them tap you!" screamed the urchin in an agony of fear, "do any thing, do not let them tap you!" "Why my dear son, do not let the parent, it will do me good, and I shall live long in health to make you happy." "Father, no, you will not; there never was anything tapped in our house that lasted more than a week."

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1824.

No. 29.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REMARKS ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS RELATING TO RURAL ECONOMY.

[Continued from page 213.]

ON THE USE OF LIME IN GARDENING.

7. Land which has been long cultivated, is generally, said not to be good for turnips, and the common way of culture is not. The turnips will, indeed grow, without lime, to considerable size, but they will be spongy and injured by worms. This I have found invariably the case in my garden, for six years past. I could raise them in fine crops, after their growths were removed, as I have mentioned in another communication, yet they were not good for the table. But with the use of lime, the last season, I succeeded in raising over the greater part of my garden in a very fine state, and in quantity sufficient, I should think, to pay for all the manure I have used during the year, with no other labor than sowing and hoeing them once.—And all after one or two crops had been procured. That it was lime that preserved them from the worms, and also from being spongy, is fully evident in this, that in some small parts of the garden I did not use lime, and in those parts the turnips were defective as usual.

Seeds. This is a subject of much greater importance than is usually supposed. I will advert to the age of seeds when they should be used. Do not mistake in supposing that it is generally sought the newer the seed the better? When the produce is looked for under ground this may be true. Also when it is to be in leaves and vines. But when in things produced upon vines, as peas, beans, cucumbers, &c. the seed should not ordinarily be used till it is two years old. If it were twice that age it would be the worse, except, in planting, a little more seed should be required. Trial and observation will afford proof of the justness of these remarks.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR. We agree with our correspondent in opinion that the subject he has adverted to of great importance; and we think it has not received the attention from farmers and gardeners, which it merits. Dr. Darwin in his work entitled "*Phytologia*" says, "Gardeners in general prefer new seeds to old for their principal crops, as they are believed to grow up sooner, and with greater certainty, and to grow more luxuriantly." "But peas and beans of a year old," Mr. Marshall observes "are by some preferred to new as not so likely to run to straw. And cucumbers and melons are best to be several years old, in order to their shooting less vigorously, and thence coming more fruitful. But this principle is carried too far by some gardeners, who say these seeds cannot be too old, and will allow ten years to be within bounds: three for cucumbers, and four for melons, however, is age enough."

As to the age of seeds at which they may be sown, is uncertain, and depends much on how they are kept; those of cucumbers and melons are good a long time, because very carefully preserved.

Peas and beans will germinate very well at seven years of age; but the seeds of lettuces and kidney

beans, and some others, are not to be depended upon after a year or two; and, generally speaking, the smaller seeds are of the least duration."—*Marshall on Gardening.*

If it be true, (as our correspondent says it "may be") that new seeds are best "when the produce is looked for under ground," or "when it is to be in leaves and vines," the fact is of great importance.—Nor is the other assertion less worthy of notice that old seed is best "for things produced upon vines, &c." We hope that farmers and gardeners will turn their attention to this subject, and by accurate and repeated experiments ascertain at what age the most important seeds, which are used in farming and gardening should be sown in order to produce the most valuable crop.

9. **Glass Lamps.** The shape of these is of great importance inasmuch as beauty and utility happen here to coincide, which is not always the case. The lamp should be oblate, not globular or oblong as they are generally to be found. The opening at the top should be as small as convenience will allow. One pipe only for a wick, and a little higher than usual.—And if there is any duting, it should be confined to the under part of the lamp. And the lamps should never be very long. The part designed to be lighted should be trimmed in the shape of a cone, and all the excrescence above the tube carefully taken off every day. A lamp of this shape, and thus trimmed will give as much light as lamps of the more common shape, with one third less oil, and will have a much more bright and lively appearance. And the light, as it is produced in great measure by reflections, will be more uniform, and, so to speak, more mellow. This is no speculation, but the result of more than three year's experience, attended with the most careful observation, and with several lamps. I have one now in use of the right shape, which gives sufficient light for any common family purpose, reading or sewing, with a consumption of oil not greater, for the time, than is expended by a common taper, as has been shown by actual measurement. The truth of these observations will be readily perceived by those who have any considerable knowledge of the laws of light and shade. And those who have not will find the most satisfactory proof in the result, which will attend the trial.

In choosing a glass lamp have regard to the foregoing observations; but whatever shape you prefer, be sure to obtain those of small tops, and always with single pipes. If more lights than one are wanted it is better to use two lamps. A lamp of the shape recommended and prepared as above will, with one wick, give more light than those in the usual shape with two wicks.

RHODE-ISLAND SOCIETY

For the Encouragement of Domestic Industry.

At an adjourned quarterly meeting of the Standing Committee of said Society, holden at Pawtuxet, on the 3d inst. the Committee on Agricultural Products submitted the following report:

Dr. CHARLES ELBRIDGE, of East-Greenwich, is entitled to the Society's premium of ten dol-

lars, on a crop of Indian Corn, of one hundred and twelve bushels and two pecks, on one acre of ground. The soil of this acre is a gravelly loam; the year previous it was well manured, and two crops taken from it, one of hay, and the other of round turnips. Last Spring, twenty-seven loads of good compost manure were put on it, and the land was twice ploughed; on the 20th of May it was furrowed, north and south, three feet apart; the corn was planted twelve inches apart, in the furrow, from two to three grains in a hill; it had two ploughings, with a horse plough, and two hoeings. After the first hoeing, thirteen barrels of Menhaden fish were put on fourteen rows of corn, which made a great improvement in the growth. The expense of cultivation, placing half the value of the manure to the growing crop, is stated at twenty-five dollars and eighty cents.

Mr. NATHANIEL COOK, of Cumberland, is entitled to the Society's premium of eight dollars, on a crop of Indian Corn of one hundred and five bushels on one acre of ground. The soil on which this grew was naturally good, and has been watered about twenty years. It was planted with corn last year, and about forty loads of manure put on it. It was planted this season about the middle of May. The ground was ploughed twice, and then furrowed about seven feet apart. These furrows were filled with stable manure, and consumed about twenty-two loads. A furrow was turned from each side on to the manure. There were sown in these last furrows, about twenty-two loads of manure made of mud, which had been yarded upon about four months. The corn was planted in these last furrows, about eight or ten inches apart. It was ploughed twice and hoed three times. The seed was a large white corn, harvested about the middle of October, and the expense of the cultivation about thirty dollars.

THOMAS FRY, Esq. of East-Greenwich, is entitled to the Society's premium of twenty dollars, on a crop of Indian Corn, of three hundred and ninety-nine bushels and twenty-nine quarts, on four acres of ground; which is within a fraction of one hundred bushels to the acre.—This land is a strong loam, was mown the past year, and cut about a ton of hay to the acre.—It was ploughed about the middle of May—one hundred loads of compost manure were carted and spread on the ground after ploughing.—About half the ground was harrowed with an ox harrow, then furrowed with a plough about three feet apart, and two grains of corn dropped, once in from nine to twelve inches. It was planted on the two last days of May, and was hoed twice. At the first hoeing it was harrowed twice in a row, with a horse harrow, and, at the second hoeing, was ploughed twice in rows, deep enough to turn up the sward. The expense of cultivation, including half the value of the manure, was eighty-four dollars and seventeen cents. One acre of the above was measured separately, and produced 133 bushels.

Mr. STEPHEN GREEKE, Jun. of East-Greenwich, has raised this season on one acre of ground, five hundred and seventy bushels of carrots, twenty-six bushels of onions, from five to seven hundred lbs.

of winter squashes, fifty-one cabbages, a cart body of water melons, and a quantity of radishes.

This was not originally intended for a premium crop, and is not brought strictly within our regulations. As there is, however, no competition, as the quantity of carrots approaches nearly to our limit, and as the whole produce exceeds both in bulk and value what we require, the Committee recommend that the premium of fifteen dollars be awarded to Mr. Greene. The soil on which this crop grew is a gravelly loam, and was planted the past year with potatoes.—Twenty tons of slaughter-house manure were ploughed in. It was then bushed and ridged with a horse plough for planting. The rows were from eighteen inches to two feet apart.—The seed was sown in the row and thinned. It was hoed four times, and the expense of cultivation is estimated at thirty-seven dollars.

No claims have been offered for any premium on potatoes, mangel wurtzel, barley, a new species of grass or flax.

The general culture of the potatoe has afforded, at a cheap rate, an ample supply for the demand; still it would be creditable to this Society and to the State, that some experiment in the culture of this indispensable vegetable should be conducted in a manner to equal our success in Indian corn.

Captain JONATHAN ANDREWS, of East-Greenwich, has raised this year on one fourth of an acre of ground, two hundred bushels of mangel wurtzel.

It is regretted that proper measures were not taken to render this a premium crop. Nearly one thousand bushels of this valuable root have been raised to the acre in Massachusetts. The leaves, which may be plucked often, are refreshing and nourishing to hogs. The root itself affords a valuable succulent food for milch cows, at the season when our pastures usually fail, and must be valuable winter food for cattle. A chemical analysis exhibits a greater proportion of nutriment in the beet, of which the mangel wurtzel is a species, than in the carrot. Allowing the carrot to possess equal or greater value, the mangel wurtzel, where labor is scarce and dear, has evidently the advantage in field culture.

Barley has been for some years extensively attacked by a fly, and has become in many parts of the State, a hopeless crop.

Millet, which had not hitherto been much cultivated in this State, has attracted considerable attention, during the present year. It is stated that this article will produce, under favorable circumstances, three tons of good fodder to the acre, and a quantity of grain equal to an inferior crop of corn. The grain, except as a substitute for buck-wheat, is not used as food for man, but is said to be valuable for poultry and hogs. If further experiments should confirm the present favorable impressions, millet must become an useful accession to our crops. Having the quality of a hay crop, it saves one year in the conversion of arable to grass land. It is hoped that the successful experiments which have been exhibited to your committee, tho' not numerous, may be the means of bringing the strong motive of private interest to aid our scheme of general improvement. We may

reasonably expect, that every year will increase the mass of produce, which is thrown from the interior on the markets of the sea coast, and that every effort of ingenuity and industry must be employed, to enable us to sustain the competition. We must not only abandon the wasteful system of foddering out, and place in requisition all our resources for manure, but, by increasing the quantity of produce on a given portion of ground, we must effect the only favorable change, of which the rate of labor seems immediately susceptible.

To plant Indian Corn, extensively, with little or no manure, to hoe in a succeeding crop of rye, to leave the land with little or no seed, and then to expect a rapid restoration of fertility, is asking from nature what the God of nature seems to declare that man shall not possess, without exertion. The Being who created such variegated materials of fertility, without doubt intended them for judicious application. All the cultivated portion of the earth labors, and like an animal, needs food and rest. The effect of this food, and of the rest which is derived from a protecting foliage, is not limited to a single effort. It exists through a variety of operations, and resolves itself into an union of beauty and utility, which delights, equally, the eye and the mind.

SAMUEL KING, For the Committee.

Pastuxet, December 17, 1823.

[R. I. American.]

We have received, by the kindness of a friend, a pamphlet, containing an Address delivered by Rev. HENRY HENFREY, D. D., at his Inauguration to the Presidency of the Collegiate Institution, in Amherst, Mass. from which the following is extracted. We, with much pleasure have republished the whole Address which has much merit; but the greater part is foreign to the principal objects of our paper, and has, moreover, been extensively circulated not only in pamphlets, but in newspapers.

"In treating of education, we may advantageously divide the subject, into three great branches of physical, intellectual and moral improvement. Under these heads, we shall include all that is requisite to form a sound and healthy body, a vigorous and well stored mind, and a good heart. If the first of these, or what I choose to call the physical part of education, has not been wholly overlooked, (as it certainly has not,) in the most popular systems, still, it may well be questioned whether it has yet received that degree of attention, which its immense importance demands.

"Such, in our present condition, is the mysterious connexion between body and mind, that the one cannot act, except on a very limited scale, without the assistance of the other. The immortal agent must have an "earthly house" to dwell in; and it is essential to vigorous and healthful mental operations, that this house should be well built, and that it should be kept in good repair. Now, it is the province of physical education, to erect the building, and in carrying it up, to have special reference to its firmness and durability; so that the unseen tenant, who is sent down to occupy it, may enjoy every convenience, and be enabled to work to the very best advantage.

"That is undoubtedly the wisest and best regimen, which takes the infant from the cradle,

and conducts him along through childhood and youth, up to high maturity, in such a manner as to give strength to his arm, swiftness to his feet, solidity and amplitude to his muscles, symmetry to his frame and expansion to all his vital energies. It is obvious, that this branch of education, comprehends not only food and clothing; but air, exercise, lodging, early rising and whatever else is requisite to the full development of the physical constitution.

"If, then, you would see the son of your prayers and hopes, blooming with health, and rejoicing daily in the full and sparkling tide of youthful buoyancy: if you wish him to be strong and athletic and careless of fatigue; if you would fit him for hard labor and safe exposure to winter and summer; or if you would prepare him to sit down twelve hours in a day with Euclid, Euclid and Newton, and still preserve his health, you must lay the foundation accordingly. You must begin with him early, you must teach him self-denial, and gradually subject him to such hardships, as will help to consolidate his frame and give increasing energy to his physical powers. His diet must be simple; his apparel must not be too warm, nor his bed too soft. As good soil is commonly so much cheaper and better for children than medicine, beware of too much restriction in the management of your darling boy. Let him in choosing his play, follow the suggestions of nature.

"Be not discomfited at the sight of his sarbills in the road, his snow forts in February, at his mud-dams in April; nor when you chance to look out in the midst of an August shower and see him wading and sailing and sportive along with the water fowl. If you would make him hardy and fearless, let him go abroad; often as he pleases, in his early boyhood, amuse himself by the hour together, in smooting and twirling the hoary locks of winter. Instead of keeping him shut up all day with stone, and graduating his sleeping room in Fahrenheit, let him face the keen edge of the north wind, when the mercury is below cyphre and instead of minding a little shivering or complaining when he returns, cheer up his spirits and send him out again. In this way, you will teach him that he was not born to live in the nursery, nor to brood over the kitchen fire; but to range abroad as free as the snow and the air, and to gain warmth from exercise. I love and admire the youth, who turn not back from the howling wintry blast, no withers under the blaze of summer; who never magnifies "mole-hills into mountains," but whose daring eye, exulting, scales the eagle's airy crag, and who is ready to undertake an thing that is prudent and lawful, within the range of possibility.

"Who would think of planting the mountain oak in a green house, or of rearing the cedar of Lebanon in a lady's flower pot? Who does not know that in order to attain their might, strength and majestic forms, they must feel, enjoy the rain and the sunshine, and must feel the rocking of the tempest? Who would think of raising up a band of Indian warriors, upon cakes and jellies and beds of down, and amid the luxuries and ease of wealth and carefulness. The attempt would be highly preposterous, not to say utterly ridiculous. Very different is the course which nature points out. It is the plain and scanty fare of these sons of the forest, their

hard and cold lodging, their long marches and fastings, and their constant exposure to all the hardships of the wilderness, which give them such Herculean limbs and stature; such prodigious might in the deadly fray, and such swiftness of foot in pursuing the vanquished.

"I am far, however, from saying that such raining, would ensure to every child the arm of Achilles, or the courage of Logan, or the constitution and daring of Martin Luther—Some would doubtless sink under a vigorous early discipline; but not near so many, as is generally supposed. The truth is, there is a mistaken tenderness which daily interferes with the healthful economy of heaven. Too many parents, instead of building upon the foundation which God has laid, first subvert that foundation by misplaced indulgencies, and then vainly attempt to build around the ruins. They cross and perplex nature so much, in her efforts to make their children strong and healthy, that she at length refuses to do any thing, and the doctored parents are left to patch up the shattered and puny constitution as well as they can, with tonics and essences. In this way, not a few young men of good talents, are rendered physically incapable of pursuing their studies to any advantage. They can never bear the fatigue of close and long continued application. The mind would gladly work, but the earthly tabernacle is so extremely frail, that every vigorous effort shakes it to the foundation. It is like setting up the machinery of a race, in a mere shed, without studs or braces—or like attempting to raise the steam for large ship, in a tin boiler. Whatever talents youth may possess, he can accomplish but little in the way of study, without a good constitution to sustain his mental efforts; and such a constitution is not a blessing to be enjoyed of course. Like almost every other gift of heaven, it is to be obtained by human providence, and in the use of means adapted to the end. How many who begin well, ultimately fall of eminence and usefulness, through excessive tenderness, and for want of skill and care in their early physical education, it is impossible to say; but that many a young man is doomed to lingering imbecility, or to a premature grave by this kind of mismanagement; and at the subject on which I have hazarded the foregoing remarks, is intimately connected with the vital interests of the church and the state, I do not, I think be questioned.

"One thing more, I deem it important to say, before I dismiss the present topic. The finest constitution, the growth of many years, may be ruined in a few months. However good the health of a student may be when he enters college it requires much care and pains to preserve it; and there is a very common mistake as to the real cause why so many fail. Hardly has all the credit of undermining many a constitution, which would have sustained twice as much application and without injury too, by rily rising and walking, and by keeping up a lively acquaintance with the saw and the axe—worthless in themselves, then, as are the elements which compose this mortal frame, so essential are its healthful energies to the operations of mind, that so long as the body and soul remain united, too much care can hardly be bestowed upon the former for the sake of the latter."

Interesting Calculation.—Supposing the earth to be peopled with one thousand millions of inhabitants, and allowing 33 years for a generation, the deaths of each age amount to 30,000,000; of each day to 82,000, and of each hour to 3446. But as the number of deaths to the number of births is as 10 to 12, there are born yearly 36,000,000; daily, 93,630; and hourly, 4109. Reckoning only three generations to a century, and supposing the world has existed 5720 years, there have been only 172 generations from the creation—125 since the Deluge, and 55 since the Christian era. Out of every 1000 there die annually 30; and the number of inhabitants of every city and country is renewed every thirty years. Of 200 children, one dies in the birth; but more than one third of the births die within two years of age. The births are more numerous than the deaths, in any given place; and the proportion of the births of male and female are not in wide proportion, not an uncertain accidental number, but nearly equal. Major Grant's table formed about 150 years ago, stated, for the bills of mortality, 15 males to 12 females; whence he justly inferred, that the Christian religion, prohibiting polygamy, is more agreeable to the law of nature than Mahomedanism, and all other persuasions that allow it. The majority of males is a wise dispensation to provide for their dangers and losses by wars, sea voyages, excess of labor, &c.

From the American Farmer.
REMARKABLE MANGEL WURTZEL.

Nantoway Court House, Jan. 12, 1824.

DEAR SIR,—At a stated fall meeting of the Agricultural Society of Nantoway County, Virginia, Dr. Archibald A. Campbell, exhibited twelve mangel wurtzels, grown in his garden; the size of them were so far beyond any thing of the kind I have ever seen before, I was induced to weigh them; they weighed 152 lbs. averaging 16 3-4 each the largest of them weighed 16 2-3; one of them measured 30 inches in length; they are of the mottled kind, and grow more out of the ground than any I have ever seen: from the well known properties of the mangel wurtzel, I am induced to believe they are far preferable to the common turnip or the rutabaga, whether as a food for cows or hogs they are eaten with avidity by both.

I am, sir, with respect, yours, &c.

N. WARD.

Onions.—This vegetable is supposed to have been originally brought from Egypt, where they must have possessed a most bewitching taste, since the Israelites would fain have returned to bondage, for the sake of enjoying them again. Alexander the Great sent them to Greece, and from thence they became common on the whole continent. It is remarkable that the particles emanating from this bulbous root are so volatile and so keen, that they instantly corrode the external surface of the eyes, and draw tears; and it is more curious still, that if, when peeling an onion, the cook wishes to be spared this lachrymatory affection, a small piece of bread placed at the end of the operating knife, will absorb the effluvia and prevent the disagreeable effect.

Mustard.—Why buy this when you can grow it in your garden? The stuff you buy is half drugs and injurious to health. A yard square of ground,

sown with common Mustard, the crop of which you would grind for use, in a little mustard-mill, as you wanted it, would save you some money, and probably save your life. Your mustard would look *brown* instead of *yellow*; but the former color is as good as the latter; and, as to the taste, the real mustard has certainly a much better than that of the drugs and flour, which go under the name of mustard. Let any one try it, and I am sure he will never use the drugs again. The drugs, if you take them freely, leave a burning at the pit of your stomach, which the real mustard does not.—Cobbett.

HISTORICAL.

The British General, Prescott, who was captured at his quarters on Rhode Island by Col. Barton, being on his route through the State of Connecticut, called at a tavern to dine, the landlady furnished the table with a dish of such-stash, boiled corn and beans. The General being unaccustomed to such kind of food, with much warmth exclaimed, "What do you treat us with the food of hogs?" and taking the dish from the table, strewn the contents over the floor. The landord being informed of this, soon entered, and with his horse whip gave the General a severe chastisement. The sequel of this story has recently been communicated by a gentleman at Nantucket, who retains a perfect recollection of all the circumstances. After Gen. Prescott was exchanged and restored to his command on the Island, the inhabitants of Nantucket deputed Wm. Rotch, Dr. Tupper, and Timothy Folger to negotiate some concerns with him in behalf of the town. They were for some time refused admittance to his presence, but the Dr. and Folger overcome the opposition and ushered themselves into the room. Prescott raged and stormed with great vehemence, until Folger was compelled to withdraw. After the Dr. announced his business, and the General had become a little calm, he said, "Was not my treatment to Folger very uncivil?" The Dr. said yes. Then said Prescott, "I will tell you the reason. He looked so much like a damned Connecticut man, that horse whipped me that I could not endure his presence."

RECIPES.

Mr. Cooper, in his Dictionary of Surgery, gives the following recipe as infallible for the cure of corns.—Take two ounces of gum ammoniac, two ounces of yellow wax, six drachms of verdigris, melt them together, and spread the composition on a piece of soft leather or linen; cut away as much of the corn as you can with a knife, before you apply the plaster, which must be renewed in a fortnight, if the corn is not by that time gone.—*Am. Farmer.*

Cosmetics.—Of cosmetics, the only good one is fine soap, plenty of cold water, moderate food, and moderate passions.

Longevity of the Horse.—The Pittsburgh Mercury states, that there is now employed, at the Point Brewery, in that city, a horse whose age is at least 31 years. For the last fourteen years he has been in the possession of his present owner; and he is now as active and sprightly as most horses of seven years old. He has hauled, within the last fourteen years, upwards of 39,000 barrels of beer and porter. These facts are at least curious, and go to show, that, with proper attention and care, that noble and valuable animal, the Horse, will be serviceable much longer than is generally supposed.—*Phila. paper.*

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for
January 1821.

CASHMERE GOATS.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A memoir of Messrs. Ternaux and Jaubert, read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris having been sent me, I deemed the subject of which it treated would be interesting to the public, and handed an extract therefrom, with some introductory observations, to the editor of the New England Farmer, which was published January 11th last, in that useful paper.

This subject, so interesting to naturalists, and destined to become important in the progress of our manufactures, arrested the attention of the Trustees of the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts. At their last publication of premiums, they offered "the sum of one hundred dollars to the person who should import into this State, from Europe, a male and female goat of the pure Cashmere breed."

They further requested the subscriber to procure, through his friends in France, such an account of this animal as to thrift, mode of treatment, productiveness, &c. as might enable them to form the most correct judgment how far the climate might suit, and general circumstances make its introduction here expedient.

The desired information has been obtained by my friends from Messrs. Ternaux themselves, who state that the animal is naturalized in France and promises the most satisfactory increase, as well as benefit to manufactures.

To this account, it will appear, a practical mode of treatment with a flock is added as observed in France. The manner of feeding of animals, and division of pasture will vary according to the climate, condition or culture, &c. &c. But experience must be considered as a guide of some utility, especially in the introduction of a new and valuable race.

The prices, it will be perceived, vary from fifteen dollars, to seventy-five dollars, a head. The duty on export is very trifling, say about four cents each.

The patronage which has been exercised in the encouragement given to these meritorious individuals, Messrs. Ternaux and Jaubert, is as honorable to the government of France, as the enterprize and success of the expedition is to these gentlemen. The diffusion of the knowledge acquired and of the benefit of the discovery, of which, it will be seen, all may avail, is of a like honorable character. The liberal communication of information by Messrs. Ternaux, and the offer of facility in the export to this country, will probably be used by the Society in the course of the next season, at its own charge and risk with a view to that future improvement of our manufactures to which the Massachusetts Agricultural Society always wish to look with a steady attention.

A few remarks only, that these papers may be well understood, will follow.

Until the issue of this expedition it was unknown what animal gave the material of the Cashmere (or by some called Camel's Hair) Shawl. Of these we see the cheaper kinds, but the most valuable are of incredible cost.—This question is now satisfactorily settled by these inquisitive travellers.

The route taken was first to Odessa, which is

in Russia, on the coast of the Black Sea, Lon. 30, 45 East, Latitude 46, 30 North, a place containing 40,000 inhabitants; next to Tunga-rock or Tanganrok near the Sea of Azof.—Then to Astrachan in Asia on the Caspian Sea, Lon. 47, 41 East, Lat. 46, 18 North. This place is the See of a Bishop, and contains within its walls and environs a population of 70,000. Then passing to the foot of Mount Caucasus, between Astrachan and Orenburg, a wandering tribe were found, who possessed the animals sought after.

To illustrate the good fortune of these travellers, it need only be stated that, if they could, from 1229 goats, reach France with only about 400, their disappointment must have been inevitable had they have proceeded from the Caspian Sea, to Thibet on the borders of India.—The journey must have been insupportable, and to no good effect.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN WELLES.

Paris, April 8th, 1823.

JOHN WELLES, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure to receive your letters requesting me to obtain for you the best possible information respecting the Thibet Goat lately introduced into France.

I have made the necessary application to Messrs. Ternaux who have very politely and readily transmitted me to their opinion upon the importation and naturalization in France, by Messrs. Ternaux and Jaubert of the Thibetian Race.

The animals which were imported as well as those bred here continue, say they, to prosper in the most satisfactory manner, particularly those which inhabit a high and rocky country. In general humidity and rich pasturage are pernicious to them.

To this information Messrs. Ternaux add, that the goats have been sold from eighty francs, (fifteen dollars,) to four hundred francs, (seventy-five dollars,) per head, according to the beauty of the animal, and pay a duty of only three cents per head, upon exportation.

To enter into as many details as possible as to the modes of treating these goats, I will relate to you the manner, a friend of mine who bought ten of Mr. Ternaux two years ago, treated his. Some of these goats were those imported, and others were those bred in France.

He had constructed a fold fifteen feet in length to ten feet in width, with racks all round a bed of straw which is renewed every ten or fifteen days. The fold should be as little confined as possible in order that the air may circulate freely. It suffices that it should be covered with a simple roof, and at a small height, the other parts in lattice work or open. A trough for water. They give them early in the morning a bundle of hay, say twelve pounds, and the rest in vegetables and herbs from the kitchen garden. As soon as the dew is passed or the grass dry after rain, they let them out into the field, in a square surrounded with a barrier or portable fence, each barrier from four feet in width to six feet in length, twelve in all, which makes a square of sixty feet. This extent of ground is sufficient for one day's food and sometimes two according as the grass is more or less grown. By the means of these barriers you go over the whole extent of ground and the goats

have always fresh pasturage. When they lay in this manner gone over the field, you beg again at the first place, avoiding only to return too soon before the grass may have well grown otherwise they will not eat. At the setting of the sun they are taken back to the fold and you give them another bundle of after grass or second crop hay. This last ration is only necessary in winter, when there is not much in the field or greas from the garden. They give them also every evening a peck of oats or bran mixed together, and once a week you add two handfuls of coarse salt. If you perceive the goats are too heated you give them bran without oats, if the reverse you give them bran and salt without bran. These animals are very docile and easily led. It is generally in the month of February and March that the mother has her young after having carried it six months. At the birth of the young goat, you give to the mother a little more oats and bran. It is in the month of April you gather the down otherwise called Cashmere wool, you take it off in combing the outside hair, you must when you perceive when the down begins to fall in the fold or on the grass, comb them a little every day with a comb that hath the teeth very close set. From five goats my friend gathered nearly two pounds of down last year, they are subject to the same diseases as sheep. Wet and damp ground does not suit them. These diseases manifest themselves by humors and eruption of the skin and great increase of the swelling of the hoofs. These animals eat of every sort of vegetable, they are fond of the twigs of tree only it is necessary to prevent their eating pine or fir trees or any evergreen (that is I say, any trees that remain green the year round these trees are a sort of poison to them).

The down has been made use of in some of our manufactures to a very striking improvement. It will need however some time and experience to realize all the advantages which have been anticipated. If I can hereafter, in this, or any other subject connected with the laudable purposes of the society with which you are connected, render any services you will freely command.

As the writer is not an agriculturist I do not feel at liberty to use my friend's name.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

AGRICULTURAL STATEMENT.

To the Trustees of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

[Continued from page 218.]

Having subdued the soil in a measure, having as my laborer said, broken the heart of it, I proceeded to plant it with potatoes and Indian corn. In those parts, where the soil was not deep, and where from springs it was wet, I planted potatoes, making use of sheep-manure, which had been mixed with straw. In those places, where there was a deeper soil, where formerly there was a bog, or shaking ground, but which from draining and ridge-ploughing had now become much drier, than those parts, where there was less depth of soil, I planted Indian corn, manuring each hill with a shovel full of compost manure. One kind of compost, used, was formed of sand and the drippings of a sink, soap suds, &c. The other compost, used,

sand intimately mixed with a small proportion of night-soil.

As from the nearness of ditches to each other, the muriness of soil at the margin of ditches, could not calculate on using the horse-plough; planted the corn nearer, than I should otherwise have done, viz. three feet apart, putting six kernels of corn in a hill. With water at greater depth, than about two feet beneath the corn, and with a shower upon it every few days, it came out of the ground as well, as could have been expected; there being not any hills missing, than there frequently are in low corn land. It was weedy, and had as many hoeings, as the multiplicity of my farming business would allow of; though not so many, as I ought to have had.

Where there was little depth of soil, the corn was not so good, owing to the roots being near the water, which was continually draining along through that portion of soil, which immediately above the pan. As the soil opened, the corn appeared better, and in the end, where the bog had been, the place where assistance of neighbors had been necessary to get cattle out of the mire, there the corn rose up luxuriantly; and a person in leaping the bushes gave to the dry soil, which floated on mud beneath, a waving motion, which was communicated to the standing corn, and was perceptible to some distance.

The crop of potatoes on the swamp, considered it was the first year of its being broken up, was also a wet season for such a soil, was abundant. So shapely and so large were they, some of them weighing from one to two pounds or more, that it became a query in my mind, whether I had not better devote some part of the ground to the culture of potatoes, rather than any other spot on the farm. A desire to get it covered with grass, was the only thing which prevented.

Indian corn, as has been said, was small in the places, where the soil was shallow, and where springs were numerous; but where the soil was deeper and consequently drier, considering the wetness of the season, and the small quantity of compost manure used, viz. one shovel in a hill, the crop was truly good. For the consideration of such persons, as may be possessed of boggy or shaking grounds I offer the following calculation. On a piece of ground 18 square, formerly as much a bog as any part of the swamp, containing 36 hills of Indian corn, the hills being 3 feet apart, there was a produce of 2 pecks, 6 quarts 1 pint and a half, which corn during the winter lay in a place by itself, that it might shrink, and was measured the spring following. If therefore a piece of ground 18 feet square, containing 324 square feet, produce the quantity of Indian corn before mentioned, what quantity will an acre, or 43560 square feet produce?—Answer, 25 bushels 2 pecks, 1 quart. Thus it appears that a parcel of ground, which had formerly been a pit for water, and a nuisance on the place, has by draining been brought to a degree of fertility, which surpasses that of any other spot on the farm, and has done this in a season unfavorably wet, and as done it with merely the ploughings and hoeings of one year,—and has done it with less than a quarter of the manure, which I usually lay out upon the richest of my corn-lands. In the autumn of this year I ridge-ploughed

those parts of the swamp, which appeared to be yet too moist and springy, and cleared out the drains, that the soil might be dry early in the spring.

In 1822, I again ridge-ploughed the swamp, and harrowed it, as soon as it was sufficiently dry, and sowed it with oats, harrowing them in, and then sowed it with hayseed, bushing it in, except a small patch of ground, which for want of oats I sowed with barley and hayseed. The kinds of hayseed I made use of, were herdsgrass, clover, and finetop, of each such a quantity, as is usually sowed, where one kind only is used; in order that if either of the kinds succeeded, the ground might be well set with grass. Of the goodness of the herdsgrass and clover seed I made myself sure by early in the spring sowing a small quantity of each in pots of garden mould, which I frequently moistened with a little water, and set in a warm place till they sprouted. The oats with the hayseed came up well, and the oats were remarkably luxuriant.—I now became doubtful, whether some other grain, as barley, or wheat, less disposed to be stout in the straw, might not have done better; for before the oats blossomed, or even began to send out branches at top, a part of them lodged, which obliged me to mow them, green as they were. The remainder of the oats, which maintained their erect position, were stout in straw, and to appearance very well filled; yet from the severe drowth, which succeeded the wetness of the spring, or from some cause unknown they were rather light. I therefore had them threshed but slightly, and mowed away. After settling till spring in a mow 30 feet in length, 10 feet in breadth, the height was about 11 feet 2 inches, or there were of the oat fodder 3342 cubic feet, equal to a solid cubic mow, the side of which is 15 feet very nearly. In this mow was not included about a ton, probably more, of the oats which had lodged, and which from having been cut early, and from having been well made during the drowth, were a most excellent fodder, which cattle ate in preference to English hay.

On the patch of ground sowed with barley, the straw was of a middling size, and the grain well filled and heavy. On this ground and on the oat ground after the removal of crops, the appearance of grass was much the same.

In the autumn of 1822 while a blood red sun and a burning atmosphere were parching our pastures, and our cattle famishing, the greenness of the swamp formed a striking contrast. The grass rose finely, and might have been mowed; but my cattle cast over the ground a wishful eye, and as from the severity of the drowth the soil seemed sufficiently hardened to bear their tread, I resolved, that they should be my mowers. [To be concluded in our next].

USES OF THE NETTLE.

"The common Nettle, though generally considered as a noxious weed, is of extensive utility: its young tops may be boiled during the spring, and eaten as a substitute for greens; it being not only nourishing, but mildly aperient. In the Western Islands of Scotland, a rennet is prepared, by adding a quart of salt to three pints of a strong decoction of nettles; a table spoonful of which is said to be sufficient to coagulate a bowl of milk. The leaves are employed for feeding poultry; and especially in

the winter, when boiled they promote the hatching of eggs—in a fresh state they are refused by horses, sheep, goats, cows and hogs; though asses devour them eagerly. When dry they are eaten by cows, for which they are an excellent food, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of their milk. According to M. Van Geuns, such fodder is an effectual preservative against the contagious distemper affecting horned cattle.

"The roots of the common Nettle, when boiled, communicate a yellow tinge to yarn.—But the most valuable part, is its fibrous stalk or stem; which on being dressed in a manner similar to flax or hemp, has, in some parts of Europe, been advantageously manufactured into cloth. This useful branch of industry has also been attempted in Britain, and a coarse durable canvass was produced, which is considerably harder than the cloth manufactured from hemp or flax. As however, this plant requires a rich soil, to obtain it in any quantities, and, as a much greater degree of attention and accuracy is necessary in the operation of retting than is requisite either for flax or hemp, Dr. Anderson is of opinion that the cultivation of hemp will be attended with difficulty. From the rind as well as the woody substance of the stalk, Dr. Schaeffer has produced a very good white writing paper; though that manufactured in France by M. De Villette, was of a dark green color.—The seeds on expression afford an useful lamp oil.

"In a medical view the whole plants, and particularly the root, is esteemed to be *diuretic*; and has therefore been recommended for the jaundice and nephritic complaints [such as gravel or stone.] A leaf, if placed on the tongue, and pressed against the roof of the mouth, is said to be efficacious in bleeding at the nose; and instances have occurred, in which paralytic limbs have been recovered by stinging them with nettles. If credit be due to some authors the expressed juice of this plant is a valuable remedy to the asthmatic and consumptive complaints.

Some interesting experiments have been made by Mr. Lannatine, in Italy; from which it appears that the flowers and seeds of the common nettle may, with efficacy, be substituted for the Peruvian bark, in all febrile affections, especially in the Tertian and quartan agues. This native vegetable operates more speedily than the foreign bark; and in large doses, induces a lethargic sleep: the portion to be given ought never to exceed one drachm, and it should be administered in wine, two or three times in the course of twenty four hours. The same cautions that are necessary in the use of Peruvian bark are likewise to be observed in taking the seeds and flowers of the nettle. Lastly, Mr. Zannettine recommends a slight infusion of the latter, in wine, as an excellent preservative for those who reside in marshy and unwholesome situations."—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

Best preparation of Black Lead for cleaning Stoves, &c.—Mix powder of black lead with a little common gin, or the dregs of red Port wine, and lay it on the stove with a piece of linen rag; then with a clean, dry and close, but not too hard brush, dipped in dried black lead powder, rub it till of a beautiful brightness. This will

be found to produce a much finer and richer black varnish on the cast iron than either boiling the black lead with small beer and soap, or mixing it with white of egg, &c. which are the methods commonly practised.—*Dr. Cooper's Ed. of Domestic Encyclopedia.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1824.

[Continued from page 223.]

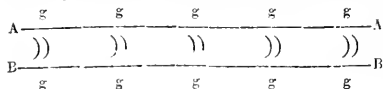
PARING AND BURNING. The instruments used for paring and burning in Great Britain as described in the Code of Agriculture, are 1. The Fen Plough. This machine, instead of a coulter has what is called a *Scalpe*, or circular plate of iron, turning constantly round, the edges of which are steeled, and kept sharp for cutting the turf. 2. The Breast Plough or Paring Shovel, which is calculated to be worked by men. The upper part is made of wood, with a share of iron with which the sod is cut. This instrument is pushed on by means of a hilt at the top. The labor is excessive, but a good hand will pare about an acre in four days. 3. The Copping Hoe. This is a French tool for cutting and raising up pieces of turf, growing on coarse and rough lands, which cannot be pared by the common breast plough. 4. The Frog-spade. This is in the shape of the common spade, but with three or four prongs instead of a plate. It is used for digging the turf on the side of waste-banks, &c. where the soil is too full of flints or stones, to admit readily the common or plate-spade. It enters the ground with much less labor than the common spade, and raises the turf equally well.

"The common plough is also frequently made use of, and in many situations is the best instrument for the purpose; particularly when instead of the usual share, it is equipped with a paring spade. By using it, the business proceeds with the greater despatch, and is attended with less expense in the previous cuttings, tho' by this mode it costs more for burning; but then a greater quantity of the soil is pulverized, and prepared for the ensuing crops, than when the breast plough is employed.

"When the plough is used and the soil is a peat moss, the horses must often be accommodated with patens; a particular description of which, with engravings, is given in Communications to the Board of Agriculture. In the fen districts, particular attention is paid to breed horses with broad hoofs, that they may be enabled to tread the soft soil with more safety."

"**The Depth.**—The usual depths are, from about one to six inches. In shallow soils the turf cannot be too thin. In Devonshire indeed, they endeavor, by cutting them in small pieces, and driving them about by harrows, to shake off the earth, and to leave nothing but the grasses and their roots to burn. Two inches are generally thought sufficient; but the late Mr. Wilkes, of Measham, in Derbyshire, frequently ploughed old, rough pastures, eight or nine inches deep, and burnt the whole furrow; and with the ashes, he not only manured the land pared, but as much more.—This, however, was rather burning the soil, than paring and burning the surface.

"**Modes of Burning the Sods.**—When the sod or turf is pared by any of these means, it is dried preparatory to burning. This is commonly done by letting the sods lie as the paring instrument left them, several days, thus drying their earthy side; then turning the grassy side upwards for two or three days; and if more drying should be necessary, they are placed on their edges, two sods supporting each other a day or two, by which both sides may dry at the same time. The burning process may be facilitated, in moist seasons and climates, by the use of portable furnaces, made of old iron hoops of the following figure and dimensions.



"In general, however, the sod or turf is burnt, either in small heaps,—large ones,—or spread on the surface.

"It is most convenient for the workmen, to collect the sods in small heaps on a field, ten or twelve feet apart, and to fire the heaps by a few red hot ashes, taken from the heaps that have been previously fired.

"Mr. Boys strongly recommends large heaps, each containing twenty cart loads, as more advantageous than small ones. There would thus be more inside, if properly attended to, converted by the smothering process, into a carbonaceous substance, by which the ashes would acquire more fertilizing properties.

"In one instance, instead of the sward being collected into heaps, it was all burnt over the surface, in the state in which it was left by the paring spade, and charred, instead of being reduced to ashes. This plan was attended with the best effects; for though the former produce was merely heat and ling, yet it produced spontaneously, a most luxuriant crop of grass, which continued permanent. There is something resulting from heat, applied to the surface of the soil, the advantages of which are not yet sufficiently understood." [To be Continued.]

The following handsome notice of Mr. BATES' Address is taken from the last No. of the American Farmer. We are happy to perceive that the merits of that valuable performance are duly appreciated by the Editor of a Journal so widely circulated and so ably conducted. We hope Mr. SENOWICK'S Address will meet with similar attention from the same quarter, and should be very much gratified with the assurance that both these productions were in the possession of every Agriculturist in the United States, and were to be diligently perused till their sound and valuable maxims were indelibly imprinted on the memory of every citizen capable of deriving benefit from such estimable sources.

"We shall be blamed, at the first glance of it, for publishing an article in one paper, so long as Mr. Bates' address. All we have to ask in extenuation or justification is, that we be not condemned, until the address is read. The views of political economy it exhibits are profound, and yet clearly and simply expressed, a great excellence in writing on that subject—but they are not so clearly conveyed as not to require it to be read with attention. The subject does not admit of that—studies of this nature are as necessary to young Farmers, who would understand their interests and their rights, as experience is to a practical workman. We would recommend that such papers be read at the family fire side—and aloud by the farmer's son. Thus will amusement be mixed with utility, and the ideas and truths they convey will in this way be imparted at the same time to several minds instead of one. As to the application of Mr. Bates' premises, that is another matter—about which our readers can form their own judgment. The reasoning may be clear and good, which leads us to perceive and understand important truths in political economy; and yet these truths may be used in attempting to establish ulterior positions and hypotheses, which are not tenable. The benefit which agriculture is to receive from an increase of duties on imported articles consumed by the farmer, and paid for with his products, will be better understood when we come to publish some additional papers on the score of its expediency—in the mean time, those who would deny or affirm the constitutional power of Congress to enact such an increase, with an exclusive view to the encouragement of particular branches of domestic industry, are respectfully referred to the able essay under the signature of RURIUS CONSULTUS, in number 42 of this volume."

FOREIGN.

A London article of Dec. 15, states, in substance, that the Russian and Dutch Government intend, early in the spring to unite their efforts to put the Spanish Monarch in possession of Spanish South America.

Pirates.—The last news from Porto Rico is that the Pirates were renewing their depredations and had boarded two American vessels, which were not afterwards heard of.

Havana.—A considerable portion of that city & the island of Cuba are not satisfied with the present order of things, and seem determined not to submit to present government of Spain.

The Marquis of Casa Irujo, formerly Ambassador to the United States, is appointed by Ferdinand the sixth Prime Minister of Spain.

The loans raised by the former Cortes of Spain swept away, and declared void by the present government.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Webster.—Mr. Webster, the distinguished representative of Boston, in the National Congress, is personally known to the people of Charleston, who therefore feel some interest in the following sketch of his character and history.

He is a native of New Hampshire, and was educated at Dartmouth College in that state. After a few practices at the bar he was elected a member of Congress, at a period when our difficulties with foreign nations, and our internal dissensions rendered our national legislature the theatre of the most important most impassioned discussion. At that time Mr. Webster obtained and still enjoys the esteem and respect of the most virtuous and enlightened men with whom he was associated.

The concerns of his family requiring his attention, he declined a re-election to Congress and, subsequently, only a few years since removed to Boston.

The enlightened people of that place—who for had enjoyed intercourse with the profound learned Parsons—the dignified eloquence of Dexter—unequalled fascinations of Otis, looked eagerly for who should remind them of these. And the grand of the Boston Bar, actuated by the most kind brotherly feelings, welcomed Mr. Webster as an associate, with the most perfect consciousness that he to surpass them in the race. There is no envy in minds—and nothing selfish in the votaries of truth. The town of Boston has always been all ready to elect—but at the last election, at a public meeting a small hall to select a candidate in the room of Gorham, who declined re-election, that gentleman dressed the meeting, and doing great injustice to self, spoke lightly of his own ability, and recommended Mr. Webster to supply his place—because well known reputation for talents and virtue, and particularly because the late Mr. Lowndes, ever numbered with love and with sorrow, had spoken of him—We in the South have not his superior in the North have not his equal. Beautiful moral of kindred genius!

The people of Boston felt this appeal and acknowledged it, and Mr. Webster was elected by an immense majority over a highly respectable opponent.

His career at Washington will illustrate itself. In private life, he is beloved for extreme disinterestedness, for a love of mankind, and a careless wealth, because wealth cannot and ought not to be the slightest aspiration of the lofty mind.

He is a man of dark countenance and, seemingly stern features, artless in manners, generous in disposition, and holding his great talents only as trusts of truth, and learning, and liberty, and happiness.

[Charleston Courier]

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was transmitted to Congress, on the 2d inst. The tellerage furnishes the following summary of its contents.

The precise amount of the actual Receipts into Treasury during the three first quarters of the department (1823) are ascertained to be \$16,174,000, and receipts for the fourth quarter of the same year is estimated at \$4,570,400, making a total revenue for year, of \$20,744,025; and with the balance which in the Treasury on the first day of that year, making total amount of \$24,681,462. The Expenditures during the three first quarters of the same year were \$16,422,647, and the Expenditures for the fourth quarter of the same year are estimated at \$3,594,569, making a total expenditure during the last year of \$20,017,407, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the day of the present month estimated at \$9,364,955.

ominations.—The Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP, of Springfield, has been nominated by the Federal Board of the Legislature, for Governor, and the Hon. RICHARD SULLIVAN, of Brookline, for Lieutenant of this Commonwealth. The Hon. HARRIS G. ORIS declined being considered as a candidate for office of Governor.

The Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, Lt. Governor, has been nominated to fill the seat now vacant in the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. This appointment will be highly satisfactory to all parties.

case of Small Pox has made its appearance in Boston Pleasant Street, in the south part of the city. The patient is a Mr. Ambrose Jones, recently from Maryland, but then residing in Pleasant Street. He was seized on the morning of the 10th inst., together with another, who had been in attendance, to the Hospital Rainford Island, the bed and clothing destroyed, house purified, and those liable in the vicinity vaccinated. The precautions were adopted by the Board of Health. Mr. Jones is supposed to have taken the infection from some articles belonging to his brother, lately died of the Small Pox in a neighboring town. In any other case occur, the same precautions will be adopted, and the public immediately notified.

Weather.—The mercury of two Thermometers is now stood at 16 deg. below 0, on Monday the 21st at 7 o'clock in the morning. On Thursday, at the same hour, it again stood at 16 deg. below zero; on Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., was at 10 deg. below, and at rise to but three above, during the day. On Friday, the 6th, at half past six in the morning, the mercury descended to 19 deg. below 0, and at half past the afternoon, had risen to 29 above, making a range of temperature of 48 degrees in seven hours.

[Y. H. Patriot.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, Jan. 30. A resolution was introduced, proposing an Amendment of the Constitution so to provide "That no person having been twice elected to the office of President, shall again be eligible to office." Yeas 36, Nays 3.

The Senate, in Committee of the whole, took up the resolution introduced by Mr. Benton, proposing an Amendment of the Constitution so as to provide for the election of the United States into Electoral Districts, each district having a vote for President and Vice President, and that vote to be decided by the ballots of the people in Primary Assemblies; and in case of no choice made by the people, to be decided by the House of Representatives as at present.

Mr. Benton supported his resolution by an able speech, and before he had finished the Committee rose, and the Senate adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 2. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. presented a resolution directing the Naval Committee to report on the present state of the Navy Hospital Fund, &c. &c. This was agreed to the next day. Also a report on the Privateer Pension Fund, which was ordered to be printed.

Bill to secure public moneys in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshalls, &c. was introduced by Mr. Holmes, of Me. and read a first time.

Mr. Benton continued his remarks on the subject of Amendment of the Constitution, as stated above, but did not finish them before the Senate adjourned.

Naval Peace Establishment.—Mr. Lloyd, of the Committee, laid on the table a Communication, from the Naval Department, relative to the Naval Peace Establishment, which was ordered printed. Some other important bills were introduced on this and the succeeding day, but as they were not acted on we shall omit any notice of them till we have passed some stages, or are rejected.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Navy, reported, that it is not expedient to repeal the act to establish the Judicial Courts, and respects writs of error.

Bill making appropriations for fortifications for the year 1850, was reported and read twice.

Tracy presented a resolution that the Treasury be directed to inform the House what purchases of real estate, by description, by virtue of sales on execution, have been made in behalf of the United States; also,

what estate has been acquired, in any manner, by arrangements with, or assignments from debtors of the United States; what sums have been paid or allowed on account of such purchases and acquisitions, severally; what charges have accrued, and what income has been derived therefrom—who are the several agents, who now have, or who heretofore have had the care of said estate, and what compensation has been allowed to them, respectively, for those services.

The House in Committee took up the bill to provide surveys for roads and canals. Mr. Randolph delivered a speech against the bill and Mr. Clay in favor of it.

The resolution from the Senate, proposing an Amendment of the Constitution on the subject of electing the same person more than twice to the office of President of the United States was read and committed.

Monday, Feb. 2. The House went into Committee on a bill for the appointment of two Indian Agents to be stationed at the western side of the Mississippi, with a salary of \$1300 per annum, which after a long debate was ordered to lie on the table.

A Digest shewing such changes of the Commercial Regulations of the different foreign countries with which the United States have intercourse, as have been adopted, and come to the knowledge of the Executive was received from the Department of State, furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of the 30th Jan. last.

Tuesday, Feb. 3. A resolution was offered by Mr. Lane, "That the Committee in the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the public stock of the United States to be purchased and sold by the courts of the several States."

The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the bill making provisions for surveys on roads, &c. Mr. Barbour advocated the bill, and Mr. Tucker and Mr. Kives spoke in opposition to it.

Wednesday, Feb. 4. No business of general importance was finished on this day.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.—Wednesday, Feb. 4. The bill for the reduction of the salaries of the Governor and other officers of the government was negative.

The bill for fixing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court at four was also negative.

Thursday, Jan. 5. A bill relating to Grammar Schools was taken up, and a motion made for its postponement, which was negative, Yeas 15, Nays 20.

Friday, Feb. 6. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering and amending the act giving to Executors and Administrators the right to give in evidence any special matter under the general issue.

A committee was appointed to consider whether any further provisions are necessary for obtaining and setting off of judgments between parties having demands against each other.

Saturday, Feb. 7. The Committee on the subject of appropriations to Harvard College made a report recommending the following annual grants for the term of five years next ensuing from the tax on banks, viz. To the University of Cambridge \$6000. Williams College \$2000; and the Berkshire Medical School \$1000.

Monday, Feb. 9. The Committee on Banks was ordered to prepare a bill more effectually to provide against the frauds of Cashiers and other officers of Banks.

Tuesday, Feb. 10. A printed copy of the correspondence of the Agents for the Massachusetts Claim, was ordered to be furnished and printed.

A Committee on the subject reported that the business might be completed and the Legislature have a recess on the 18th inst.

HOUSE.—Thursday, Feb. 5. The committee on the subject reported that no interference is necessary respecting Primary Schools. No other business of a general nature were completed this day.

Friday, Feb. 6. A number of bills were finished, mostly of a private and local nature.

A bill authorizing femmes covertes to join with the guardians of their husbands in the sale of real estate passed to be engrossed.

A bill to alter and amend an act to provide for the instruction of youth, and for the promotion of good education was read a second time and committed.

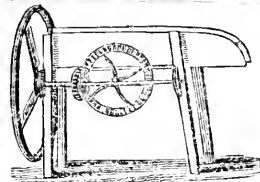
A bill to prevent fraud in the admeasurement of salt and grain was read twice.

Saturday, Feb. 7. An order to direct the Committee

of Finance to include in the tax bill all sheep, owned by an individual, exceeding 10 was assigned for Tuesday.

A bill for the prevention of the Small Pox passed to be engrossed.

Monday, Feb. 9. A bill for the appointment of Inspectors, and regulating the manufacture of gunpowder passed to be engrossed.—Also a bill to repeal an act restraining the issue of printed promissory notes.



NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

JUST received, and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, Willis' highly approved patent Straw Cutter; for simplicity, ease, and despatch in cutting straw, hay, &c. far exceeds any now in use.—Likewise, Safford's improved Straw Cutter; with a variety of common Hand Machines, for the same purpose.—Also, W. James' improved patent Corn Sheller, a very valuable and simple Machine.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	147 00	150 00
pearl do.		142	145 00
BEANS, white,	bush	96	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8	8 50
cargo, No 1,		6 75	7
No 2,		5 75	6
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. new	lb.	10	12
2d qual.		8	10
CHEESE, new milk		7	8
skinned milk,		7	4
FLAX		9	9
FLAX SEED	bush	23	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	7 25
Genesee,		7 25	
Rye, best		3 75	
GRAIN,	bush	60	
Corn		40	50
Barley		67	70
Oats		36	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1523		35	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, Bone-Middlings new,	bbl.	14 50	15 00
navy, mess,		12 50	
Cargo, No 1,		11 75	12
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 50	
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	40
Native		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	60
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

		lb.	
BEEF, best pieces		6	8
PORK, fresh		5	6
VEAL		3	8
MUTTON and LAMB,		3	8
POULTRY,		6	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		13	16
lump,		11	13
EGGS,	doz.	15	18
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	80
Indian, do.		65	67
POTATOES,		3	40
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	18 00	20 00

From the Connecticut Mirror.

GREECE.

Climb of the unprotected brave!

Climb of the ancient and the free!
Whose blood-stain'd banners boldly wave

'Mid storms that rock the Ægean sea,

With arm supine, and careless thought,

Why gaze we on thy conflict dire?

To win that prize our fathers bought,

Why tamely see thy sons expire?

True,—we can glow at Homer's lay,

Enraptur'd hang o'er Pindar's lyre,

Start at thy pencil's deathless ray,

Thy breathing marble's force admire,

At awful Marathon can list

To catch the Persian's tone of shame,

At proud Thermopylæ assist

To bind the immortal wreath of fame,

But when from slaughter'd Scio speeds

The Moslem curse, the helpless cry.

The echo of unutter'd deeds,—

We tax our pity with a sigh!

Oh ye! who saw the mighty yield

On Saratoga's laurel'd plain;

Or bade on Monmouth's fervid field

Your wounded bosoms flow like rain—

Rise!—tho' your wasted locks be grey,

Tho' chill'd with want your last retreat,

Lift high the wither'd hand, and say

How strong your kindred pulses beat—

Rise!—tell your sons what generous pain,

What warm, indignant zeal revives,

When, 'gainst oppression's wretched chain,

The crush'd, yet lofty spirit strives;

And tell their cradled babes the tale—

How oft to wrest the tyrant's rod

Do Liberty and Truth prevail,

Clad in the paupers of God,—

Then, ere the holy tear shall cease

To dew their cheek like rose-bud fair,

Devoutly stamp the name of Greece

Deep, on their unpolluted prayer.

MISCELLANY.

Manufactures.—I have seen a statement, which Mr. Prall, of New-York, has submitted to the committee on manufactures, respecting his extensive cotton factory, at Mamaroneck, in the county of Westchester. It appears from this schedule, that Mr. Prall has upwards of six thousand spindles in operation; that 600 bales of cotton averaging 300 pounds each, making a total of 180,000 pounds, are annually spun; that the whole number of persons employed in the factory is 425; and the amount of their compensation \$25,000. Mr. Prall is also concerned in two other establishments, and the whole amount of cotton, which he purchased for the use of these manufactories in 1823, amounted to \$19,600 pounds. Can any one look at this statement—at the quantity of raw materials consumed—at the number of persons employed, who would otherwise remain idle—at the amount of capital put in circulation among the poorer classes of the community, and for a moment doubt the policy of affording adequate protection of domestic manufactures. I should suppose that even the cotton growers of the south would not hesitate to support a policy, which opens in the north an extensive market to their staple commodity. Mr. Prall is now

at Washington, and has brought on with him a great variety of specimens of cotton thread, spun in his factory, some of which exceeds in fineness, any thing of the kind which has met my observation.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Cultivation of Tobacco in Canada.—It is stated in the Quebec papers, that although this year has been unfavorable for the cultivation of Tobacco in the Western District of Lower Canada, 300 bbls. of that article would be shipped next spring. A petition had been presented to the Assembly from this district, praying the mediation of the House with the British Parliament, for the adoption of such measures as might encourage the cultivation of tobacco; on the reading of which, it was stated "that there was no doubt it would succeed in most of the District—certainly in all west of Lake Ontario—and that the quality of such as has been raised, was approved of by the manufacturers in the Lower Province."—The object in view appears to be an abatement of duty on Canada produce sufficient to put it at par with the tobacco raised in the United States, where, it is said, it cannot be supplied at a lower rate than at present, owing to the expense attending the slave population. The duty in Canada is four shillings a pound, and it is thought a deduction of three pence only, would effect the designed object. The petition was referred to a Committee.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Military Talent.—The time is fast approaching with the many, and now is with the few, when mere military talent, abstractedly considered, and without any reference to the ends for which it is displayed, will hardly secure its possessor a glory more long lived than a gazette. Posterity will appreciate the merit of great commanders, not by the skill with which they have handled their tools, but by the uses to which they have applied them.

A Just War.—Where a nation rises with one consent to shake off the yoke of oppression either from within or from without, all fair concessions having been proposed in vain, here indeed we have a motive that both dignifies the effort and consecrates the success; here indeed the most peaceable sect of the most peaceable religion might conscientiously combine. But, how few wars have been justified by such a principle, and how few warriors by such a plea! In the motley mob of captains and of conquerors how few Washingtons or Alfreds shall we find!

Large Establishments.—As large garrisons are most open to multitudinous points of attack, and bloated bodies expose a large surface to the shafts of disease, so also unwieldy and overgrown establishments afford an enlarged area for plunder and peculation. He whom many serve, will find that he must also serve many, or be himself disserved: and the head of a large establishment, is too often only the head of a gang of petty conspirators, who are always plotting against the chief.

Indolence shortens Life.—Sir John Sinclair, in his remarks on longevity states that in the examinations of those who have lived to a great age there were only two questions in which

they all agreed to answer in the affirmative. The questions were these; "were you descended from parents of good health and constitutions? And have you been in the habit of early rising?" Early rising therefore only gives us more life in the same number of years, but adds to their number; and not enables us to enjoy more existence in the same measure of time, but increases the measure.

ANECDOTES.

In the autumn of 1789, Washington, then president of the United States, visited the East States. The Universal and spontaneous expressions of gratitude and respect, which were covered by the people, in every stage of progress, afforded the liveliest and strongest testimony of their attachment to their illustrious hero. In no instance, perhaps, were feelings and affections of the people more cordially and heartily expressed than by Mr. Northey, the Chairman of the Selectmen of Salem. This gentleman was of the society of Friends, and when the President was presented to the Selectmen, Mr. Northey took him by the hand, covered, and addressed him in the following plain and peculiar, yet cordial and affecting language:—"Friend Washington, we are glad thee, and, in behalf of the inhabitants, bid thee a hearty welcome to Salem."

An Irishman who had just landed, said first bit of meat he ever ate in this country was a roasted potatoe—boiled yesterday. I you dont believe me, I can show it to you, have it in my pocket now.—*Communicated.*

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OL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1824.

No. 30.

Address to the Essex Agricultural Society, in Massachusetts, at Topsfield, Oct. 6, 1823. By Frederick Howes, Esq.

Agriculture is a subject on which it is difficult to say anything that has the merit of being both original and useful. In England about an hundred different volumes have been published on this subject within the last thirty years. Though our own country has not been prolific in agricultural publications, yet more have been written than most farmers have time or inclination to peruse. It is not with the expectation of communicating any original information on this topic that I have been induced to comply with the request of the Trustees to make some remarks on this occasion, but with a wish to call your attention to this most important of all arts, to some of the means by which it may be improved in this country, and some of the motives to make spirited and arduous exertions for that purpose.

In a poem on Agriculture, and one of the finest written on any subject, we are told that it is not the will of the Deity that the mode of cultivating the earth should be easy, but that could require art and labor to sharpen the tools of men by the cares and difficulties attending it.* Though this is the sentiment of a pious poet, every practical farmer is convinced that it is no fiction.

In sacred writ we are informed that the earth is cursed for the transgression of man, that it should bring forth thorns and thistles, and that should eat bread in the sweat of his brow. It is supposed by some that after the flood the earth was removed when the Supreme Being would no more curse the earth for man's sake.

Others suppose the earth to be still under the influence of this malediction. We leave this question to be settled by learned divines. It is sufficient for us as practical farmers to know that man must still get his food by the sweat of his brow, that to the fruitful earth still brings forth thorns and thistles, but that she abundantly rewards the pains and labors of the active, industrious, and skillful husbandman. Our beneficent Creator has placed us here to cultivate the earth, and all the seeming difficulties and hardships attending it are tempered with much kindness, and many blessings. They quicken and invigorate the corporeal and mental powers, and may in their ultimate consequences be real blessings.

One of the most important objects for the attention of a farmer is, by what means the soil is rendered sufficiently fertile for the production of good crops, and where it is already fertile, by what means its fertility can be increased. It is unfortunately the case in many parts of the United States, especially those bordering on the Atlantic, that lands naturally fertile, have been so exhausted by a succession of crops in tillage with little or no manure, as to be of small value. In some of

the Southern states this system of killing land, as it is termed by one of their best farmers, has been carried to such an extent, that there are many tracts of land which once produced great crops, now entirely exhausted and converted into a barren sand. In our own state and county perhaps there are not many instances where the impoverishment of the soil has been so extreme, but I apprehend that the fertility of a considerable portion of our land has been diminished, that in many instances it is now on the decline, and that there is much land in New-England, that will not produce more than half of what it formerly did.

This practice cannot be too much reprobated. It is disgraceful and ruinous to the farmer, a criminal abuse of the bounties of nature, and if universally carried to the extent to which it has been in some instances, would render the earth little better than an uninhabitable desert. The powers drawn from the soil by the production of crops, should be restored to it by manures in some shape or other. The farmer whose husbandry thus exhausts his land of its fertility ought not to be called a cultivator of the Earth, but a robber of the soil, a robber of the public, and of future generations. This sort of robbery has been ten thousand times more hurtful to the prosperity of the community, than all the highway robberies committed in New-England from its first settlement to the present time.

A good farmer would not only endeavor to reserve the original fertility of the soil, but to increase it, till it was carried to the highest degree of which it is susceptible, consistent with his interest and profits. It is a most important inquiry by what means can a sufficient quantity of manure be obtained, what kinds will be the most beneficial in proportion to the expense, what are best adapted to the soil of his farm, and what will be the most beneficial application of them? Here the most learned man and the most skillful farmer, will find ample occasion for all the knowledge they have derived from study and practice, science and experience.

Barn or stable manure is one of the best means of enriching land where it can be procured in sufficient quantities; but according to our present modes of farming this can seldom be done, except in the vicinity of large towns, and even then, I doubt whether farmers can afford the high prices for stable manure at present demanded. It is not difficult for a man of fortune who regards not the expense, to enrich his land so as to produce great crops. But the question with farmers in general is, and ought to be, how it may be profitably done. If the expense exceeds the product, it will not do for them. It is not sufficient that the crops are large, but do they afford a net profit. The true object of the farmer is to cultivate his land in such a manner as will afford the largest profit, after deducting rents, taxes, labor, and all expenses of cultivation.

The manure from the barn I believe might be very much increased, perhaps doubled or tripled, if the yard were covered with earth, turf, or vegetable matter to a depth sufficient to

absorb all the liquid manure. Every part should be secured as much as possible from exhalation by the heat of the sun.

It seems to be generally agreed by English Agriculturalists, that stable manure by fermenting loses a great part of its value. Mr. Cole, the great English Commoner and Agriculturalist, says, that by using his manure fresh, it went twice as far as it did formerly, when used after fermentation. As a general rule it cannot be doubted that it is much better to apply manure to land in tillage than in grass. In the latter case a great portion of it is lost by evaporation.

MINERAL MANURES. It seems very desirable that the mineral manures should have a much more effectual and extensive trial than they ever have had in this country. The virtues of lime have been so highly extolled, and it has been in fact so powerful a fertilizer of land in other countries, that it deserves a full and fair experiment here. Experience seems to have shown that lime when applied in so small a quantity as twenty bushels to the acre, may alter the texture and constitution of the soil, and render it fit for the production of crops of which it was before incapable.

A late and excellent writer on agriculture says, "it is inconceivable what effect lime has on the productiveness of the earth. Philosophers have investigated its nature and properties to find out the secret spell by which it works, and while some have attributed the effect to its power of decomposing putrescible matter, or to its affinity for carbonic acid, others have ascribed it to the change effected on the constitution of the soil. All however are agreed that no land after its first and natural richness has been exhausted by cropping, can continue fertile without a mixture of this fossil. Its use was the first thing which revived English agriculture after it had long languished in the most abject state, and the first thing which raised Scotland to opulence and independence. Lime, as a manure, has found its way into France and Germany, and it is blended with the soil along the shores of the Baltic. In Southern latitudes this mineral manure is more generally applied, either incorporated with clay in the shape of marl, or combined with sulphuric acid in that of gypsum."*

There is one circumstance which seems to render the beneficial effect of lime in our country very probable. The soil of Essex with very few exceptions, is either what Geologists call the primitive rocks, earth resulting from the decomposition of these rocks, or of alluvial, the washings and depositions of the primitive. We have I believe no limestone, and the quantity of lime in our soil must of course be much smaller, than in a soil resting on lime stone. The less we have in our soil, the more beneficial would its application probably be, and greater in such a soil as ours, than in one of a different formation. An additional incitement to the use of it is, that in Pennsylvania, where probably more lime has

* Pater ipse colendi
facile esse viam voluit, primisque per artem
agros, curis acuens mortalia corda.

Georgica I. 121.

* Letters of Agricola.

been used for manure than in all the other states, a much smaller quantity has been found sufficient than is frequently applied in England and Scotland, probably owing to the greater portion of calcareous matter contained in the limestone used in this country. Thus though lime might be dearer here, in proportion to its bulk than in Great-Britain, it might be cheaper as a manure on account of its superior strength, or in other words, the greater portion of pure lime in our limestones. If twenty, thirty or forty bushels of lime applied to an acre will produce a great and permanent improvement in the constitution of the soil, and contribute by its solvent powers to render animal and vegetable manures more efficacious, then lime may prove one of the most effectual modes of enriching our lands.

GYPSUM OR PLASTER OF PARIS. This mineral has in many parts of our country produced a wonderful effect, and contributed perhaps more than any other cause to the improvement of agriculture in those places. It is supposed that near the sea coast it has little or no effect, and has in some instances been tried without success. It appears to me that further trials are desirable. It is a manure so cheap, so small a quantity, as one or two bushels being sufficient for an acre, has produced such great crops elsewhere, that it seems expedient to make additional experiments to ascertain whether it may not be beneficial for some kinds of soil in our country, or perhaps for some particular crops. The reason assigned by that eminent chemist, Sir Humphrey Davy, why gypsum produces little or no effect on some soils, that those soils probably contain it already in sufficient quantities, does not appear satisfactory. The mode in which it operates is not well understood, but if our soils already contain gypsum enough, why does it not display its powers in the production of good crops here, as well as in the lands in Pennsylvania, and on Connecticut River? The experiment should be made on light sandy soils, or on a dry loam. On clay or on wet soils, gypsum it is said does not succeed.

Sand and clay operate as manures for each other. Where there is an excess of sand in the soil, clay is one of the most beneficial manures, and on the other hand, where there is an excess of clay, it is remedied by the application of sand. The improvement of the soil in these cases is lasting, and not like that produced by vegetable and animal manures exhausted after a few crops. A permanent change is produced in the texture and constitution of the soil, it becomes better adapted for the reception of manures of a different kind, and will render them much more efficacious.

In this county, from the dryness of the atmosphere, and the nature of our soil, we suffer more from dry seasons than wet ones. But a small proportion of our lands require draining for tillage, and especially for grass. There are however some tracts of land in various parts of the county, which must be drained to be productive. These are often composed of rich earth, washed in a long course of years from the higher lands adjacent, and of vegetable matter the accumulated product of centuries and if rendered sufficiently dry, would probably produce large crops. It is well known to every practical farmer, that the first requisite to the successful cultivation of such lands, is to lay

them dry, that till this is done labor, tillage, manures, and all efforts to render such land productive, will be in a great measure fruitless. The facility of draining here is generally much greater than in England, and it will seldom be necessary to resort to the covered drains so common in that country, and so expensive.

An essential requisite of good husbandry is, that the soil should be kept free from weeds. In this particular there are among us great deficiencies. We are the less excusable in not keeping our lands free from weeds as we have one crop which is peculiarly favorable to that object, I mean Indian corn or maize. This alone gives us a great advantage over those countries where it is not cultivated, that is over almost all Europe. Perhaps we are not fully aware of the value of this noble plant. The celebrated Arthur Young considers it as the test of a good climate for agriculture. In Great-Britain and the larger part of France, it will not come to maturity, the climate is too cold. In the south of France and in some parts of Italy it is cultivated to a considerable extent. Mr. Young says, the only good husbandry he found in France was in those districts where maize was produced. Wherever this plant was cultivated, there was an abundant supply of food for man and for domestic animals.

Our soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of maize. It produces a much larger quantity of food on the same space, than any other kind of grain; forty, fifty, sixty bushels an acre, are not an uncommon crop, and several experiments shew, that one hundred bushels may be obtained in ordinary seasons, from a single acre. The stalks and husks afford a nutritive food for cattle equal on an acre to half a ton of hay, when the corn is good.

It affords an excellent opportunity for enriching land, so that no manure may be lost by evaporation. All kinds of manure, animal, vegetable, or mineral, and in any condition if turned under the soil are beneficial, and may be applied without danger. I mentioned it in the first instance as a clean crop, that is a crop that enables the farmer to keep his land free from weeds, and prepare it for another. In England where turnips and beans are used as crops for cleaning land, the value of the crop is much less than that of Indian corn, and the expense of cultivation much greater.

In order to obtain the full benefit from the cultivation of this crop, the land should not only be rich, but kept entirely free from weeds. The propriety of doing this is so obvious that, the remark may seem unnecessary, yet if we take a survey of the cornfields in this county, I apprehend we shall find frequent violations of this rule. In many instances, after waging a warfare during the season, the weeds have finally obtained the ascendancy, their seeds have been allowed to come to maturity, and prepare the soil for a still more abundant crop of weeds the ensuing year. From the appearance of some fields in tillage, it might be imagined, that the object of the farmer was to bestow just so much cultivation as should produce a plentiful crop of weeds, who, as if they had a right as being the original occupants of the soil, are allowed to retain possession and repel any intruders. By allowing weeds to remain till their innumerable seeds ripen, we not only injure ourselves but our neighbors. The heavier seeds intrude upon their frontiers, and the wing-

ed kinds matured in our neglected grounds the air like the noxious locusts of other regions, and either choke the crops of our neighbors or make work for their hoes.

Our soil is well adapted to grass, both pasturage and mowing land, and the climate generally very favorable for making hay. The vicinity of large towns, few crops are profitable than grass, and few are obtained so much ease. So long as lands thus situated will produce a good crop of grass, perhaps a general rule it is not expedient to apply it to any other use. But most of our mowing lands fail in a few years, and become necessary break them up for tillage, and on almost every farm of any magnitude it is necessary to convert tillage and grass husbandry, in order to keep land in good condition. The laying of less grass is an important part of the farmer's business. The two grasses, whose seed is commonly sown, clover and herds grass, are both good, but it might be expedient to try other kinds, especially in laying down pasture lands. Pasture as well as mowing lands were always laid to grass in a rich condition, with plenty of the kinds of seed adapted to the soil many times would produce double the quantity of hay at present, and be also in a better state of tillage when broken up. But no farmer should put his plough into grass land unless after a course of crops in tillage he can lay it to grass in a condition at least as good as it was before.

In ploughing hilly land it is very important to prevent the soil from being washed away by rains. Much injury has been done to lands in this description, by the wasting effect of rain on the land gullied the vegetable mould and the best earth washed away, and the soil either irretrievably injured, or to such a degree, that fertility could be restored only at a great expense. The method of horizontal ploughing practised in some parts of Virginia, seems most effectual security against this evil.

As an instance of what may be done by an active, and skilful farmer, I will mention the case of that celebrated English farmer, Robert Bakewell. Mr. Bakewell was a tenant occupying a farm of four hundred and forty acres, about fourth arable, and the rest grass. On this farm and from the produce of it, he kept one hundred and fifty homed cattle, four hundred sheep and sixty horses. These animals were all fed, in an excellent condition, and many of them the best animals of the kind in the kingdom. Mr. Young, who visited this farm, who gives this account of it, says, "the cattle were all as fat as bears." If the live stock on a farm of one hundred acres were in the same proportion, there would be thirty four neat cattle, ninety sheep, and fourteen horses. This was undoubtedly an extraordinary instance, it proves how productive the soil may be rendered by judicious cultivation.

I am of opinion that by skilful management it is practicable to keep a farm in a condition of constant improvement for an indefinite time, and render it from year to year, the season being equally good, more productive;—and that it may be done from the resources of the farm without any great expense in the purchase of materials to enrich it from abroad. Amongst the means necessary for this purpose, would be to comprehend, a due proportion of grass, and tillage husbandry, making as much manure as possi-

igent search for, and application of all kinds of manure, whether mineral, vegetable, or animal, which may be procured without any great expense, a judicious rotation of crops adapted to the soil and the probable state of the markets, thorough and complete tillage of the arable land, and the destruction of all weeds, so that the powers of the soil should be wholly applied to the production of useful crops.

The great defect common in the husbandry of this county the want of root crops, has been noticed in this place, in former addresses, and the great advantage of these crops for live stock described and demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner. Among these I believe the Mangel Wurtzel, or great beet, and carrots, preferable to any crops of the kind that have been tried here. They afford a much more nutritious food for cattle, and a larger produce (especially the Mangel Wurtzel) to the acre, than turnip with which we are acquainted. It is well ascertained that the Ruta Baga, when fed to cows, communicates a bad flavor to the milk, though it may be good food for other stock. Our long and severe winters, render necessary to lay in store so much food for live stock, and the tap-rooted plants when well cul- tured, afford so much, and of such an excellent quality, that no farmer who is able to cultivate them in a husband-like manner, should be at a plentiful supply of vegetables.

A principle which cannot be too strongly recommended to every farmer, is to have his stock, and all the products of his farm the best of the kind, the best kinds of hay and the best butter, cheese, fruits, cider, &c., and other vegetables, for the market. Difference in point of expense in the production trifling between very good, and or- dinary, but in the price of these commodities the profits to be derived from them, the difference is very great. Articles of the quality will always command a good price, those of an inferior quality, though pro- duced nearly or quite the same expense, per- cannot be sold at all, or sold only at a loss. Perhaps we may derive some encouragement and vigorous efforts to improve our husbandry, if we compare it for a mo- ment with that of England, and take a view of all the advantages and disadvantages of English and American farmer. In England, the acre is carried to a much higher degree of cultivation than in other countries, with the exception of Flanders, Lombardy, and parts of Switzerland, and Scotland. This is well known, by any superior soil or climate, enjoyed by England over other countries of Europe. Arthur Young, an excellent judge, after making his agri- cultural tours over France and England, says, "In soil, and climate, France has the su- periority over England, but the produce of the country by the acre, was on an average, or quite double to that of France, over- superior cultivation. Our own agricul- ture is probably inferior to that of England."— There is no doubt, exceptions to this remark, but in general position it is unquestionably true. What are the causes of this superiority? Are the advantages of soil, climate, or pos- sibilities, which the English enjoys, the American farmer? Or is the difference

owing to the superior industry, skill and liberal application of capital in English agriculture?

In England the greater mildness of the weather in winter, enables a farmer to prepare his land earlier for a spring crop, to feed his turkeys on the ground, and prosecute some operations in agriculture which the severity of our winters renders impracticable. The winter is both milder and shorter, the atmosphere being more moist, is in some respects more favorable to vegetation, and they suffer less from drought than we do. Vegetation is however more rapid here than in England, and though our spring is later, our harvest is earlier. Hay is also cut earlier here, and owing to the su- perior dryness of our atmosphere is much more easily made than in England. Indian corn gives us a great advantage over the English farmer, as has been already mentioned.

With respect to the soil, a skillful observer, Chancellor Livingston, after an attentive examination, is of opinion, that the soil of the United States is not inferior to that of France, Great Britain, Italy, Flanders and Germany.— The soil of our own country is not so good as that of some parts of the United States. A very considerable portion of Essex, however, is naturally fertile, and if agriculture does not flourish more with us, it cannot, I think, be justly ascribed to any defect in our soil or climate.

[Remainder in our next.]

Roxbury, Feb. 13, 1824.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Sir,—Having called several times at the Shakers' Village, in Canterbury, N. H. during the past year, among their numerous economical arrangements, I was much pleased with their mode of keeping fresh meats during the winter and late into spring. By this means, they kill off a considerable number of animals and poultry in December and January, and preserve them for use, (saving the expense of food and labor attending them) during the whole winter.—I had hoped to have received this statement in season for our last Agricultural Repository, but was disappointed.—I think it might do good, though now getting late in the season, to publish it, in your valuable paper.

The receipt for making soft soap, may also be useful to publish.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN PRINCE.

Canterbury, Jan. 26, 1824.

MUCH RESPECTED FRIEND PRINCE.—Your letter of the 22d Dec. was duly received, but I regret to say, that it was at a time in which I was preparing for a long journey, and therefore could not immediately answer your request with regard to giving you information, as respects the keep- ing of fresh meat, and the making of soap: nor have I, till this instant, (in consequence of a crowd of business,) had any convenient opportunity to write. However, if it will be of any service to you, or the public, at this late period, you shall be welcome to the following hints.

To keep Fresh Meat good during winter and spring.

Dig a cave, if convenient, under the north side of a building where the ground descends considerably to the north; wall it all round with stone or brick, except the passage on the north side, which should be an entry way, furnished

with three doors, at some distance apart; the middle one to be made of slats, the other two made whole in order to shut close. Having cut the meat into large pieces, permit it to freeze thoroughly; then place it in the cave upon shelves prepared for that purpose, and cover it over with tow sheets, upon which snow may be laid if necessary. The doors are to be kept closely shut during moderate or thawey weather; but they should be occasionally left open when the weather is cold, in order to let in the frost. The middle door is for the purpose of keeping out carnivorous animals while the others are open; the other two are to prevent the warm air from penetrating the cave, the grand object being to keep the meat in a frozen situation.

With due attention meat may be kept fresh and good in this way, from December till April and perhaps for a longer time.

Where it is not convenient to make a cave under a building as above, it may answer a good purpose to dig it in any other convenient place where the ground descends sharply towards the north: but in this case it should be covered over with flat stones and earth; and also with a wooden roof in order to keep out the rain.

An easy method to make good Soap.

The vats or vessels containing it are to be situated in the rays of the sun; and at the same time sheltered from the rain.

To one barrel of good lye sufficiently strong to bear up an egg, add about six gallons of clean melted grease, and thus in proportion for any other quantity.* Stir the mixture well together, and repeat the operation twice daily, till it becomes so thick and stiff as to render stirring impracticable. Let it stand in this situation thro' the summer; or till needed for use, adding a little weak lye occasionally as the soap dries away.

With due respect, your friend,

FRANCIS WINKLEY.

* Or add as much grease as the lye will absorb, or eat up.

To purify River or any other Muddy Water.— Dissolve half an ounce of alum in a pint of warm water, and stirring it about in a puncheon of water just taken from any river, all the impurities will soon settle to the bottom, and in a day or two it will become as clear as the finest spring water.

Warm Water.—Warm water is preferable to cold water, as a drink, for persons who are subject to dyspeptic and bilious complaints, and it may be taken more freely than cold water, and consequently answers better as a diluent for carrying off bile, and removing obstructions in the urinary secretion in cases of stone and gravel. When water, of a temperature equal to that of the human body, is used for drink, it proves considerably stimulant, and is particularly suited to dyspeptic, bilious, gouty and chlorotic subjects.

To make Sea water fit for washing Linen at Sea.—Soda put into sea-water, renders it turbid, the lime and magnesia fall to the bottom. To make sea water fit for washing linen at sea, as much soda must be put in it, as not only to effect a complete precipitation of these earths, but to render the sea-water sufficiently lixivial or alkaline. Soda should always be taken to sea for this purpose.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

AGRICULTURAL STATEMENT.

By Doct. MACOMBER.

To the Trustees of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

[Concluded from page 226.]

In the spring of 1823, vegetation in general was backward, and the grass in the swamp appeared not more promising, than in many other places, but as the season advanced, the growth became more rapid, and by the last of June the grass was stout. Though the grass had lodged a little in some places, yet it was growing more rapidly the first of July, than it had done at any previous time. A small part only of the herdsgrass and fine top and less than half the clover had blossomed. While in this flourishing state, a heavy rain on the 6th of July brought the clover with much of the herdsgrass and finetop to the ground. The next day on examining the grass, I found that the decay at root in future would probably much more than balance the gain of grass at top; and that though the crop might gain in weight by standing longer, yet would lose in value, and that a second crop would be proportionally less valuable. I therefore determined immediately to cut it, though the shrink might be greater, and the weight of the crop considerably less. I resolved not to sacrifice substance to sound.

On the 8th of July, I began mowing the swamp; although it was misty, and the atmosphere was loaded with vapors. At noon the clouds disappeared, and seven days of as fine hay weather succeeded, as are usually seen. The greener and more sappy hay lay exposed to the sunshine of five successive days, having been cocked at night and spread out in the morning. I was told by some that I made it too much; but though it was abundantly dried, yet I think it will gather sufficient moisture in the mow to be good hay, and I have no apprehension, that it will be mowburned. It was carried into the barn, a distance of a few rods only, upon poles, and weighed during the heat of the afternoon, and on the 14th of July the weight was found to be 7739 lbs. or 3 tons, 9 cwt. 11 lbs.

On the 31st of July the swamp was surveyed by Joseph Clift, jr. Esq. with the assistance of the man, who was chiefly concerned in cutting the grass, making the hay, and weighing it; and was found after making a deduction for the unproductiveness of ditches and drains, to contain one acre and thirty-four rods.

On the 9th of September we commenced getting the second crop on the swamp, and on the 17th the weight of the same was ascertained to be 4102 lbs. or 1 ton. 16 cwt. 70 lbs.

This, added to the weight of the first crop, gives in the whole 11841 lbs. or 5 tons, 5 cwt. 31 lbs. which is after the rate of 4 tons 7 cwt. 21 lbs. per acre.

The swamp is not yet "tabula rasa." It is not exhausted by the energies, it has already put forth. During the nine days, we have been employed in getting the last crop, it has shot up spires of grass more than 7 inches above the cutting. Already it assumes a delightful verdure.

Thus it appears, that the wealth of our country lies buried beneath stagnant water, and an exuberance of useless herbage and bushes,

fruitful source, teeming with the seeds of fever, and giving off to every breeze the noisome breath of pestilence. And shall we sleep on regardless of the truest interests of agriculture? regardless of our health? Shall we tread beneath our feet, as worthless, sources of wealth far richer than the mines of Potosi? Shall we go on still negligent of those great depositories of vegetable life, from whose prolific bed might be drawn an amount of food, equal to the support of a population, many times exceeding the present population of the United States?

Without doubt the writer might have reared on his swamp much greater crops, than those stated in this paper, if he had made a free use of manures; but if he had done this, it would have been said by many 'these crops are not the effect of the richness of the swamp-soil; they are the effect of manures.' There is now no place for this kind of reasoning. No wagon-wheels groaning beneath the pressure of compost have passed over this spot; nor has the soil, already blackish, been blackened by manures. The soil needs little manure. Swamp-soil is in itself manure; and is in truth the farmer's mine.

By judicious application of manures swamp-soil might doubtless be brought to yield as great crops of hay, as any soil whatever.—And it is probable, that instead of mowing it twice, it might be necessary to mow it three times in a season; in order to prevent its lodging. But robbing other lands of their proportion of manure to raise one piece to an unnatural fertility may be about as wise, as for a man to starve his stock of cattle to rear a fat ox to be exhibited at a cattle-show with this difference, that salt will preserve the ox when slaughtered; but it is uncertain, whether salt will preserve his three green crops of grass, unless at each time of cutting he should be miraculously favored with fine hay weather.

For reducing swamps and low lands to the necessary degree of dryness no specific rules can be given. The differences of situation and soil, the number of springs and brooks, and their relative position, the existence of shaking grounds, the unevenness at the surface, and the risings and depressions of the pan beneath, are matters, which demand correspondent differences of management. Much less will it be proper to adhere to the directions of European writers, for they have been conversant with soils widely different from ours. The circumstances of the spot of ground before us can alone dictate a judicious mode of procedure. When one writer tells us, that drained swamps will produce 4 tons of English hay per acre, and more than 90 bushels of Indian corn per acre without manure, we may safely believe him. When another writer tells us, that to drain a shaking ground we must dig the ditch at the outlet as deep, as the bottom of such ground, it will be best to withhold our assent; for swamps may be made so dry, as to produce but small crops of grass, while on the other hand they may be left in so wet a state, as to produce grasses only of the inferior kinds. In draining a swamp, it is not a little difficult to retain the proper degree of moisture; for it is not more vain to expect a plentiful crop of good grasses without the influence of the sun, than to expect such a crop without a considerable degree of moisture situated not far from the surface of the soil.

From situation some wet soils cannot be claimed by draining and ridge-ploughings, may be made good meadow by carting out on them sand and gravel, or compost, in sand is a principal ingredient. But this is frequently an expensive operation. It will be proper as well to count the cost as to calculate profit.

If any manures are necessary on swamp; they are such, as promote the decomposition of vegetable substances. But this effect sometimes be as well produced by ploughing for loosening and breaking up the soil by plough lets into it heat and air, which with water already present, are all the agents necessary to decompose and break down the soil give it the desired fertility.

The air is composed of an infinity of gaseous vapours exhaled from the bosom of the earth as much more fertilizing, than the more cold and earthy manures, as volatile alkali is more fertilizing, than the fixed. The atmosphere is a grand laboratory, in which God, the micro-chemist is continually carrying on an variety of operations, and while he is decomposing some atmospheric substances, is doubtless forming new compounds from others. The farmer, therefore, who ridge-ploughs his wet ground has the satisfaction of thinking, while he is forming drains in the most expeditious manner reducing his soil to desirable fineness, that he is likewise throwing it up (if the writer may be allowed the expression) within the influence of atmospheric manures, and is causing it to be in such a manner the recipient of a thousand gasses, that by the chemical action of these gasses and airs the quality of his soil is greatly improved.

The writer concludes by once more repeating a short sentence, that deserves to be written in letters of gold, "VENERATE THE PLOUGH."

EXTRACT

From an Address, delivered at the fifth Anniversary Meeting of the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, held at Ballston Spa, on the 8th of October, 1823. By EARL STIMSON, Esq. President of the Society.

"Industry, and economy combined, form true philosophers stone, which turns all gold. Without these essential qualifications one can be a respectable, or an useful member of Society. They are therefore among the principles which should be instilled into child from his earliest infancy.—They generally exist together, and are both so indispensably necessary to success in any pursuit of life, that where one is wanting, the other all practical purposes may as well be absent. For without industry, economy will be of no avail.—And without economy, the fruits of industry are soon wasted.—Man being formed for action, and duties always devolving upon him, industry and economy cannot be dispensed with in any situation in which he can be placed in the want of these, that prevents the success so many in the various mechanical branches as well as in the learned professions—and it is a primary cause which calls in the aid of the solvent law to close up the concerns of society in the mercantile world.

"The indolent person soon loses the confidence, and of course the patronage of his

players, and poverty, and disgrace are the final, and inevitable result. But in no one, are the unhappy effects which result from the want of these, more apparent than in the cultivator of the soil. The indolent farmer exhibits his own disgrace to every passing traveller; and brings forcibly to the mind even of the stranger, the words of the wise man—"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down." How true is the picture which Solomon here gives of what daily falls under our own observation. How often do we see a farm susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and which might with any thing of industry and economy be a source of wealth to its possessor—how often do we see it grown over with bushes, briars, thistles, and every hurtful weed—the fields badly arranged, the fences out of repair, the land half tilled, the barn doors broken from their hinges, and the windows of the house filled with hats, presenting any idea but that of comfort.

"On a nearer examination, the picture is still darkened.—Look at his stock, his out-houses, his implements of husbandry; every thing poor and out of its place. Enter his dwelling—his home, that sacred place in which are to be found the only fruits of Eden which have survived the fall—is domestic peace and happiness ever found within, where neglect and ruin are without? Does not every thing wear the same aspect—and is there not inscribed on every thing on which the eye can rest, indolence and waste?

"Reverse the picture; and what can be presented more agreeable, what can be accompanied with more pleasing ideas. Look at the farm of the man who is diligent in his business, and prudent in his concerns—his own spirit is infused into every thing around him—every thing in repair, every thing is in its place, every thing is in its season;—every thing evinces that the master's eye has seen and directed all his concerns—and that he hath remembered and practised the adage—

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

—On a nearer examination we find his fields well arranged and productive, his crops clean, and of the best quality, and secured in season after crop, instead of being exposed to weather in stacks as is too frequently the case, to the great loss of the farmer, both in the crop itself, and in the manure of which it might be productive—we find his cattle well fed—in good condition—and often better sheltered than the *swine* of the slothful. Enter his dwelling, it is the habitation of plenty—the store house of the airy and the loom—and his fire side, that calm and domestic one, where the farmer, in the bosom of his family, finds not only rest from his toil, but the richest reward of his labor.

"Since we are assembled for the purpose of mutually receiving and communicating instruction, and stimulating each other in that pursuit, which was the first, and is still the most honorable employment of man—it will be expected that something will be said more particularly to the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture embraces in its widest sense too many subjects to admit of a description in detail, within the lim-

its of a single discourse. Division and Fencing of a Farm, the proper mode of tillage—draining and watering of land—the rotation of crops—kitching gardening, that important, though much neglected subject—the planting and cultivating of fruit trees—different kinds of manures and their application—the raising and fattening cattle—the form and construction of farming utensils, the most proper mode of building, both as it respects the form and materials—and the different kinds of domestic manufactures would furnish matter for an useful discourse—but without descending to any particular discussion on any one of these subjects, suffice it to say that a knowledge of them all will be sought by the practical farmer. But permit me in compliance with the request of several gentlemen, briefly to subjoin a statement of what I have found to be the most successful and profitable mode of cultivating the farm which I have taken under my immediate care and upon which I have tried a number of experiments.

"The soil of this land is a brown loam, lying on a stratum of lime and sand stone, at the depth of from three to six feet, projecting out of the ground occasionally on the brink of ridges.—The surface was covered with round hard stone sufficient when put into half wall with posts and rails to enclose it in lots from five to ten acres. The original timber was principally beech and maple, mixed with bass wood, elm, and hemlock. The whole farm was interspersed with spots low and springy.—When first cleared the dry land was productive both in grain and grass.

"It was occupied as four small farms previous to its coming into my possession, and has been so often cropped without seeding down to grass or being supplied with manure as to become in a great measure unproductive not yielding the occupants on an average more than twenty bushels of grain to one ton of hay per acre.

"Little or no attention had been paid to the arrangement of the lots—the fences were in a decayed state and the buildings much out of repair, and the whole was much covered with old logs, stumps, stones, hedges of briars, unprofitable bushes and weeds. For the first four or five years after part of this land came into my possession, I pursued the common way of farming, and half ploughed and harrowed my land over the stones and around the logs and bushes—summer fallowed at the loss of one crop, and ploughed in what little manure I saved five or six inches deep. I laid out much labor and got small crops.

"Tilling my land with hired hands, I found on posting my account it was running me in debt instead of being a source of profit. This induced me to try some other method, and after several experiments having for their object the economy of labor, the procuring and application of manure and the rotation of crops—the following has proved the most successful.

"In the first place I drew a plan on paper arranging the land into square and convenient lots containing from five to ten acres having an eye to the convenience of water for each field and to the transportation of its produce to the barn where it was to be housed but with no regard to the unevenness of the surface or the swales of springy land. This land cost about twenty-eight dollars per acre. I commenced fitting the lots and continued year after year in

succession. The management of one may be taken as a specimen of the whole.

"I removed the rubbish at an expense of about \$2 per acre.—The loose stones were then removed and with posts and rails placed into permanent fence, at an average expense of \$6 per acre.—This expense added to the first cost of the land, makes an average of \$36 per acre, excepting repairs of buildings, when the land was fit for tillage. I then arranged my barn yards a little dising, where it was convenient, for making and preserving manure. I drew into them in the fall a quantity of turf and dirt from the knolls around my buildings and the adjacent roads and yarded my stock upon it during the winter. This course I pursued for a few years until my crops so increased as to furnish me with manure in a sufficient quantity to give each of my lots a slight coat once in five or six years. In the spring it was thrown into small piles in the yard. In the fall commenced ploughing with a good and faithful ploughman who turned over the sod about three inches in depth and from eight to ten inches in width. The dry part was back furrowed into lands of twelve paces and the wet into lands from five to six paces wide, leaving a deep dead furrow to answer the purpose of a drain. I spread over it from six to eight three horse loads of manure per acre and on the driest and most barren I have added three or four loads of old leached ashes—rolled it down with a roller five feet long and twenty inches in diameter. This was done to pulverise the lumps and settle the manure and land together.

"This I have done both in the spring and fall—the spring I have found the best time but not so convenient for carting manure. About the tenth of May it was well dragged, or ploughed with a one horse plough; if ploughed it was harrowed down and if it was wet and springy it was cast into small ridges by throwing two furrows together at a distance of two and a half feet from the centre of the ridges, but without disturbing the sod; then cross-marked at the same distance. About the fifteenth or twentieth of May it was planted with eight rowed yellow corn, twelve quarts to the acre, wet in a pickle made of six ounces of saltpetre, two quarts of boiling water, one gill of tar. This pickle was applied to the seed boiling hot, which immediately was rolled in plaster and planted. The head lands were planted with four rows of potatoes for the convenience of turning the horse so as not to break down the corn.

"After the corn was out of the ground six or eight inches, it was lightly ploughed both ways—one furrow in a row, dressed out with a hoe and plastered on the hill five pecks to the acre. After two or three weeks it was ploughed and hoed as before without disturbing the sod, and suckered before hoeing, leaving three or four stalks in a hill. The potatoes were hoed at the same time with the corn—the first time, the tops were covered about an inch and the hill left flat—the second time, the tops were spread apart with the hoe and about the same quantity of dirt applied on the hills as before. The whole of this expense including the manure and interest of the \$36 dollars did not exceed nineteen dollars and a half per acre.

"In the fall, I gathered on an average from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre fit for

the crib: which, at that time, was worth fifty-six, or sixty cents per bushel; and from four hundred and fifty, to five hundred bushels of potatoes, worth about sixteen cents per bushel. After the corn was harvested the hills were harrowed with a two horse drag—In the spring I ploughed it just deep enough to turn up the old sod which had become a fine vegetable mould for a spring crop and after harrowing the furrows down, sowed it with barley, washed in strong brine and rolled in plaster about two and a half bushels of seed per acre, harrowed it, and before cross harrowing it was seeded with four pounds of the large red clover seed and three quarts of timothy. After the barley was out of the ground one or two inches, it was sowed broad cast with plaster, five or six pecks, per acre, and rolled down to pulverise the lumps and smooth the surface for mowing. The expense of this crop was not to exceed ten dollars per acre. In this way the land was cleansed, enriched, and prepared for a further rotation of crops.

"The second rotation.—The sod was turned over the last of August or first of Sept., manured and rolled down as in the first instance. About the fifteenth of September, I sowed it with red chaff bearded wheat one and a half bushels per acre and harrowed it in. The seed was prepared by washing it clean in a strong brine made with salt, and immediately rolled in lime and I let it lie moist twenty-four hours to prevent smut and insect. In the fore part of May, five or six pecks of plaster were sowed broad cast to the acre. The expense of this crop including manure was about fourteen dollars per acre—the produce from 35 to 40 bushels per acre worth \$1, 25 per bushel.

"Late in the fall or early in the spring I turned up the old sod—harrowed and planted it to corn. Tilled as before mentioned except the barnyard manure—the expense about \$14 per acre—had from 30 to a 100 bushels per acre worth 44 cts. per bushel.

"In the fall or early in the spring I harrowed down the hills and in the spring prepared and sowed it with some spring crop suitable to stock down—sowed and rolled as before stated, produce from 50 to 60 bushels if barley—from 25 to 35 if spring wheat, and from 70 to 80 if oats—from 5 to 600 lbs. of flax per acre; and afterwards for two or three years, from 3 1-2 to 4 tons of hay, or pasture in that proportion per acre. Some seasons, instead of sowing wheat on the sod in the fall, I have turned it over in the spring, rolled and harrowed it, and sowed it with 3 bushels of small or 3 1-2 bushels of large white peas to the acre. After they had been washed in strong brine and rolled in plaster they were ploughed in on the top of the sod—when out of the ground one or two inches, plastered 5 or 6 pecks to the acre, and had from 30 to 40 bushels per acre—then in the fall, turned back the sod and manured it, sowed it with wheat as before stated, and have had from 40 to 45 bushels per acre. The third season have taken a crop of from 80 to 100 bushels of corn per acre. And the fourth stocked it down with barley. This I have found a good course when my ground was in heart so that it would answer to take from it four crops of grain before stocking with grass. With this mode of husbandry, as will appear from following out the above calculations, my land has afforded me a handsome profit."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1824.

NEWLY INVENTED STEAM APPARATUS. We have seen some ingenious machinery for heating steam to a high temperature, invented by Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Lynn, Mass. which promises to prove of much utility. We shall attempt to give some idea of this invention, although without a diagram it will be perhaps impossible to give a clear explanation of its principles.

The Reservoir of water which supplies the Boiler or Generator is placed about 16 feet perpendicular height above the Generator, and the latter is supplied by a pipe, which descends from the former. A small distance above the Generator is placed a Cock with an Index and plate, to regulate the admission of water. The Generator is an iron tube, set perpendicularly in a brick furnace, made very strong, and strongly closed at top, except the aperture, which admits the tube from the Reservoir. Near the top of the Generator is a small tube, entering into the Boiler, and winding several times round to its bottom, and then rising perpendicularly at a small distance from the same, and communicating with an iron vessel of a globular form. In this last mentioned vessel, steam pipes, furnished with cocks are inserted, which conduct the steam into steam-receivers in the apartments, or into the liquids, &c. which it is wished to heat. Water is drawn into the Reservoir by the agency of steam which is made to enter it, and by expelling the air, and then being gradually condensed, creates a vacuum, and water is forced by the pressure of the atmosphere, from a barrel or other vessel, placed on a level with the boiler, &c. into the Reservoir.

The advantages which the inventor expects to derive from his machinery consist, 1. In an easy and convenient mode of heating steam to a high temperature, by its being exposed, after its formation, under a degree of pressure, which prevents its escape, to be further heated in the spiral tube before mentioned. 2. If steam of a high temperature is made use of for heating apartments, the vessels, which receive it may be a smaller size than in the mode practised in England. 3. By introducing into liquids, steam of a high temperature, they may be evaporated; but if steam, of merely a boiling heat, is introduced into water, its condensation produces more water than its caloric expels, and thus the quantity of water, which it is wished to evaporate is increased instead of being diminished.

Mr. Hoares' Address, published in this day's paper, will be perused with profit, and we presume with pleasure, by our agricultural readers. It exhibits condensation of thought, together with perspicuity of expression, not often united. We regret the necessity of postponing a part of it to our next; which became indispensable in consequence of some other articles, which could not well be divided, engrossing a larger portion of our columns than was anticipated.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 6th Jan. have been received at New York, but their contents are not very interesting. The accounts from Paris are to the 3d. The Ettoile contains some strictures on the President's Message. It observes that "Mr. Monroe has taken in his Message the tone of a powerful monarch, whose armies and fleets are ready to go forth on the first signal. He does more; he prescribes to the Potentates of Europe the conduct they are to pursue in certain circumstances, if they do not wish to incur his displeasure. Such is the prohibition which he issues against their ever thinking of any new colonization in the two Americas." The Editor concludes by saying that "the opinions of Mr. Monroe are as yet merely the opinions of a private individual."

Portugal is distressed for money, and desponding at the loss of her South American Colonies. A forced Loan is in contemplation, and every imported article additionally taxed. A very serious conspiracy has been discovered at Lisbon just on the point of breaking out. Three Ministers had been dismissed, the *King* has ordered the *Queen* to be arrested, and many people of distinction were on trial. The people are in open rebellion.

An article dated Nurmberg, mentions that an important note had been delivered by Sir C. Bagot, English Ambassador at Petersburg, to Count Nesselrode, demanding explanation, as to the policy which Russia intended to adopt respecting South America.

Intelligence has been received in England of a dreadful inundation at a new settlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

Calcutta papers to the tenth of September have been received at New York. The cholera morbus was raging with great violence in many parts of India. Inundations in the Upper Provinces had done very great damage, particularly to Indigo. Tirhoot, considered one of the safest Indigo Districts in the country, has been completely ruined.

DOMESTIC.

The night of the 11th Inst. was signalized by a violent storm, which did immense damage in various parts of the country. Nearly all the bridges on Connecticut river were wholly or partially destroyed. Among the number were the Bridge between Northampton and Hadley, of which almost 300 feet were swept away.—The Bridge at Montague, opposite Greenfield, was nearly all swept away. The Bridges between Norwich and Hanover, Hartland and Lebanon, Windsor and Cornish, Springfield and Charlestown, Walpole and Westminster, Westmoreland and Chesterfield, were either wholly or in part swept away. The Bridge near Brattleborough, over the east branch of Connecticut river, about 100 rods from that over the main stream, was entirely swept away. The Bridge over the main stream received but little damage. Five Bridges on Williams river; several on the Ashuelot, three on Cold river, in Acworth, were likewise destroyed. The dam on the Connecticut, says the Greenfield paper, at the mouth of Miller's river, and the Locks at that place are almost wholly destroyed; the *Great Dam* connected with the Locks, below, which was rebuilt the last season, is materially injured. The *Great Dam* at South Hadley Falls is principally carried off.

In the neighborhood of Boston the tempest was very violent, but owing to the direction of the wind, and the tide being out, when it was highest, but little damage was done to the shipping. A leard twenty-four feet long was taken by the wind from a pile on Spear's wharf, and carried through the clapboards and boarding of the second story of a building occupied by Mr. Charles Appleton, sail maker, on Fort Hill Wharf, and broke a joint of five by three inches of the floor of the third story, by which its force was destroyed.—The pile is about 150 feet from the loft. Another board from the same pile was blown over the loft and lodged in the porch of the house of Mr. John Sargent, Branch Pilot, in Gibb's lane.

The Greenfield Herald states that the damage by the late freshet, on the Connecticut river, cannot be estimated at less than 100,000 dollars.

At Haverhill, during the late gale, the alarm was so great, that the inhabitants fled for refuge from their own dwellings to the meeting house; where, being collected, the terror was increased by several windows being blown in.

Republican Nomination.—His Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS, for Governor; Hon. MARCUS MORTON, for Lieut. Governor.

"Affair of Honor."—A duel was recently fought, at the South, between two slaves—"All for law." The parties were without seconds, and, for the want of pistols, were armed with muskets. Upon the first fire one was killed on the spot, and the other wounded, it was supposed mortally. This was doing the business pretty effectually. The slaves seem determined to pluck up the drowning honor of duellists.

[Mass. Freeman.]

Mammoth Pig.—Messrs. Tracy and Sherman, of Norwich, have raised and fattened this season a pig, weighing as follows—alive 990 lbs. dressed 710 lbs.

Large Ox.—Mr. Thomas Borden, of Fall-River, killed an ox, last week, weighing *fifty* hundred and fifty pounds.

Drowning.—A daughter, and as we learn, an only child of Mr. Stephen Nash, living near Saugatuck ridge, Ct. about four years old, was hurled to death on Sunday afternoon last, in consequence of her clothes taking fire. She was alone in the house at the time.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, Feb. 6. After attending to an al private business, the Senate in Committee, resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the building of an additional number of Sloops of War.—The bill had been so altered as to provide for the building of the vessels so soon as suitable materials could be obtained, and the appropriation made \$25,000, instead of \$50,000. The bill this amended was offered by Mr. Barbour and Mr. Macon, and supported Messrs. Lloyd, of Mass. Hayne, of S. C. and Smith, of Maryland; when the consideration of the subject was postponed to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 9. The sums appropriated for building a Sloop of War having been fixed at \$250,000 for the present year; and \$200,000 annually for the three ensuing years, the bill, thus amended, passed to be engrossed. It afterwards passed the Senate, and was sent to the House.

Tuesday, Feb. 10. The annual report of the Sinking Fund was received and read.

The Senate in Committee proceeded to consider the bill to secure the accountability of public officers. After much discussion, and several proposals of amendment, the bill passed to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 11. A statement of all the Personnel and Navy Agents, in arrears to the Government, received from the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

The bill from the other house, authorizing surveys of the public lands, passed to a second reading, and was afterwards committed.

Thursday, Feb. 12. Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the U. S. for 1823, were received, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, in favor of the revision of the Tariff for the purpose of encouraging domestic Manufactures was committed.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up, discussed, and its further consideration postponed to Monday.

Motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. the bill for extending the term of pensions to the widows and orphans of those slain, &c. on board private armed vessels, during the late war, was discussed in Committee, reported with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Feb. 6. A bill laying a duty on all foreign merchandize at auction, was reported, read, and referred.

Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, in compliance with directions of the Legislature of that State, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, viz:—"That no person be elected or appointed to any office under the Constitution of the United States ought to be elected, or shall be construed to authorize the imposition or ingress of any person of color into any one of the United States contrary to the laws of such State." and referred as usual.

The House, in Committee, resumed the subject of Internal Improvements, and Messrs. Smith, Gazlay, and Livingston, of L. delivered their sentiments, in relation to the question was taken, before the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 9. A Memorial praying Congress to take the genuine Vaccine Matter throughout the U. S. to prevent preventive of small pox was committed.

Monday, Feb. 10. The bill on the subject of Internal Improvements was brought into consideration, and several motions for re-commitment, continuance.

A question on engrossing the bill for a third reading was taken and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 86.

Wednesday, Feb. 11, and Thursday Feb. 12, were

principally occupied in debates on the Tariff Revision Bill, but no decision was obtained.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.—Wednesday Feb. 11. A bill relating to Ex-Executors and Administrators was read a first time.

A Message was received from the Governor stating that he had received from the Governor of the State of Ohio a copy of certain resolutions, passed by the General Assembly of that State in January last, proposing that a system be adopted for the gradual emancipation of the people of color, held in servitude in the U. States; and recommending a plan of foreign colonization for their improvement, and eventual deliverance from slavery, with a request that said resolution be laid before the Legislature of this State.

Thursday, Feb. 12. Hon. Messrs. Allen, Hubbard, Willard, Kutter and Hastings were appointed a Joint Committee to report what further measures were necessary to effect the adjustment of the claims of this Commonwealth on the U. States for military services, &c.

The Hon. Messrs. Keyes, Hubbard and Mills were appointed a Committee to report on the expediency of empowering Courts to require parties to produce evidence in their possession pertinent to the issue pending between them.

Saturday, Feb. 14. A resolve authorizing Harvard University, Williams College, and the Berkshire Medical Institution, to bring in Bills, was reported, accepted, and sent to the House for concurrence.

A bill relating to the Reversionary interest of Charles River Bridge, was read a second time, and laid on the table.

Monday, Feb. 16. The bill relating to Charles River Bridge; and the bill to incorporate the Middlesex Bridge Proprietors are referred to the next session.

A bill to prevent fraud in the admeasurement of Grain, Salt and Meal passed to be engrossed.

Tuesday, Feb. 17. The Joint Committees on the resolutions of Tennessee and Alabama, reported, that it was inexpedient to express any opinion on the formation of a Convention of Members of Congress to nominate candidates for President, &c.

A Message was received from the Governor, relative to the claim of the Commonwealth now pending with the Government of the U. S. and stating the necessity of making further appropriations to defray the expenses necessary for continuing the prosecution of that claim.

House.—Wednesday, Feb. 11. Among the bills enacted of general interest, were a bill to repeal the act to restrain the issuing of certain printed promissory notes;—a bill in addition to the act making further provision in the Judicial Department. The additional bill relating to the appointment of Inspectors, and regulating the manufacture of Gunpowder, passed to be engrossed. The bill to alter the law providing for the instruction of Youth, as originally reported, was read a third time, and laid on the table. The bill further to regulate the Militia passed to be engrossed. A bill for the better regulation of Goals and the prisoners therein was read once. A bill respecting the admeasurement of Grain was amended, and laid on the table.

Messrs. McKay, Hewins, Crowell, Hale, and Carey were appointed a Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the 13th article of the first Section of the 2d chapter of the Constitution so as to authorize the Legislature to decrease as well as increase the amount of salaries for the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

A bill was reported relating to the Reversionary interest of the Commonwealth in the Bridges in the vicinity of Boston, proposing to grant to the Proprietors of Charles River Bridge a perpetual right in the same on certain conditions.

Thursday, Feb. 12. A resolve, granting \$1500 for the use of the States Prison was read the first time, and has since passed both Houses.

A bill to prevent the wanton destruction of lamps in streets and on bridges was read twice.

Messrs. Ellis, Gray and Jackson were appointed a Committee to report on the expediency of repealing the law requiring in certain cases that the bodies of persons, who commit suicide shall be interred in the Highway.

The bill to alter and amend the act providing for the instruction of Youth passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Friday, Feb. 13. A committee was appointed to re-

port on the expediency of amending a law regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery.

The Militia Bill was further amended so as to exempt uniformed, non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia from the poll tax.

Saturday, Feb. 14. The bill respecting Highway was indefinitely postponed.

The Judges and Registers of Probate salary bill passed to be engrossed.

Monday, Feb. 16. The Report of the Joint Committee, giving leave to Harvard University, Williams College, and the Berkshire Medical Institution, to bring in bills for the benefit of those Institutions, came down from the Senate for concurrence. The House non-concurred in the parts of the report, which relate to the University and the College, and concurred in giving leave to the Berkshire Medical Institution to bring in a bill.

First volume of the New England Farmer wanted.—A few complete copies of the first volume of the New England Farmer would be gladly received at this Office in exchange for complete copies of the 2d vol. of the same publication. Also, No. 42, of the first volume is much wanted to complete a file, and a generous price will be given for that number, by the publisher of this paper.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of *Mangel Wurzel Seed*, raised by John Prince, Esq., Roxbury. Feb. 21.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	147 00	150 00
pearl do.		142	145 00
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	lb.	8	8 50
cargo, No 1,		6 75	7
No 2,		5 75	6
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	10	12
2d qual.		8	10
CHEESE, new milk		7	8
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		6	9
FLAX SEED	bush	23	24
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	7 75	7 25
Genoese,		3 75	3 60
Rye, best	bush	60	63
Corn		40	50
Barley		67	70
Oats		38	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		35	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Lioseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, Bone-Middlings new,	bbl.	14 50	15 00
navy, mess,		12 50	
Cargo, No 1,		11 75	12
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 75	3 00
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	40
Native		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	60
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	6	
PORK, fresh		5	6
VEAL		4	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		3	10
POULTRY,		6	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		13	16
lump,		11	20
EGGS,	doz.	14	17
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	80
Indian, do.		65	70
POTATOES,		33	40
CIDER, liquor, new	bl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	18 00	20 00

NIGHT.—BY MONTGOMERY.

Night is the time for rest;
How sweet when labors close;
To gather round our aching breast
The curtain of repose;
Stretch the tired limbs, and lay the head
Upon our own delightful bed!

Night is the time for dreams;
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is, and truth that seems,
Blend in fantastic strife;
Ah! visions less beguiling far
Than waking dreams by day-light are.

Night is the time for toil;
To plough the classic field,
Intent to find the buried spoil
Its wealthy furrows yield;
Till all is ours that sages taught,
That poets sang, or heroes wrought.

Night is the time to weep;
To wet with unseem tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years;
Hopes that were angels in their birth,
But perished young like things of earth!

Night is the time to watch;
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance,¹
And brings into the home-sick mind
All we loved and left behind.

Night is the time for care;
Brooding on hours misspent,
To see the Spectre of despair
Come to our lonely tent;
Like Brutus nist his slumbering host,
Startled by Cæsar's stalworth ghost.

Night is the time to muse;
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight, and with expanding views
Beyond the starry pole,
Descries athwart the abyss of night
The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time to pray;
Our Saviour oft withdrew
To desert mountains far away,
So will his followers do;
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,
And hold communion there with God.

Night is the time for death;
When all around is peace,
Calonly to yield the weary breath,
From sin and suffering cease;
Think of Heaven's bliss, and give the sign
To parting friends—such death be mine!

MISCELLANY.

FAINTING.

Nothing alarms by-standers so much as seeing a person faint away. This fainting arises from fright, loss of blood, or pains, and however unpleasant it is, is rather an antidote or a cure, than a disease: for under fainting, there is a suspension of every faculty: during it the bleeding ceases, the pain is not felt, or the object which caused the fright forgotten or removed. It is very seldom dangerous; and more harm has

arisen from improper modes to remove it, than from the fainting itself. Let the person be laid in a horizontal position, and pressure of every sort removed. Such as stays, neckcloth, &c.: if a man, let the shirt collar be unbuttoned, and nothing tight remain about the knees or arms. Stimulants are generally applied to the nose; and fortunately do no harm, because the person is insensible to their influence. If in a room, let the windows be opened to cool the surrounding air, for if it be heated, even that stimulus is too great; for the same reason it is improper for persons to stand in a crowd around one who has fainted, and who wants all the fresh and cool air that can be admitted to him. Never shake the body with a view to raise the vital spark lest you darken it forever.

Many persons from extreme sensibility are apt to faint when they see any one in distress, or witness any alarming accidents: and hence, instead of being of any use, they add to the general confusion. This state of mind, as it is much to be lamented, so it ought to be guarded against with the utmost care. It depends, in some measure no doubt, on bodily constitution: but since we know it may be increased by indulgence, why should it not be checked, or perhaps cured, by good sense and resolution? It will be worth while to try; and for the encouragement of my readers, I can assure them, that many persons, who were formerly so timid as to run away from the sight of a little blood, and be greatly alarmed at a shriek, have so far overcome this weakness, as to render themselves highly useful on many similar occasions. It is certainly right to sympathize with our fellow creatures in their distress but that degree of sympathy is best which while it teaches us to pity, prompts us to relieve and assist them.

Something Remarkable.—A wild Swan or Cygnet, was shot on Saturday last, at the west end of this Island, by Wm. Bennett. Such an occurrence, in the middle of January, we believe is wholly unprecedented in the sporting annals of this quarter of our country. This beautiful and extraordinary bird was discovered several days since, entirely unaccompanied by any of its species, at the opposite point of the Island, about 12 miles eastward of the place where he was killed. Its plumage is singularly compact and delicate. The body, wings and neck, are of the purest white—the feet and bill black. Length, from the tip of the bill to the feet, 5 feet and 8 inches. Distance between the extremities of the wings when extended, seven feet. Weight, about 21 pounds.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

ANECDOTES.

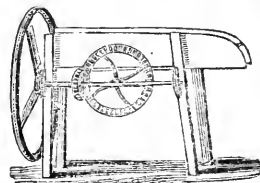
Col. Francis Edgeworth, an ancestor of the late Mr. R. L. Edgeworth, was a man of great wit and gaiety, fond of his profession, quite a soldier, and totally regardless of money. Besides being straitened in his circumstances, by having for many years a large jointure to pay to his mother, he was involved in difficulties by his taste for play—a taste which, from indulgence, became an irresistible passion. One night, after having lost all the money he could command, he staked his wife's diamond ear-rings, and went into an adjoining room, where she was sitting in company, to ask her to lend them to him. She took them from her ears and gave them to

him, saying that she knew for what purpose he wanted them, and that he was welcome to them. They were played for, and the Colonel was fortunate, as to win back all that he had lost that night. In the warmth of his gratitude to his wife, he, at her desire, took an oath never more to play at any game with cards or dice. Some time afterwards, he was found in a hay-rick with a friend, drawing straws out of a hay-rick and betting upon which should be the longest.

A hard Master.—A rich man whose head was not so well filled as his purse, hired a band of musicians to perform for an evening to entertain some company, which he had invited. When they were performing an overture the master of the feast went up to the harp-player and asked why they were not playing? The harp-player said they had twenty bars rest. "Rest!" said he, "I will have nobody rest in my employment! I pay you for playing not for resting."

A man who wanted employment as a schoolmaster was asked if he was acquainted with mathematics. The would-be schoolmaster, supposing some great literary character was meaning to employ him, replied, "Matthew Mattocks, sir? No, sir, I am not acquainted with Matthew, but I know his brother Richard very well."

A bad character better than none.—"Sir" served a publican of Doncaster, to a man noted for never speaking the truth, "you have taken away my character." "How so?" said the other, "I never mentioned your name in life." "No matter for that," replied the publican, "before you came here, I was reckoned the greatest liar in the place."



NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

JUST received, and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, Willis's, the approved patent Straw Cutter; for simplicity, and despatch in cutting straw, hay, &c. far exceeding any now in use.—Likewise, Safford's Improved Straw Cutter; with a variety of common Hand Machines for the same purpose.—Also, W. James' improved Corn Sheller, a very valuable and simple Machine. Jan. 31.

BRISTOL CROWN GLASS.

150 BOXES Bristol Crown Window Glass, of superior quality, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, by ERIGHAM & DELANO, No. 30, Union-st.

WANTED to purchase twenty or thirty full boxes of Merino Wools. Address, or apply to DAWSON, Broker, Exchange Street, Boston. Feb.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1821.

No. 31.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MARKS ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS RELATING TO RURAL ECONOMY.

[Continued from page 225.]

PEACH TREES.

3. There are, no doubt, many ways by which each tree may be in a degree if not entirely freed from the worms, which devour their roots. I respect the utility of ashes, my experience testifies me in speaking with a considerable degree of confidence. There is now standing on my Father's premises, a peach tree, bearing fruit that is called, familiarly, the late Rare-Ripe; fruit, by the way, much less known and cultivated, than for its worth it ought to be, certainly more than fifty years old, and which now grows tolerably well; the root always having remained in a great degree sound, and successfully sending up shoots to supply those that decayed through age. Digging round this tree, which has usually been done every year in the spring, I have often taken a quantity of gum, which would surprise one, who had no experience in the thing; and which, had it not been removed, would have afforded shelter to a great number of worms, to prey upon the bark, and then upon the wood of the tree. After removing the gum, the practice has been to put a quantity of ashes round the tree, say a peck or more, and then cover it over with fresh earth. In this way this tree has been preserved, existing through half a century, with scarce a failure, a rich abundance of very pleasant fruit, and now bids fair to continue thrifty for many years to come. I might mention others of a similar age, which would also serve as evidence of the utility of this practice. But this will, perhaps, be enough to induce those who love to try the experiment. The labor is small, and the expense next to nothing. I would here mention one thing, suggested by my own observation. I do it to be informed whether it is confirmed by the experience of others. And this is, that fruit trees, including the varieties generally known by that name, may be preserved till they are about fifteen or sixteen years old, are much less liable to serious accidents after that than before.—After they have arrived to that age, may be expected, with a considerable degree of confidence, to live and produce fruit for many years.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE EDITOR.—We believe the foregoing remarks will prove useful, especially on account of the information which they contain, but by turning the attention of cultivators to a disorder in peach trees, which is not uncommon, seems not to be generally understood. The following extract from an article in the last edition of Dr. Willch's Domestic Encyclopedia, (which was written, we believe, by Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia) describes the disease to which we allude.

"Peach trees are liable to three casualties: 1. The fly that deposits eggs near the root, where forms a worm. 2. The bursting of the bark by severe frosts in wet winters.

3. The splitting of the limbs at the fork of the tree.

"The fly which is blue, (but not a wasp,) begins its attack about the middle of July, and continues its depredations until the middle of September. It wounds the tender part of the bark, and generally at the surface of the ground, there depositing eggs, which hatch into worms, that prey upon the mucilage, and tender part of the bark, until the communication between the root and the branches is cut off, causing the death of the tree. To guard against this, raise a little hillock in the month of June, round the tree, about a foot high, so as completely to cover that part of the bark kept moist and tender at the surface of the ground. This hillock will not stand so long at one height, as to tender the bark above, as the rain will gradually wash it down level with the surface, and must be raised again every summer.

"To take out the worm, the roots must be uncovered, and the spot looked for where the gum oozes out, following the cavity round with the point of a knife, until you come to the solid wood, and lay the whole open: the worm will be found with a white body and black head; which must be destroyed, and the holes carefully filled up with cow manure, rendered adhesive with sand or lime and ashes, as directed by Forsyth.

"Soap suds, heated after a family wash, and poured on the roots of the trees, about the middle of August, have been used with success in destroying the eggs or the young worm.

"According to Mr. Ellis, of New Jersey, the injury arising from the worm may be prevented in the following way:

"In the spring, when the blossoms are out, clear away the dirt so as to expose the root of the tree, to the depth of three inches; surround the tree with straw about three feet long, applied lengthwise, so that it may have a covering, one inch thick, which extends to the bottom of the hole, the butt end of the straw resting upon the ground at the bottom;—bind this straw round the tree with three bands, one near the top, one at the middle, and the third at the surface of the earth; then fill up the hole at the root with earth, and press it closely round the straw. When the white frosts appear, the straw should be removed, and the tree remain uncovered till the blossoms put out in the spring.

"By this process, the fly is prevented from depositing its egg within three feet of the root, and although it may place the egg above that distance, the worm travels so slow that it cannot reach the ground before frost, and therefore it is killed before it is able to injure the tree.

"The truth of the principle is proved by the following fact. I practised this method with a large number of peach trees, and they flourished remarkably well, without any appearance of injury from the worm, for several years, when I was induced to discontinue the straw with about twenty of them. All those which are without the straw have declined, while the others, which have had the straw continue as vigorous as ever."—Thus far Mr. E.

"To guard against frost, plant the trees where the water will run off, and procure the sweetest and richest fruit, as the inferior qualities are more injured by cold.

"The splitting of the tree at the forks is guarded against by preserving as many upright branches as can be spared, by breaking off in bearing years, more than half the quantity of fruit while small, and by pruning almost the whole of every branch beyond where the fruit is set, leaving only a few buds on each of the succeeding year's fruit. The size of the fruit are by those means rendered larger, more beautiful, and of a higher flavor, and the growth of the tree is rendered more vigorous."

The worm above described is, we believe, the same which is sometimes called the Borer, which we have heretofore mentioned, and given directions for destroying, and guarding against the mischief it occasions.* We think it probable that the quantity of gum, mentioned by our correspondent is the effect of injury previously suffered by the tree, in consequence of the punctures of this insect; and that instead of affording "shelter to worms" it merely indicates the holes which they have bored, and points to the places in which they are harbored. The reasons of our belief are founded on the following among other facts, which go to corroborate those, which have been already stated in this article.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. v. p. 350, &c. contains much useful information on this subject, of which we will give a sketch. John Prince, Esq. states that he had lost a number of apple trees, and supposed the cause to be "a small, white, ringed worm, about three quarters of an inch long, with a dark colored head, (I believe the same that attacks the peach tree,) attacking them at and just below the surface of the ground." They were got rid of "by digging round the trees, and clearing away the earth to the roots; and then, with a sharp pointed knife, a chisel, or gonge, (and a small wire to probe, if they are deep in the tree) they were easily destroyed. After taking out all that could be found, the wounds were covered over with grafting clay, and a large proportion of dry wood ashes mixed, and the earth then returned to the tree." "One capable man will dig round and turn the sods, two or three feet from the tree, (and which is also extremely beneficial to young trees in grass ground,) and examine at least thirty trees in one day; and in garden, or ploughed ground, one hundred.

A Committee appointed to examine this subject, consisting of Samuel G. Perkins, Esq. and John Prince, Esq. observe that "the seasons when this operation, [of destroying those insects] is performed with most effect are the spring and fall; and if in the spring, before the month of June, as the perfect insects escape before that time. In apple and mountain ash trees, the existence of the animal in the tree may generally be known by the mossy appearance on the bark, and it may be traced by removing a little earth from

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. i, page 317.

the body of the tree, next above the insertion of the great roots. Although the hole at which the insect enters, is, in many instances, very small, yet it is easily discoverable by an appearance of powdered wood, or fine-saw dust, which is thrown out by the worm;—here you may introduce your chisel, and follow his track. Cut the bark smooth, and when you have cleansed the tree of all insects, (of which there are sometimes as many as twenty to be found,) plaster the wounds over with a little clay, and when it is dry, restore the earth to its place. The operation should be renewed the succeeding season to make the work complete. In peach trees the insect is traced by the gum; but as this is also produced by bruises, it is not infallible.

"Note.—If the frost be out of the ground, we recommend to farmers to perform the spring cleansing as early as March and April."

Dr. Thacher in recommending modes of preventing the damage occasioned by this destroyer, says, "Early in the spring let the soil from around the trunk of the tree be removed down to the roots, and fill up the vacant place with some substance that would prove obnoxious to the fly or worm, or that would infallibly resist its powers to penetrate the bark. Among the substances which appear most likely to prove successful, I will mention flax rubbish and sea weed. The next which occur, are ashes, lime, sea-shells, sea-sand, mortar rubbish from old buildings, clay, tanner's bark, fragments of leather from the tanners and shoemakers' shops, &c. Some, and perhaps any of the above-mentioned substances if pressed closely round the trunk of the tree, must inevitably prevent the fly or worm from having access to the bark, and of course prove an effectual remedy."

The following composition is recommended by Dr. Thacher and other authors who have written on this branch of husbandry.

"Take equal parts of quick lime, cow dung and clay, which by the addition of soap suds and urine, should be reduced to the consistence of common paint. To make it more adhesive add a little hair. Let the whole stem from the roots to the branches, be enveloped with a coating of this composition, and occasionally repeated, and it will scarcely be possible for the fly, or worm, or insects, to injure the trunk of the tree; and it will at the same time prove conducive to its health and vigor. It might even be recommended to make the application to all young trees, at the time of transplanting, especially when the worm is known to prevail."

The fact stated by our correspondent that fruit trees which have arrived at fifteen or sixteen years of age, are less liable to diseases than before that period, may perhaps be accounted for from the bark's becoming stronger, more rough, and less penetrable by insects than in the earlier stages of the growth of the tree. This insect does not confine its depredations to apple and peach trees, but extends them to mountain ash and quince trees, and, if we mistake not, plum trees sometimes suffer by the same destroyer.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. FESSENDEN,—If you think the following worthy a place in your paper, it is at your service.

Method of raising Beets, of any shape you wish.
—After your beds are made ready to sow, have

a mould of the desired form and size, which press into the ground, then fill the hole with rich compost, and drop one or two seeds, in the centre, the beets when full grown will be of the exact shape of the mould, and very smooth.

I have never had ocular demonstration of the above method, but had it from a man of veracity and truth a few days since, who says he has practised it with complete success for several years. Yours, &c. L.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. EDITOR,—In the Address, delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, by Dr. Fiske, and published in your paper, much useful matter is contained, many excellent ideas are suggested, and as a whole it must be considered interesting and valuable.

But notwithstanding the high estimation in which the Doctor is held by the community as an agriculturist and a man of science, it is questionable whether his ideas are all of them correct.

In his Address he recommends setting out and cultivating ornamental trees, along the sides of the highway, &c. and intimates that himself takes a degree of satisfaction in reflecting on a transaction of this kind in which he was engaged forty years ago. I know that a street or an highway adorned with lofty trees on its sides, makes a handsome appearance and is truly pleasant during the summer season when their cooling shade is so agreeable and refreshing;—but for one I am satisfied from observation and experiment, that most kinds of ornamental trees, wherever they stand, have an unfavorable influence on the ground in their immediate vicinity, at least so far as their shade may extend. Very little of any thing will grow under or near them, and that generally of an inferior size and quality, indicating that the land is either poisoned by the destructive influence of the tree, or deprived of the warming rays of the sun and moistening showers of rain.

About thirty years ago a row of trees about sixty rods in length, consisting principally of elm and ball wood or button wood, were set out on each side of the road which passes through the farm on which I live. The most of them grew rapidly and became large and splendid, so that the passing traveller was frequently heard to remark respecting their lofty and beautiful appearance. But at length they became so pestiferous and evidently injurious to the land near by them, that I determined on cutting them down, and have since executed my determination. I have taken the same course with the scattering trees on the farm, cutting them down, reserving only here and there one merely to accommodate my cattle in hot weather.

I am determined in future to set out and cultivate none but fruit trees.—Instead of the poplar and elm and other useless shrubs about my dwelling, I prefer the English cherry and pear, as these not only afford a cooling shade during the warm season, but produce a rich supply of excellent fruit.

One of my neighbors, fifteen years ago, procured and set out a dozen English cherry trees around his house;—these with a little care and attention grew and flourished, and for several years have produced fruit abundantly, and their handsome appearance is admired by every beholder.

Another of my neighbors, nearly at the same time, set a row of poplars in front and at each end of his house. These also flourished and so became tall and large. In the course of ten twelve years my neighbor began to apprehend and soon became satisfied that his poplars were not only useless but a perfect nuisance.

His garden was evidently suffering a material injury from them. Sprouts were everywhere shooting up from the wide spreading roots; very little of any thing would grow near them, and besides all this they were like the barren fig-tree producing nothing but leaves.

Two years ago my neighbor cut them down and supplied their places with some valuable fruit trees, which probably in a few years will be both ornamental and profitable.

Now I would suggest the idea whether would not be better, and tend more to a general improvement to pay more attention to the propagation of fruit trees, and less to the cultivation of those which are not only unfruitful but evidently destructive and injurious to the growth of every kind of vegetation that may happen to be near them. A FARMER
Worcester, Feb. 1821.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository

West Bridgewater, November 7. 1822

John Lovell, Esq. Corresponding Sec'y of Mass. Agricultural Society.

SIR,—On the 28th April last, I employed a man in grafting a young orchard, situated on the margin of a river near my residence. The soil is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the growth and sustentation of fruit trees, and the situation, in other respects, very eligible for the purpose to which it is applied.

Among the number of trees which were thus grafted, was one (and there was not in the orchard, previous to this time, as was sufficiently indicated by the broad dark leaf, and the smooth shining, and almost transparent bark, another more healthy and flourishing condition) having only two branches sufficiently large for grafting, and which, being severed from the parent trunk, left it entirely destitute of leaf and limb: not even a twig or sucker was visible about it. Four handsome scions were inserted in the stocks, and the usual precautions taken to preserve them their position, and cure them from violence.

After the operation of grafting had been completed, I continued, daily, to visit the orchard, watching, with minute attention, the progress of the sap as it made its way into the new inserted scions. My repeated visits enabled me to make, in course of the season, the following observations.

1st. That the scions set in the trees in which the tops were not entirely taken off by grafting, put forth much sooner, than those the tree here particularly noticed.

2d. That these last did, at length, put forth and look thrifty and promising.

3d. That they soon however began to languish on a sickly hue, fell into a state of general decay, and before the commencement of the present month, I found both stock and scions entirely dead.

I have since carefully examined the tree in question, low the surface of the ground, to ascertain whether its death was not occasioned by the

of some destructive insect; but could nothing to justify such conclusion. The ink still remains whole and entire, without least appearance of any bruise or incision made in it. To what then can its premature death be attributed? to the taking off of the ink in the manner, and circumstances, in which was done in grafting? If this be the case, I have scarcely a remaining doubt on the subject; it is a fact certainly of importance; and of which farmers generally ought to be apprised. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. servant.

JOHN E. HOWARD.

From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser.

FATTING SWINE.

Belmont, Dec. 10, 1823.

MR. POUTSON.—Several of my neighbors have recently suffered heavy losses, by diseases fatal to fattening swine: when preventive precautions have not been taken. With the view to avert such fortunes, when I farmed, on an extensive scale previously to and since the revolutionary war, I tried many experiments in precautionary measures, as well as in cures. I most frequently failed in the latter; but at length I adverted to my having been informed of a simple preventive, which I can confidently declare, has, in my hands, always succeeded. That I might be more fully acquainted with the subject, I made an inquiry of an old farming laborer, who was yet in my employ, and who had the charge of fattening my hogs, in pens, during a large portion of the time since the close of that war. He recollects the loss of one hog only, and that by improper feeding. I deem it incumbent on me to re-publish, under a hope that the subject of it may be as beneficial to others as it has been to me, part of a note to a communication I made to *The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, March 8th, 1808; see *Annals of the Society*—page 229.

But sour food is the most grateful and alluring to swine. One gallon of sour wash, is further than two of sweet. I mean the wash as acidulated to the degree required for dissection—not aceticus.

RY ROTTEN WOOD should be constantly in the pens, that the hogs when confined for fattening may eat it at pleasure. Nature points out the absorbent, (or whatever it may be,) as a remedy, or preventive. They will leave their pens to devour the rotten wood, when they require it. I have not lost a fattening hog for more than 20 years, when I used it, but have suffered by neglecting it. Some of my neighbors, with frequent losses of fattening hogs till I showed them of my practice; of which I was told by a woman from East Jersey, before our revolutionary war. She said it was then common, and practised there."

I add my experience since the foregoing was published; which has been uniformly similar. In the 2d volume, page 32, near the close of a very valuable communication from Mr. Deane, of Northumberland, in our state; who has great numbers of Swine, prepared at the wash from a large distillery, and finally mixed with Indian corn: the following important information will be found. The whole communication is worthy the perusal of every farmer.

RY ROTTEN WOOD is a good thing; but I will

take the liberty to mention what I think a better; we have three blacksmiths in this town; and my hogs eat up all the ashes or cinders they make; we haul it into the pens by cart loads, and the hogs will, as you observe by the *Rotten Wood*—devour this at times with more avidity than their ordinary food."

The carbonated cinders contain some of the ingredients of rotten wood; and perhaps in greater proportions. Be this as it may, every farmer can readily obtain the latter; and many can procure the former. It is anxiously desirable that a preventive so efficacious as either has been found to be, may not be unwisely and fatally overlooked and neglected. Nothing in human art is invariably infallible; but the experiment is so easy and cheap that the most incredulous should be induced to give it a fair trial. Clean elevated sties or pens, dry litter and a small enclosure, adjacent to the pens, for air and exercise, and a moderate, but constant supply of salt, no doubt add to the efficacy of the preventive.—The diseases I have seldom known to be cured. The most formidable of them are sudden, violent, and rapidly fatal, never allowing time for remedies. Their victims are unexpectedly (for gradual approaches are unperceived,) attacked with the last paroxysms, before their danger is decisively known.

Pigs and sheep are subject to sudden and incurable maladies.

Preventives are, therefore, of the first importance. Professed cures are too often, mere quackeries in relation to both these estimable parts of our stock.

RICHARD PETERS.

Note.—It is said that Charcoal will answer the same purpose for fattening hogs that is effected by *Blacksmith's Cinders or Dry Rotten Wood*. See N. E. Farmer, vol. i. pages 144, 206.

From the National Agis.

AGRICULTURAL.

MR. ROGERS.—Having leisure, I feel disposed to make a few remarks, on the culture and management of Clover; which, if you think worthy, you will please to lay before the public, by an insertion in your paper.

I am induced to make the following remarks, by a practice which prevails with many farmers of my acquaintance; that of not sowing Clover seed, when seeding down tillage land to grass. This practice, I hold, to be at variance with the farmer's best interest. They say, Clover is a poor kind of hay, and besides, there is enough already, in my land to prevent the growth of any thing else, the first season, at least;—but does it thence follow, that it is best not to sow? I think otherwise, I admit, that it may sometimes be the case, when land is very rich, whether sowed or not. But it is well known to all who have paid due attention to the subject, that Clover which is not sown, or which may spring up spontaneously, will not remain in the land, or continue to vegetate, more than half as long as that which is sown, and that it is not generally so luxuriant and productive. And I believe most farmers will admit that the root must bear a just proportion to the branch, thence the greater the root, the greater the advantage to the soil, when decayed or pulverized. It is a truth that land seeded with Clover and Timothy, or Foxtail, at the same time, will

produce about as much Timothy, after the Clover fails, as it would in the same number of years, if seeded with Timothy only, at first. The Clover roots, greatly tend to enrich and pulverize the soil, while those of Timothy bind and impoverish it. To ascertain the truth of this statement, let a farmer take two pieces of land, equal in size and cultivation, and appropriate one to Clover, and the other to Timothy, the term of three years, then let each be succeeded by a Corn crop, with equal management, and the produce of each piece, will furnish a criterion, by which the strength and quality of soil, will be readily determined. I do not pretend that Clover is equal in quality with Timothy for hay, but I believe it to be much better for feed in summer, and that when sowed with, or about the time of sowing spring grain, which I hold to be the best time for sowing both; the clover will produce feed, after the harvest of the grain, the same season, sufficient to pay for the seed, while the Timothy will produce little or none.

I am far from admitting that Clover is not valuable for hay; much, however, depends on the time of cutting, and the manner of curing it.

If it be permitted to stand, or rather remain in the field until it is beaten down, and the leaves are gone three fourths of the length of the stalk, it is of little value, compared with what it might be, by different management.

The best method to prevent its growing too rank, is to sow it thick; many suffer great loss from the want of proper feeding: by endeavoring to save the price of a pound of seed they lose dollars in the worth of the first crop, and in short, are emphatically, 'penny wise, and pound foolish,' in the outset.

If Clover be permitted to stand until it becomes large, it ought not to be dried till the leaves crumble off, but carried in quite green, and cured with salt.

I am, however, of opinion the better way is, to cut it two or three times, during the season, before the winds and rains beat it down; it may then be dried sufficiently to save itself, and makes excellent hay.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

While a young gentleman was gunning on Saturday last, on the beach at the mouth of East Chester, Bay, about 14 miles from this city, he discovered something on the water, which he found to be some marine animal, upon which he pursued it for several hours, and at last, as the animal approached the shore and extended its jaws, presenting a frightful appearance to one unaccustomed to view the monsters of the deep, he discharged his piece directly in its mouth; upon which it bellowed most tremendously, and became so furious that it attacked and beat off the gunner's dog who had sprung towards the animal the moment it was fired at. The gunner repeated his fire, and the third shot proved mortal. It has since been brought to this city, and proves to be a *Sea Elephant*, weighing upwards of 600 pounds, and measuring about nine feet in length. This animal is rarely seen in northern latitudes.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Wool.—We understand the importation of wool from foreign places, into Boston, during the year 1823, was 733,146 pounds—cost, \$95,649.

An Address to the Essex Agricultural Society, in Massachusetts, at Topsfield, Oct. 6, 1823. By Frederick Howes, Esq.

[Concluded from page 235.]

In the article of fruit trees, we have a great superiority over the English farmer, the most valuable fruits, as apples, pears, plums, are produced here with much greater ease, and in far greater abundance.

In the cheapness of labor the English farmer may have some advantage over those American farmers who hire a considerable portion of the labor on their farms.

Mineral manures as lime and marle are probably obtained with greater facility in England. Those parts of the United States where gypsum is used with success, have an advantage over England. This however is not the case with us.

The taxes to which farmers in England, are subjected, are far heavier than are known here, and would be thought by us intolerable, and such I trust as will never be attempted. Tithes and poor rates in England fall wholly on real estate, and are estimated to amount to ten shillings sterling an acre, on all the cultivated land in England, that is more than two dollars an acre, so that the English farmer in addition to his rent and taxes on a farm of two hundred acres, is compelled to pay about four hundred dollars for tithes and poor rates. Taxes on the necessities of life, on leather, soap, beer, salt, and on almost every article of consumption, foreign or domestic, increase the burdens of agriculture. In addition to these, there are regulations which promote the interest of the manufacturer at the expense of the farmer, as the prohibition to export wool, though it would often command a much higher price on the Continent than in England, and the prohibition to import many commodities from abroad, in order to give their own manufacturers a monopoly of the market.

The activity, enterprize and skill of the English farmers have triumphed over all those difficulties, and carried the art to a higher degree of perfection than any other nation: They have been much aided by a liberal expenditure of capital, and by the discoveries and improvements in science and the useful arts.

On a fair comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of the English and American Farmer, I do not think the result will be found against us. We have as great encouragement to improve our lands, and render them more productive as the farmer in England, or any part of Europe. We have many of the same facilities for the cultivation of the soil, and some that are peculiar to ourselves. We are free from some very heavy burdens to which the English farmer is subject, and if agriculture is not improved in a high degree, the cause is not in our soil, climate, or political institutions; it must be sought elsewhere.

In some parts of the United States, the climate may be milder, the soil more fertile, and cultivated with less labor, more favorable to the production of grain, or have the advantage of some great staple, as cotton, rice, or tobacco. But if we consider the general salubrity of our climate, the numberless springs and streams which afford such an abundance of water to every part of New England, the goodness of our roads,

the advantages of our markets, the fertility of a considerable portion of our soil, the facilities for enriching it, we shall have no reason to covet the more fertile plains of the south.

If we reflect on our institutions of every kind, especially our parishes and public schools, which have existed from the first settlement of our country, and have diffused the benefits of intellectual, moral, and religious instruction through every town and village of New England, and have contributed so essentially to form that character of industry, activity, enterprize, intelligence, and those correct moral habits, for which her inhabitants have ever been distinguished, and which are not less necessary to individual and social happiness, than to national prosperity, we shall pause before we quit the soil of our ancestors for an imaginary paradise in the south or the west.

In order to prosecute agricultural improvements with success, theory and experience, science and practice must be united. We must avail ourselves of the discoveries in science, and the inventions and improvements in the arts.—No employment has a more intimate connexion with the most important sciences, and the most useful arts, and there is none which admits of a greater variety of interesting experiments. In some countries of Europe, the study of agriculture is an essential part of a liberal education. Several distinguished Universities have a professorship to teach both the theory and practice of agriculture. In the countries where it has been most successfully cultivated, it is one of the most popular employments, and most interesting subjects of conversation, among men of the highest rank and attainments. The most distinguished chemist in England delivered a course of Lectures annually for many years, on this subject before the Agricultural Society.—Indeed no art so well deserves the national patronage, as none is so essential to national security, prosperity and power. No employment is on the whole so favorable to good morals, social order, and to the promotion of those objects in which the true interest of a nation consists. It is not expected that all farmers should be philosophers, or men of science, but it is desirable that they should have some knowledge of those sciences and arts which have a close connexion with the cultivation of the soil, and have contributed so much to its improvement. Such an acquaintance with chemistry, mineralogy and botany, as would render a man able to analyze the different soils and ascertain their constituent parts, and the nature and properties of the plants commonly met with, might often be highly beneficial. Wealthy farmers might give their sons an opportunity of acquiring this knowledge without any sensible inconvenience, and thus at once promote the welfare of their families, and advance the interest of their country.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

The means of increasing or preserving the fertility of the soil on which he operates, ought to be a primary object with every farmer, otherwise continual cropping will exhaust not only his soil, and his strength, but his means.

"Lime has caused to start into life the most inert and sterile soils of Great Britain."* If

this article can be substituted for, or brought in aid of manure (to all farmers so difficult of acquisition) or can be found to answer in this section of the country, the same purpose as Gypsum does in others, our agriculturalists would hail it as a new era in their pursuits.

It is not left for us to make the experiment of its efficacy; to obtain the result of which the life of man is hardly equal; it has long been made, and is in familiar use among farmers of our mother country, and they have reaped unbounded advantages from the use of it. It only remains for us to come boldly to the application of their experience to our soil, and in that situation, to ascertain its effects here; should prove beneficial we may reap the advantage without groping our way by little and little as they must have done.

It is said to be useful when applied to any, to all soils; when mixed with a sandy soil, there renders it more adhesive, and increases its capacity for retaining moisture—when applied to a stiff clay soil, which requires the addition of sand or calcareous earth, to open, make it pervious to the roots of vegetables; there operates merely as a calcareous earth which quality is considered as essential to give to all soils, the capacity of attaining the highest degree of fertility; when mixed with a strong cold, heavy loam, it there promotes the decomposition of the abundant vegetable fibres, which have long been frozen up, and generates a growth which increases vegetation beyond that which it ever before exhibited.

No soils are indeed wholly destitute of calcareous matter, though not always to be discovered by chemical analysis; and but few in Massachusetts possess so large a portion of it, which would be salutary, as there is no district abounding with chalk, or lime stone, which are the great sources of calcareous matter; which also a constituent part of all marles, and they are efficient in promoting vegetation in proportion as this abounds compassed with the sand and clay combined with it.

*A distinguished writer on agriculture observes "that all substances in which calcareous matter is contained, have been successfully employed as manure, at different times, and in different places."

"Thus lime, marle, chalk, lime stone gravel, shelly sand, shells of every kind, have been employed with the greatest success. And as these, excepting lime always contain the calcareous substance in its mild state, we are led to conclude that they operate on the soil, more as calcareous and not as saline substances."

As burning is the usual, if not the only mode employed for reducing lime stone to powder, and thus preparing it to be used as a manure, the opinion has prevailed, that calcination necessary for rendering lime stone capable of becoming manure, but experience has proved that this is not the case. Mr. Du Hamel was led by accident to observe that, "powdered lime stone was a manure equally efficacious lime itself. After repeated experiments found it never failed to promote the fertility of the spot on which he applied it, in a very high degree."

A little reflection on the physical cause of the difference between lime, and lime stone, will

* Lord Erskine.

* Anderson.

duce this conviction; for lime is no sooner exposed to the air, than it begins to absorb the air of which it has been deprived by burning, and returns to its former mild state; or in other words becomes effete; in which state it possesses the same chemical qualities, in every respect, and no other, as lime stone.

Hence then it must follow, that as lime is converted into the same state as lime stone, in few days after it is mixed with the soil, that it produces any effect at all as *lime—as a saline substance*, it can only be at first, when it is applied; and it must act ever afterwards merely as powdered lime stone or calcareous earth. Experience shows, that lime produces scarcely any visible effect as a manure at the beginning.—Even the first year after it is applied to the soil, its effects are inconsiderable in comparison of what it produces in the second and succeeding years. From whence we must conclude that it operates upon the soil merely as a dry and calcareous earth; and that its calcination of no further use in preparing it as a manure, than as a cheap and efficacious method of reducing the lime stone to fine powder; and to facilitate the transportation where it is to be carried any distance, for lime stone loses about two thirds of its weight by burning.

Although lime stone no where abounds in our country, yet lime as an article of merchandise, is easily attainable, and at a price so moderate, that its efficiency, as an improver of our soil, is ascertained by our own experience, it may be found in practice the cheapest manure we can obtain. 10 or 12 casks, it is believed, will make a competent dressing for an acre, spread on the furrow and harrowed in, with the grain and grass seed; and its effects are thought to be more durable than any other manure.

Although 10 or 12 casks, or even less, may make a competent dressing for an acre, yet like all compost manure, it is believed to be powerful in proportion to the quantity used; and is not liable to the objection sometimes made against gypsum, that it leaves the land dead, for it said "to act powerfully on land naturally barren as upon that which is more richly impregnated with those substances which tend to produce a luxuriant growth."

It is stated by a distinguished tourist,* in his travels through New-England, that a "line drawn from the north and south across Massachusetts, 30 miles from the Connecticut river, bounds the soil that is natural to the production of wheat, although the crops are grown on favored spots with particular attention to their preparations." If this is the fact, it goes far to support the suggestion, arising from the total absence of lime in the soil, chalk, and marle, the great if not the only source of the calcareous substance, that the soil of this State is deficient of its proper proportion of that ingredient, necessary to the production of some plants, and conducive to the endurance of all.

YEOMAN.

* Mr. Dwight.

From the United States Gazette.

FRUIT.

It is surprising to notice the inattention of our Farmers to their Orchards. Some think it unnecessary to cultivate any fruit at all, while a large proportion suffer their lands to be occupied

by trees which will neither warm by their wood, nor gratify by their fruit,—hundreds of stunted apple trees may be seen cumbering the ground, where a little attention would have produced a profitable orchard. The vast difference between good and bad apples, peaches and pears, is not in many other cases, the result of much labor and skill; it is effected by some trifling attention to the tree in its earliest stage. There are few who do not like good fruit in its season, and good fruit is seldom out of season—yet fruit trees are seldom attended to, and their qualities still less minded. A farmer with an orchard of 80 or 100 trees, is too often contented if four or five of them bear a palatable apple, 'the rest,' he will say, 'will do to make cider.' Now the same attention and care which brought up the 91 bad and 6 good trees, would have produced the whole 100 of the best quality—and farmers begin to learn, that the quality of the cider depends upon the apple. Some body has said that "planting trees was among the duties which the present generation owes the next;" if so let our agriculturists discharge the duty towards their children better than our predecessors have to us; do not continue to cultivate trees which can produce nothing but crabbed unpalatable fruit, merely because we found such in our fields, lest our children say, "Our Fathers have eaten *sour* grapes and our teeth are set on edge with them." Appropos, of grapes, this is the season for trimming the vines, which should be effected with precautions against a loss of sap. The astonishing increase of the vine in this city and vicinity, shews what may be done by a little attention, patience and care. Grapes of a very delicious flavor now form a common dessert. The same attention in this country and a little more patience would produce the same beneficial results in regard to apples, pears, and peaches.—Our market is every season over stocked with peaches; yet we have very few that are considered of a superior quality, while cart loads are hourly exhibited, to unprovoked appetites. The fact is, for want of due attention, a great proportion of our fruit is

— "Like

To Jeremiah's Figs—

The good is very good, the bad

Too bad to give the pigs."

The subject is worthy the attention of Farmers, and we hope they will think it is their interest to grow, (to use a most ungrammatical word) trees that will produce palatable and wholesome fruit.

EXTRACTS

From the Message of his Excellency, Lieut. Gen. Sir JAMES KEMPT, Governor of Nova Scotia, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature of that Province on the 8th of January last.

"It was expected that many beneficial effects would result from a general diffusion of agricultural knowledge and improvements, throughout the country, by means of the institutions formed for that purpose: but the expectations which even the most sanguine entertained, promise to be completely realized. Habits of active industry and systematic frugality, are taking deep root, I have reason to believe, among the farming classes of the community; and I think the day is not far distant, when Bread Corn, will be

raised within the province, sufficient to supply the wants of its population.

"Trade is increasing, and beginning to embrace new sources of commercial employment. Our Fisheries have been carried on with increased activity during the past year—in every branch of our industry there is a visible improvement.

"I have great pleasure also, in reporting to you the state of the Provincial finances:—The Revenue of the last year has somewhat exceeded the sum which was anticipated:—It has been faithfully collected, and every demand upon the Government punctually discharged. In addition to the Revenue raised under Provincial statutes, considerable sums of money have been paid into the Treasury by the Collector of his Majesty's Customs, (Duties arising under acts of the Imperial Parliament to extend and regulate the Colonial Trade,) which payments have enabled me to cancel Provincial Notes to nearly a corresponding amount."

From the Providence Gazette.

The following recipe to cure a cold, is said to be efficacious, that we republish it at the request of a correspondent who has tested its virtues.

Take a large tea-spoonful of flaxseed, with two penny worth of stick licorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put them into two quarts of soft water; and let it simmer over a slow fire, till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy, pounded, a table-spoonful of white wine vinegar, or lemon juice.

Note. The vinegar is best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take; for if it be put into the whole, it is liable, in a little time to grow flat.

Drink half a pint at going to bed; and take a little when the cough is troublesome.

This recipe generally cures the worst of colds, in two or three days; and, if taken in time, may be said to be almost an infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities, which endanger fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds, that have almost been settled into consumptions, in less than three weeks.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

Mineralogy.—While Canals and Tariffs, and improvements in River Navigation, are afoot—while speeches are made tending to shew the true course of policy to be pursued by government and by the nation—while all think and speak of the capabilities of the country and the resources that are to be developed, it may not be amiss to turn our attention to the subject which heads this article.

Professor Hall, of Middlebury College, has published a book of about fifty pages, which will direct the mineralogist in searching for the best localities throughout all the Northern, most of the Middle, and much of the Southern and Western parts of our long and broad country. The minuteness, the brevity, and the clearness of the statements, are admirably calculated to answer the purposes of the explorer, and the alphabetical arrangement of the Minerals, with the authority on which the statements are made, must render it convenient, safe and useful.

From the National Egis.

Barre, Jan. 30, 1824.

MR. ROGERS.—In the summer of the year 1822, I raised from *one potatoe*, the growth of the preceding year, *one bushel, three pecks and two quarts*, of very sizeable ones. To such as may doubt my veracity, I can produce satisfactory testimony; and to such as may think this product small, I would recommend the divine command, "go thou and do likewise."

GARDNER RUGGLES.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1824.

[Continued from page 236.]

PARING AND BURNING. Mr. Nicholson, author of the *Farmer's Assistant*, in an Essay, which obtained a premium from the Agricultural Society of Albany County, New York, has the following observations on this subject.

"A practice has long prevailed in Europe of paring and burning soils, for the purpose of improving their texture and increasing their fertility. On clay lands, and such as contain too much vegetable matter, we conceive the process might be advisable, if not too expensive. Its effect on clays is to destroy the adhesive quality of the soil, as the earth burned becomes rather of a silicious texture; and at the same time the surface is much enriched by the operation. In the other case it is calculated to reduce the redundancy of vegetable matter as well as to enrich the soil. The operation is performed in the following manner:—

"When the ground is in a good sward of grass let it be carefully turned over with the plough; the irons of which should be well sharpened. Let the plough run about three inches deep. Then cross plough with a very sharp coulter, and the sward all be cut into squares of about ten or twelve inches. Set the square clumps up edgewise, by leaning two together and they will soon dry. When well dried, build a part of them up in the form of little ovens, at a distance of about 10 feet each way. These are all to have a little opening or door, at a common windward side, for the air to enter, and another opening above for the smoke to pass off. On some dry day, when the wind is fair for blowing into the holes below, place some straw or other dry rubbish into the holes, and set fire to it. As soon as the fires have got fully going in each of the heaps, let the holes in the tops be stopped up, for the purpose of retaining the smoke, and keep gradually building up the heaps, as the fire penetrates them, until all the chunks of earth are piled round them; and when the heaps have fully burned, and sufficiently cooled, they are to be evenly spread over the ground and ploughed in."

Mr. Cobbett's mode of burning is as follows:—

"Make a circle or oblong square; cut sods and build a wall all round three feet thick and four feet high, then light a fire in the middle with straw, dry sticks, &c. extending it all over the bottom of the pit; keep adding light fuel at first, then rubbish wood, till there is a good bed of coals. Then put on the dryest of the cloths, taking care to keep the smoke in. Continue thus for a day or two, when you may dig out the earth any where about the kiln and fling on. Put your finger into the top of the heap here and there; if you find the fire very near, throw on more earth; not too much at a time, for it deadens the fire. The ashes (or torified earth) will be cool enough to remove in a week, peat or bog earth may be burnt in the same way, or dry, as in the paring and burning method. Some only kindle a fire and lay on dry sods at first, and when the whole is under good way, throw on the earth, (subsoil, &c.) to be torified, till the heap is sufficiently large. This manner applied to cabbages, ruta baga, Indian corn, and buck wheat, produces great effect."

It will be observed that Mr. Cobbett's directions are not intended merely for burning the surface of the soil, but for burning earth, for manure, including subsoil, to any depth which may be convenient. If the sub-

soil is wholly or in part clay, or perhaps any other species of earth in which there is little mixture of silicious sand, it is often useful to burn that as well as the surface. But, as has been before observed, burning sand produces no advantage, either for manuring other earth, or altering the texture or qualities of that which is burnt.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR.—I frequently notice in your paper descriptions of new and valuable improvements. From this circumstance, I take the liberty to recommend through its medium not only to our country brethren, but to every citizen, rich or poor, who feeds a horse or cow, a new and very useful Machine, now in use at the extensive establishment of Mr. Niles, Hawley Place, Boston, for the purpose of cutting hay and straw. From the peculiar good feelings this gentleman bears towards this very useful implement, it affords him the greatest satisfaction to show and explain its utility. From the full examination I have given it I am fully satisfied. Its operation and effect far exceeded my expectation. It is very simple in its construction, very durable in all its parts, very effective in its operation, and I am assured by the inventor that it has cut *seventy five bushels of hay in one hour*, with the labor of two boys, not exceeding fifteen years of age.

As it is well known that common hay, straw and corn-butts, when cut and mixed, with a small proportion of grain constitute the best possible food for animals, I think this implement one of the best a farmer or stable keeper can possibly have in use. I understand that the inventor, a Mr. Willis, has an establishment on an extensive scale, is manufacturing those machines, of various sizes, and has placed them for sale at the Agricultural Establishment in Merchant's Row.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York from Havre, has furnished Paris dates to Jan. 12. By these we learn that the third campaign of the Turks had proved unsuccessful, and that the Greeks obtained a naval victory on the 4th and 5th of November in the Gulf of Salante. The Greek fleet consisted of 36 vessels, and the Turkish of 34, and notwithstanding the Turks had triple the weight of artillery, the Greeks were completely successful. It is also stated that the Greeks had succeeded in cutting off the communications of the Pacha of Scutaria, with his military depositories, Arta and Prava. They had also taken an entire train of Artillery, with an immense quantity of munitions of war. The war was still obstinately prosecuted on the coast of Negropont.

An article, dated Constantinople, Nov. 20, and published in the Augsburg Gazette, informs that "all the news from the Morea agrees in stating that the Greeks have had the entire advantage in the last campaign; in consequence of which the Divan is seriously engaged in discussing this very important question:—Shall we hazard a new campaign, or shall we instantly treat with the Greeks." This subject has had a very interesting consideration, but the result is not, as yet, known.

Great excitement prevails in France respecting Deputies to represent the French people in their Chambers. Party spirit runs high.

The papers continued to speak of an expedition forming in Spain for South America, wholly on Spanish account;—but it was said Russia had been called upon by Spain, to comply with the treaty of 1817, by which she stipulated to furnish Ferdinand with five ships of the line, and three frigates, provisioned for four months.

A Tragical Criminal.—One Martial, an artist and dramatic author, attached to one of the French Theatres, was recently tried and convicted of theft. Just as the verdict had been read, and the Attorney General moved for sentence. Martial drew from under his clothes a short knife, with which having struck his throat several times, he threw it at the feet of the Jury, and fell lifeless in the bar. A general movement of horror pervaded the Court, and several females fainted. The Judge ordered a physician to be called. There

happened to be one on the Jury, who rapidly approached the culprit; the gens d'armes also ran to his relief. Martial pulling open his shirt, discovered his neck which had not the slightest mark of injury; the knife was so dull, that it had not even bruised the skin. The agitation produced by this tragic scene, as rapidly subsided, and the accused heard with great composure though protesting his innocence, his sentence of imprisonment for five years.

Jonah and the Whale.—Dr. Pearson, of London, lecturing upon the stomach, observed that this organ had no power over substances endowed with vitality, and that this circumstance accounted for the fact of the prophet Jonah having remained undigested in the stomach of the whale for the space of three days and three nights. Dr. Pearson's discovery is highly important both in a medical and theological point of view.

Perkins.—Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Dec. 15.—"Our countryman, Perkins tells me that he has invented a Steam Engine to go in the long boat of a Luddman, and to take up but little room, that will take her three miles an hour in a calm, and which will take in operation next summer; also, that he has completed the most difficult part of the Steam Machinery, that returning the steam, and that it will require so little fuel to keep the steam up, that he is at present afraid to mention the minimum."

DOMESTIC.

Fire.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst. a fire took place in Providence, R. I. commenced in buildings near Market Square, owned by Messrs. Charles Potter, John Brewer and Joseph Hawes. The flames burst through the roof and threatened destruction to the whole range; but by great exertions were extinguished, after the buildings had sustained considerable damage. Mr. John Hutchins bookseller, sustained considerable loss. The office of the R. I. American was in danger and sustained some loss.

A melancholy event lately occurred at Jersey City by the administering of laudanum for paragonic. Two children of Mr. Isaac Edge, Jr. being sick, Mrs. E. set to a store for a bottle of paragonic, and by mistake the clerk the bottle was filled with laudanum, which was given to the children.—The eldest an interesting girl, aged 20 months, died in 18 hours after the laudanum had been given. The other, a boy only 3 months old, lies dangerously ill, with little hopes of his recovery.

Ephraim Colburn lately convicted at New-Haven aiding and assisting in opening and removing the bod of a young female from the burying-ground, for dissection has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment and to pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

On the 11th inst. a destructive storm took place at Wilkesbarre, Pa. which did much damage by leveling houses, unroofing and overthrowing barns and other buildings, blowing down chimneys, trees, &c. The elegant bridge over the Susquehanna River was like wise destroyed. It was lifted from its foundation in body, and hurled from the piers on to the ice, and some of the timbers were carried 30 or 40 rods. The New Episcopal Church also received considerable damage. The loss sustained in the valley is estimated at not less than \$50,000.

Uncle Tom's Visitors.—On the 29th of January, three large Bears made their appearance in the village of Chamblay, near Lake Champlain. The first was seen between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the garden of Samuel Hatt, Esq.; another was observed endeavoring to get over a garden fence, and a 3d paraded thro' the main street. The villagers not expecting such a visit, were not prepared to give them the reception they deserved, and they all deliberately walked to the woods before the business of loading and priming could be attended to.

Thursday the 1st day of April next, has been appointed by the Governor of this State, a day of Fasting and Prayer.

The dwelling house of Dr. Oliver Morse, of Danville, Vt. was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. The family were absent, except two small children and a girl about sixteen years of age.

Incendiarism.—A most daring and villainous attempt at conflagration, was made at Savannah, on the night of the 10th inst. About 11 o'clock, the house of Dr. or was discovered to be on fire beneath the stair case, the fire having been communicated from without. Fortunately the family had not all retired to rest, and the flames were soon extinguished. A negro man and two females have been arrested on the strongest suspicions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.—Friday, Feb. 13. Mr. Talbot submitted a resolution for authorizing the removal of causes certain cases from State Courts to those of the United States.

A petition from sundry aliens in New Orleans for a modification of Alien Laws, and a memorial from South Carolina, against the proposed Tariff Bill, were read and committed.

The New Orleans Military Road Bill; the bill relative to Pensions to certain widows and orphans, and a resolution for the purchase of one copy of Lucas' Atlas, passed.

Monday, Feb. 16. The Senate, in Committee, resumed the further consideration of the bill to "abolish imprisonment for debt." Mr. Johnson, of Ken. advocated the bill in a speech of nearly two hours. The object was then postponed.

Tuesday, Feb. 17. Mr. Barbour advocated the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the further consideration of it was postponed to Friday next.

Wednesday, Feb. 18. Mr. Chandler, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the more effectual protection of the country by the establishment of Militia throughout the United States, &c.

Thursday, Feb. 19. This day was chiefly occupied in private, local and executive business.

Friday, Feb. 13. A bill better to provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States, in certain cases, was reported by Mr. Plumer, of N. H. and read twice.

The bill from the Senate, authorizing the building of additional Sloops was reported by Mr. Crowninshield, of the Naval Committee, and referred.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

The motion of Mr. Tracy to increase the duty on imported distilled spirits to fifty per centum, was negatived by a large majority; and that of Mr. Foster to cut out the duty on spirits was likewise negatived. Several other motions for making alterations in the Tariff were also negatived.

Monday, Feb. 16. The Judicial Committee were instructed to report on the expediency of authorizing the nomination of Jurors to serve in the Courts of the United States, in each State, conformable at all times to the mode of designating Jurors, which may be adopted in State Courts of such State.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. The question was on the motion to strike out the duty of six cents per square yard on Cotton Bagging imported. Mr. Hamilton supported the motion to strike out the duty. Mr. Trimble opposed. Mr. Brent, of Lou. Mr. McKim, Mr. Todd, Mr. Cook, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gurley, Mr. Sanford, Mr. May, and Mr. Owen delivered their sentiments on the subject.

Tuesday, Feb. 17. The subject of the Tariff was resumed, and the day spent principally in debating on the point coming to a decision.

Wednesday, Feb. 18. This day was also principally spent in debates on the Tariff.

Thursday, Feb. 19. Mr. Owen offered a resolution on the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to examine and report to the House, what will be the effect on the revenue of the United States, if the proposed alterations in the Tariff should take place. This caused a sharp debate, which was closed by the Speaker's calling for the order of the day. The Military appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed, but not completed.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.—Wednesday, Feb. 18. A bill establishing salaries for Judges and Registers of Probate was introduced, and amendments, which have been concurred in by the House.

A resolve passed appointing the Hon. Nathaniel Bowditch, and Professor Farrar to ascertain the present value of the reversionary interest of the Commonwealth in the several Bridges, &c. and report to the next Legislature.

A Bill to encourage Medical Science, (allowing \$1000 to the Berkshire Medical Institution) passed to be engrossed.

Thursday, Feb. 19. The Governor, by Message, transmitted the correspondence between the Agents of this State and himself, respecting the difference with the Agent of Maine, which was referred to a Joint Committee.

The Militia bill and a bill regulating the taxation of the property of Manufacturing Corporations were indefinitely postponed.

Friday, Feb. 20. Sundry resolves respecting the adjustment and settlement of the claim of the Commonwealth on the U. States, were reported and referred.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Perkins the thanks of the Senate were presented to the Hon. Nathaniel Sillsbee, to which Mr. Sillsbee returned an eloquent and suitable reply.

Saturday, Feb. 21. The Hon. Mr. Leland, from the Committee to whom was referred the Message of the Governor transmitting the correspondence relative to the difference of the Agents of this State, and the Agent of Maine, on the claim of the State, reported, that it is inexpedient to publish said correspondence. An animated debate ensued; and on taking the Yeas and Nays, it was found that the Senate agreed to accept the report. Yeas 22, Nays 10. Several other resolutions on this subject were proposed but not acceded to.

A resolve passed to appropriate \$2000 for the use of Agents in Washington.

In the evening, about seven o'clock, the Secretary came in, and read a list of Acts (100) which had been approved by the Governor, and stated that he had been pleased to prorogue the General Court to the Tuesday next preceding the last Wednesday in May.

Horse. Wednesday, Feb. 18. The Mechanic and Traders Incorporation Act, and the bill respecting the interment of suicides passed to be enacted.

The House re-considered its vote granting leave to build a bridge or dam from Wheeler's Point to South Boston, and the further consideration of it was postponed indefinitely.

Thursday, Feb. 19. A bill declaring the causes for which cattle may be impounded was referred to the next Legislature. A number of bills were finished, among which were a bill to prevent fraud in the admeasurement of salt, grain, &c.—In addition to the law respecting inspectors and the manufacture of Gunpowder, and in addition to the law concerning Hawkers, &c.

Friday, Feb. 20. The proposal for an Amendment of the Constitution, authorizing the Legislature to increase or diminish the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Welles, of Boston, the thanks of the House were presented to the Hon. William C. Jarvis for the impartial, dignified and able discharge of his duty, as Speaker of the House the past year. To this the Speaker made a pertinent and eloquent reply.

Saturday, Feb. 21. Ordered that the Attorney and Solicitor General be directed to inquire and report to the next General Court, at its first Session, what right exists under any act of the Legislature, for the drawing of any Lottery, or for the vending of any Tickets within the Commonwealth, and if any such right exists, when it will terminate by law.

In the evening the House was prorogued, in the usual form, to the Tuesday next preceding the last Wednesday in May.

The following are the heads of the General Acts, passed the present Session:—An Act giving remedy in equity on Gaol Bonds.—Regulating the hunting of deer.—In addition to an act regulating Marriage and Divorce.—In addition to an act making further provision in the Judicial Department.—In addition to an act respecting Public Worship and Religious Freedom.—To alter and amend an act to provide for the instruction of youth, and the promotion of good education.—To prevent the wanton destruction of lamps.—Making further provisions for the service of writs and the setting off judgments.—For preventing fraud in the admeasurement of salt, grain, &c.—In addition to an

act entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Inspectors, and regulating the manufacture of Gunpowder."—In addition to an act entitled "an act concerning Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen."—For the better regulation of jails and the prisoners therein.—In addition to an act entitled "an act regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery."—Authorizing fiances covvits to join with the guardians of their husbands in the sale of real estate, held in right of the wife, and to release their dower in certain cases.—Establishing salaries for Judges and Registers of Probate.—For the encouragement of Medical Science.

In addition to an act for the choice and appointment of Assessors, and for assigning their powers and authority.—To prevent fraud in the attachment of real and personal estate.—Regulating the storage of Gunpowder.—To repeal an act giving further remedies in equity.—To repeal an act entitled an act against self-murder.—An act to apportion and assess a tax of \$75,000; and to provide for the reimbursement of \$16,500 paid out of the public treasury, to the members of the House of Representatives, for their attendance the two last sessions of the General Court.—To repeal an act entitled an act to restrain the issuing of printed promissory Notes, of certain denominations, and other purposes.—Authorizing Executors and Administrators to plead plene administravit in certain cases, and to settle the estates of their testators and intestates.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

	D. C.	D. C.
	1 75	2 25
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	147 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	142
pearl do.		145 00
BEANS, white,	bush	90
BEEF, mess, 500 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 25
cargo, No 1,		6 75
" No 2,		5 75
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual.	lb.	10 12
" 2d qual.		8
CHEESE, new milk		7 10
skimmed milk,		3 4
FLAX		8 9
FLAX SEED	bush	63
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75
Genesee,		7
Rye, best		3 35
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60
Corn		45 55
Barley		67 70
Oats		40 42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9 10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		25 35
LAME,	cask	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50
PORK, Bone-Middings new,	bbl.	13 50
navy, mess,		12 15
Cargo, No 1,		11 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 75
Clover	lb.	7 8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58 70
do do unwashed		37 40
do 3-4 washed		45 50
do 1-2 do		37 40
Native do		31 33
Pulled, Lambs', 1st sort		50 00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40 42

PROVISION MARKET.

	lb.	
BEEF, best pieces	6	8
PORK, fresh	5	6
VEAL	4	10
MUTTON and LAMB,	3	10
POULTRY,	6	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,	13	16
lump,	10	17
EGGS,	doz.	12 15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75 80
Indian,		65 70
POTATOES,		35 40
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 00
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00

THE GRAVE.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

I love to muse when none are nigh,
Where yew-tree branches wave,
And hear the winds, with softest sigh,
Sweep o'er the grassy grave.

It seems a mournful music, meet
To soothe a lonely hour;
Sad though it be, it is more sweet
Than that from pleasure's bower

I know not why it should be sad,
Or seem a mournful tone,
Unless by man the spot be clad
With terrors not its own.

To nature it seems just as dear
As earth's most cheerful life;
The dew-drops glitter there as clear,
The sun-beams shine as bright.

The showers descend as softly there,
As on the loveliest flowers;
Nor does the moonlight seem more fair,
On beauty's sweetest bowers.

Ay! but within—within there sleeps
One, o'er whose mouldering clay,
The loathsome earth-worm winds and creeps
And wastes that form away.

And what of that? the frame that feeds
The reptile tribe below,
As little of their banquet needs,
As of the winds that blow.

MISCELLANY.

ICE.

Two or three mild winters, of late in succession, have brought a new article of foreign trade into England. Ice, for the use of the confectioners, comes now to us all the way from Norway; where a gentleman, we understand, is making arrangements to send over even snow, at a far cheaper rate than it can afford to fall in this country, so that frost in fact, (as regards Great Britain and Ireland) may consider itself discharged from further attendance; and with the help of a few more commercial arrangements, and perhaps a new improvement or two as to the application of steam, it shall go hard but we will shortly turn the seasons out of doors altogether. As this imported ice, jealous of sunshine, is foremost in our streets now of mornings, moving along in huge cart loads from the below bridge wharfs: and looking, as it lies in bulk, like so much conglutinated Epsom salts.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Luxury of Boston.—One of the direct causes of that excitement ripened into open resistance of the Mother Country in this Colony, was the luxurious mode of life of some of the King's officers. In an old diary of a maiden lady, I got these memoranda of a dinner given by one of these officers, on Saturday, the 3d of January, 1771:—"The fish was excellent, it was caught in cold weather on the Grand Bank—the beef uncommonly fine, came from Vermont, and was dressed by a cook, who had learned his art in France.—The *caracas* buck ducks were sent on by a Provincial Commissioner, who had gone to the South, and were done to a turn—

the *venison* came from Canada, and never was there better, or better done—and the *beaver tail*, dressed according to directions from an Indian Princess, came from Lake Ontario—the liquors were all good, and among them Corsica and Madeira, and Champaigne wines; but these were, at length, neglected for the *native Curraco*, which some of the Commissioners excelled in brewing."

It is among the blessed fruits of the revolution, that these excesses in luxury have gone off, with the Royal authority; and that the descendants of the Pilgrims in these days, though not ignorant of what are good things, delight to exhibit on their tables, among other plain good fare, the *beans* and *homing* in which their forefathers delighted.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The Biter Bit.—In the course of pleadings in the Court of Chancery, the other day, Sergeant Bosanquet made several quotations to prove that the intervention of a priest was necessary to constitute a legal marriage, even before the passing of the marriage act. Among other instances he adduced the following amusing anecdote of General Fielding:—"The general was desirous of marrying a lady of beauty and fortune; for this purpose he selected a lady of the name of Mrs. Deloe, who, he heard, possessed both of these valuable attractions; not being acquainted with the object of his fanciful admiration and mercenary designs, he purchased the promised assistance of the lady's waiting woman, by a donour of £500. The servant, considering that the General was not a suitable husband for her mistress, he was, however, a very desirable connubial partner for a friend of her's, introduced him to a lady of the town named Mrs. Wadsworth, as her mistress, Mrs. Deloe. The General was captivated with the fictitious Mrs. Deloe, after a few interviews, the enamored fortune hunter solicited the felicity of his charmer's hand—the gallant and accomplished General was irresistible.

And all things with due decorum carried, Miss frowned and blushed, and then was married—by a Roman Catholic priest, in the suite of the Portuguese ambassador. The General soon discovered the cheat, left his spouse, and some time after married the well known Dutchess of Cleveland. Her grace's two sons having no predilection for their new father-in-law, wished to dissolve the connexion, and prosecuted him at the Old Bailey for bigamy. The original marriage by the Roman Catholic priest having been proved, the General was convicted, lost his liberty and noble consort, and the sons, to their great pleasure, got rid of their new paternal protector.

A Christmas Gambol.—A gentleman of fortune in — Square, gave his domestics permission to amuse themselves in the evening, and to invite such of their acquaintance as they thought proper.—On consultation, the servants agreed (one of them having a relation in the neighborhood who kept a masquerade wareroom) to practise *High Life Below Stairs*, by appearing in masks. Their master, hearing of their intention, privately determined to make one in the frolic, as his wife was to spend the evening out; and the lady, from some vagary or other, shortly after she had been on her visit, took leave,

went to a masquerade-room, dressed as a Witch, called a hackney-coach, drove home, and mix with the company. From his voice, and other circumstances, she quickly discovered her husband.

"Well, Madam Witch," cried he; "what news from the air?"

"I'll tell you," returned she, in a whisper: "I'm just flown from — Square, with tidings—that a certain married lady, on a visit the Countess of —, is this instant eloped."

Off flew the husband, like an arrow from bow. No tidings of his lady in — Square. He returned home in great embarrassment, and desired the mask in character of a Witch, step into an adjoining room. She attended.

"Witch or no Witch," exclaimed he, "tell me this instant, where's my wife?"

"Here, my love!" said she, taking off her mask.—He flew into her arms.

May all Christmas Gambols prove equally happy and innocent.

[*London Lady's Museum.*]

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Learning.—It is better to have wisdom without learning, than learning without wisdom and knowledge without good sense to regulate it, is like self-righteousness, the more one of it the worse it is for him.

An Antiquary.—A thorough paced Antiquary not only remembers what other people have thought proper to forget, but forgets what other people have thought proper to remember.

Talent and Wealth.—Gross and vulgar mind will always pay a higher respect to wealth than to talents; for wealth, although it be a less efficient source of power than talent, happens to be far more intelligible.

Pride and Humility.—Some people are proud of being thought incapable of pride; and are stepping stones of humility in order to ascend the pinnacle of ambition.

When articles rise, the consumer is the loser that suffers, and when they fall he is the loser that gains.

The man of pleasure should more properly be called the Man of Pain. He purchases penitence at the highest price, and sells the richest reversion for the poorest possession.

BRISTOL CROWN GLASS.

150 BOXES Bristol Crown Window Glass, of superior quality, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, by BRIGHAM & DELANO, No. 30, Union-st.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of *Mangel Wurtzel Seed*, raised by John Prince, Esq., ofbury.

WANTED to purchase twenty or thirty full blooded Merino Ewes. Address, or apply to DAWSON, Broker, Exchange Street, Boston. Feb. 21

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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acts and Observations relating to Agriculture and Domestic Economy.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

ON THE USE OF SALT AS A MANURE.

[Concluded from page 210.]

Manures may be divided into two classes.—The one is called animal and vegetable or putrescent manures. They consist of decayed and decaying animal and vegetable substances. The other class is denominated fossil manures. The first mentioned do not properly constitute the food of plants, although they enter into the composition of vegetables in minute quantities. Fossil manures stimulate plants, and cause them to take their food faster than they otherwise would do. They are like what medical men call condiments, and answer the same purpose as respects the economy of vegetables, which is, pepper, spices, &c. effect as regards the animal economy. Under the class of fossil manures are also placed not only lime, marl, and gypsum, but sand, gravel and clay. All of these, and their elements are found in plants by chemical analysis. Sir Humphrey Davy says "the elements found in plants are four; silica or earthy parts, alumina or pure clay, lime and magnesia." These constitute all the principal kinds of earth, are procured by burning, and detected in the ashes of vegetables. As they form a part of the substance of plants, they would seem to be part of the food of the plants. But as they are found in very minute quantities only, they are, strictly speaking, no more to be considered as food of plants than salt, pepper, and spices may be said to be the food of animals. The oxides of iron and manganese are sometimes found in plants; yet nobody would class those substances with manures, or what is the same thing, food for vegetables.

Fertilizing land is nothing more than providing food for the crop which you intend to raise on such land. You can no better feed your plants with salt alone than you could your sheep or horses. Salt rather qualifies and prepares land for animals and vegetables than constitutes a food. Manure properly so called must supply the nutriment of plants in oxygen [vital air, carbon, fixed air] or azote, [one ingredient of the atmosphere.] "Plants are found by analysis to consist principally of charcoal and aeriform water. They give out by distillation volatile compounds, the elements of which are pure air, inflammable air, coal matter and azote, or that elastic substance which forms a great part of the atmosphere, and which is incapable of supporting combustion."* Plants when burnt leave in their ashes pot ash or soda (which last is one of the ingredients of common salt) together with some or all the above mentioned kinds of earth. Now as plants consist "principally of charcoal" it would seem that charcoal should be the principal ingredient in manure. And the theory comports with what is found to be true by experience. Stable manures, which generally speaking are among the best manures, consist chiefly of carbon, and during their de-

composition or while they are rotting give out principally carbonic acid gas. That is they supply plants which consist "principally of charcoal" with the charcoal they need. But common salt is a compound of muriatic acid and soda, or according to Sir Humphrey Davy, of his newly discovered metal called sodium, and chlorine. Now as neither of these substances, either in their simple or compound state, contain carbon, which is the article most in demand by growing vegetables, it is plain that salt can furnish but little nutriment to plants. We therefore think that the author of "Letters of Agricola" is perfectly correct, when he says "We must not imagine that the farmer, in his application of fossil matter is as much providing a store of aliment for his crops, as when carrying to his fields the contents of his dung-hill. In this latter case he is literally preparing the banquet for the feeding fibres; in the other, his practice is guided by totally opposite views. The putrescent manures, are strictly and properly the food of vegetation as supplying either the ternary or quaternary products which are the previous results of a vital principle, or their component elements of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and azote: the fossils on the other hand, enter in a very partial manner into the system; and though no chemical substances have been lifted to the rank of manures, which have not been found in the organization, yet their agency must be referred more to other causes, such as being offensive to grubs and insects, altering the mechanical texture of the soil and its relation to atmospheric absorption, or rendering it more or less retentive of water."

A certain proportion of common salt is no doubt a useful ingredient in every soil. But it is often supplied by the hand of nature. Sir Humphrey Davy says, "I have found salt in all the sand stone rocks that I have examined, and it must exist in the soil derived from these rocks. It is a constituent likewise of almost every kind of vegetable and animal manure." If it already exist in the soil in sufficient quantity, any addition must be injurious. To ascertain whether there is a sufficient quantity of salt in a soil to answer the calls of vegetation the cultivator must either have recourse to experiments as directed pages 209, 210, or chemical analysis, as described page 68. Some attention must be paid to the nature of the crop to be cultivated. Flax requires more salt than common crops, and we believe all plants of an oily or mucilaginous nature require salt, in larger proportions than others, which contain little or no oil or mucilage.

With respect to the different results of experiments with salt as a manure, such as that of Dr. Deane, who "could not perceive that the salt was at all beneficial to onions,"*—and Mr. Beck, who "found salt to exceed every other kind of manure" for the same plant, we can in no other way account for them but by supposing the soils in which these experiments were made to have been different. The one proba-

bly contained salt sufficient to supply the onions with as much as was necessary for their flourishing, and the other being naturally destitute of salt, it was found useful to furnish it by art. The same reasoning will apply to gypsum and indeed to all other applications to soil with a view to increase its products. If your land has already a sufficient quantity of animal or vegetable matter, even stable manure would be worse than useless if applied to such soil;—it would prove positively injurious.

If salt alone was in all cases a useful manure we could have no barren sea coast. All lands subject to the saline influences of the sea must become as fruitful as if they had been for a long time watered with the drainings from a dung heap. Cape Cod would be as fertile as the Garden of Eden, and the most arid sands on the sea coast would, many ages since, have been converted into rich mould, as fertile at least as the sediment deposited by the overflowing of the Nile. We do not make these remarks with a view to discourage cultivators from the application of salt to their soil, but to render them cautious in such application. We believe salt may be an auxiliary, but not a substitute for the recrement of animals and vegetables, commonly used as manures.

Sea water is doubtless as an application to soil much preferable to salt. It contains, besides salt, dirt or mud suspended in the fluid, carbonate of lime, muriate of lime, sulphate of lime or gypsum, magnesia, muriate of magnesia, or Epsom salt, calx of iron, muriate of iron, &c. But none of these except the mud, are capable of supplying the want of the carbonaceous and other matters which give their principal value to animal and vegetable manures, and the mud is not always obtained from the wash of the sea in quantity sufficient to produce much effect.

STEEPING WHEAT IN SALT WATER, &c. A correspondent of the Farmer's Journal, an English Newspaper, inquires whether "steeping wheat in salt water for many hours will destroy the germinating powers of the grain?" To this query the Editor of that publication replies, "we have known that when wheat has lain in the edge of the tub during the whole time of brining, a fortnight or more, and has been purposely tried, and have grown as well as any other."

Probably the strength of the brine, and the temperature of the weather would make a difference in this respect. We have known garden peas steeped in a strong solution of salt petre till they would not vegetate, when planted, but cannot tell either the strength of the solution, the length of time the peas were immersed in it, nor the temperature of the weather, during the time the peas were steeping. Although we do not believe in the fertilizing power of steeps, yet we think they may sometimes be of service. But lime water, solutions of blue vitriol, copperas, common salt, and salt petre, have all a tendency to preserve seeds from being destroyed by insects, while in the ground, or pulled up and devoured by crows, or other birds. It is then desirable to know how strong

the steep should be made, and how long the seeds should be immersed, so as not to destroy the power of vegetation, and at the same time preserve the seeds against worms, &c. Experiments to determine these points are much wanted.

It is believed that if ground where seeds are planted is moist, and the seeds are planted early, it is best to put them into the ground without soaking them, either in pure water, or any sort of pickle; because if soaked they are more apt to rot without sprouting. But if the ground is dry, and the seeds put in late, there is advantage in steeping them, either in a suitable pickle or in pure water. In the former case the pickle at once accelerates the sprouting and preserves against insects. In the latter case the germination is quickened by the moisture, which in late planting or sowing, may be of material service to the crop.

From Thacher's American Orchardist.

ENGRAFTING.

The art of engrafting has not, it is believed, been traced to its origin. In a treatise, published by Parkinson, in 1629, both grafting and inoculating are mentioned, but the period when the practise commenced has not been ascertained. The great utility and advantage of the art is, however, universally understood. According to Mr. Yates, (letter published in Forsyth's Treatise,) the art was introduced into America by Mr. Prince, a native of New-York, who established a nursery in its neighborhood about sixty years ago. Fruit trees, which are grafted or inoculated, come into a bearing state several years sooner than those produced from seed: besides, grafted or inoculated trees invariably produce the same kind of fruit as the parent tree from which the scion or bud is taken, while that from seedling trees is liable to sport in endless varieties. In the choice of scions for grafting, the first essential requisite is, that they are of the same genus and natural family with the stock which is to become their parent, and which is to afford them future nourishment and support. The apple cannot be advantageously engrafted on a pear stock, nor will a pear succeed well on an apple stock; for although it may flourish and bear fruit for a few years, it will never prove a profitable tree, and will decline and decay sooner than others. Scions from a winter apple tree should not be grafted on a summer apple stock, because the sap in the summer stock is liable to decline and diminish before the winter fruit has become fully ripe. In the memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, volume 1, page 383, is a communication from the late honourable B. Lincoln, relative to the engrafting of fruit trees, &c. in which he says, "I had observed, for a number of years, an apple tree in my orchard, the natural fruit of which was very early, having been grafted with a winter scion, producing fruit very like in appearance to the fruit produced by the tree whence the scion was taken, but destitute of those qualities inherent in that fruit, and necessary to its keeping through the winter. This led me to call in question the propriety of grafting winter fruit on a summer stock." &c. A pear is occasionally engrafted on a quince, for the purpose of dwarf trees, but it is of smaller growth, and less vigorous and durable than

if nourished by its more natural parent. It is next important, that scions be taken from trees that have attained to the maturity of full bearing. Perhaps cultivators, in general, are not apprized of the fact, that, if a scion be taken from a seedling tree of one or two years old, it will retain the character and undergo the same annual change as the seedling tree itself, whatever be the age of the stock into which it is inserted; and that it will remain unproductive of fruit, until the seedling tree has acquired its proper age and maturity. It is strongly to be suspected, that nursery men, either from ignorance or indifference, have disregarded this circumstance, and imposed upon purchasers trees of this description, by which their just expectations have been disappointed. Scions are directed to be cut in March, before the buds begin to swell; and in order to preserve them in good condition for grafting, they must be placed, with their lower ends in the ground, in some dry part of the cellar, till wanted. But some experienced operators prefer cutting their scions as near the time they are to be employed as may be convenient. Scions should always be taken from the extremities of the most thrifty and best bearing trees, and of the last year's growth, except only just enough of the growth of the year before to fix in the earth, to preserve them moist until they are to be used. In the Edinburgh Encyclopedia it is advised to cut the scions several weeks before the season for grafting arrives; the reason is, that experience has shown, that grafting may most successfully be performed, by allowing the stock to have some advantage over the graft in forwardness of vegetation. It is desirable, that the sap of the stock should be in brisk motion at the time of grafting; but by this time, the buds of the scion, is left on the tree, would be equally advanced; whereas the scions, being gathered early, the buds are kept back, and ready only to swell out, when the graft is placed on the stock. The selecting proper scions, the writer observes, is a matter of the greatest importance, if we wish to enjoy the full advantage which may be derived from grafting. They should be taken from a healthy tree in full bearing, and from the outer side of the horizontal branches of such a tree, where the wood has freely enjoyed the benefit of sun and air. If the tree be in a luxuriant state, the grafts are very properly taken from the extremities of bearing branches; but if it be in a debilitated condition, the most healthy shoots in the centre of the tree should be employed. The extremity of the scion should be cut off, leaving four or five eyes or buds, as the middle part affords the best graft. The most proper season for grafting, in our climate, is from about the twentieth of March, to the twentieth of May, though the operation has succeeded well, as late as the tenth of June, provided the scions have been properly preserved. Practical gardeners, it is said, concur in stating, that the nature of fruit is, to a certain extent, affected by the nature of the stock. Crab stocks, for example, cause apples to be firmer, to keep longer, and to have a sharper flavor. Mr. S. Cooper, of New-Jersey, expresses himself as follows, on this subject: (Dom. Ency. Mease's edit.) "I have, in numerous instances, seen the stock have great influence on the fruit grafted thereon, in respect to bearing, size, and flavor, and also on the dura-

bility of the tree, particularly in the instance of a number of Vandevere apple trees; if fruit of which was so subject to the bitter rot, to be of little use. They were engrafted fifty years ago, and ever since those of them having tops composed of several different kinds, though they continue to be more productive of fruit than any others in my orchard, yet are subject to the bitter rot, the original and well known affection of the fruit of the primitive stock. I have had frequent opportunities of observing the same circumstance, in consequence of receiving many scions from my friends, which after bearing, I engrafted, and the succeeding fruit uniformly partook, in some degree, of the qualities of the former, even in their disposition to bear annually or biennially." Mr. C. has a certain fact that early and late apple by being grafted on the same tree, improved in size and flavor more than if but one kind grew on a tree. It should be observed, as a rule, never to employ suckers from old trees as stocks for grafts, or buds, as they have a constant tendency to generate suckers, and thereby injure the growth of the trees.

From the Concord (Mass.) Gazette.

MY UNCLE PETER'S VIEWS.

"Oh the times! how hard they press
"On a poor farmer in distress!"

Mad Poet.

"If you would be wealthy, think of saving as we as of getting. The mines of South America could not make Spain rich, because her out-goes were greater than her incomes."

Maxims.

I have so often heard the lamentations of farmers over their unhappy lot, as it is erroneously called, that I have been induced to consider them an unfortunate class of the community, suffering more particularly than other men of different professions from the fluctuating state of the times during the last fifteen years. The well known depression in the prices of agricultural products, has tended to produce this opinion and give it general currency. But after comparing the price of the farmers produce and the prices of those articles he must necessarily purchase from abroad for domestic purposes, during the most prosperous times, with the prices of the same articles now, we have data from which we can determine the correctness of this opinion. Not long since, during a conversation with My Uncle on this subject, he informed me, he had made out from his book of "Out-goes and Incomes" of his farm, which he always kept, a list of the various articles sold and bought, and annexed the prices of each at the different periods of 1814 and 1824. I extract the following items:—

Articles sold, in	1814.		in 1824.
Rye, at	\$1.75	per bushel, at	75
Corn,	1.42	"	62
Oats,	.58	"	45
Butter,	.22	per pound	16
Cheese,	.10	"	8
Articles bought in	1814.		in 1824.
W. I. Rum, at	2.50	per gallon,	75
N. E. do.	1.75	"	32
Molasses,	1.67	"	30
B. Sugar,	1.75	per 7 pounds,	67
Loaf do.	.42	per pound,	16
Hyson Tea,	2.75	"	1, 12
Souch. do.	3.00	"	67
Sheeting,	.60	per yard,	16
Shirting,	.42	"	12
Gingham,	.50	"	17
Sattinett,	2.17	"	67

These are important facts and place the subject in a different light from that in which it is generally viewed. A bushel of grain or a pound of butter will purchase, according to this statement, more rum, tea, or cloth now than in 1814 the time when the highest price was given for the farmer's produce.

Our wealth ought to be estimated by the means we possess for happiness; and if an article will procure as much now as formerly, though it might not amount to so many dollars and cents, it shows that a dollar is worth more now than it was then, but it does not show that the times are harder. In estimating the prosperity of business now, it is improper to take into consideration the embarrassments of those who purchased on real estate on credit at a much higher rate than its present value; this is one of the mistakes arising from erroneous calculation. But when a farmer purchases a farm at its present low price, and whether he buy for cash or credit, he can live as independently from the income of the farm as formerly. My Uncle often commiserates those who have to pass that formidable mountain—old debts—but the number of such is comparatively small.

From considerations like these I am led to conclude that, though *Hard Times* may occasionally knock at the door of some farmers, his visits are not occasioned by the low price of his produce, but by some other cause. CHABOD.
Proton, Feb. 6, 1824.

Mr. Leslie's River Glass.—We had intended to notice this simple, but ingenious invention, for the last. It is a tube, that may be varied in length as occasion shall require, about an inch broad at the top, where the eye is applied, and regularly enlarging to the bottom, which is in proportion to the other end, of about 10 inches in diameter. Each end is glazed. The great reason why one cannot look through water to the bottom, is the reflection and refraction of the rays of light upon arriving at the surface. This glass overcomes that difficulty, by extending the eye, as it were, into the clear medium, and making use of the light which is in the water, where the rays pursue straight lines, as well as in the rarer medium of air. For use in the night, it is fitted with lamps suspended near the bottom in a shorter cylinder, which goes on over the top of the tube and descends till the bottom of the tube is as low as the bottom of the tube, where it is secured. In the space between the cylinder and tube, lamps are suspended; the mouth of the cylinder, as well as tube, is glazed. To let off the smoke of the lamps, and supply them with air, two small pipes descend from the top, and the second from the bottom of the cylinder, lead up the side of the tube. The lamps throw a strong light around, and the bottom of the river is easily examined. The correctness of the principle on which the use of this instrument depends, has been fully proved by every swimmer, who has opened his eyes under water, and thus discovered, what, till his eyes were above the water he could not discern. The uses of such an instrument are readily occur. Among other interesting uses, the speedy recovery of drowned bodies is secured, and it would doubtless be the means of

saving many lives. Lost property, too may be found, and the impediments to excavation discovered, and their removal facilitated. The name of the inventor of this River Glass is William Leslie, of Lansinburg, originally from Massachusetts. For a short time past he has been employed in this city. He is well known in this vicinity for his mechanical ingenuity.

[*Troy Sentinel*.]

A very novel but interesting operation was last week exhibited in the Anatomical Theatre at Saint Thomas's Hospital. Mr. Jukes, a surgeon, who invented the apparatus for extracting poison from the stomach nearly two years ago, satisfactorily proved by experiments upon himself the efficacy of the practice, now attended, at the request of Sir Astley Cooper, to repeat the experiment of emptying the stomach by mechanical means. Mr. Jukes chose to be himself the subject of the experiment and was so sanguine of the success of the operation, that he would have swallowed a large quantity of laudanum, had not the entreaties of his friends induced him to substitute a solution of licorice instead. Having swallowed a portion of this solution, and drinking two pints of water, Mr. Jukes introduced a long flexible tube into his mouth and passed it down into the stomach. Mr. Scott, a surgeon, who had formerly performed a similar operation upon this gentleman, immediately fixed a large copper syringe to the extremity of the tube, and in the space of two minutes completely pumped up the whole of the liquid that had been drank into a wash-hand basin held by an assistant. Sir Astley Cooper expressed the highest satisfaction in witnessing the speedy and successful effect of the operation, and the Theatre, which was excessively crowded by professional spectators, rung loudly with shouts of approbation. This public demonstration of the practicability of emptying the stomach by mechanical means though the first made upon the human species, satisfactorily assures the medical profession of the easy application of the apparatus to cases of poisoning, and it is to be hoped, that by the timely use of this invaluable instrument, our public records of accidental and suicidal deaths from poison will happily now be but few.—*London paper*.

Art of Writing.—M. Le Roi has contrived a new and very simple method for teaching the art of writing. A thin and perfectly transparent plate of horn, of the usual size of a leaf of paper, has the polish removed from one of its sides. When laid upon the copy, the hand of a child easily traces the letters upon the unpolished side, which neither absorbs the ink nor allows it to spread. When the whole plate is written over, the ink is washed off with water, and is ready for a new exercise. Thus the same horn which is not liable to break, may serve indefinitely, and by this means produce a great economy of paper—a consideration not to be neglected. Several analogous methods have been adopted both in England and France. Oiled paper, glass, a machine for guiding the pupil's hand, &c. have been used, but it is evident that the method of M. Le Roi has none of their imperfections. The Minister of the interior, who has witnessed the success obtained by this invention, has rewarded the author; and

the societies of encouragement and of elementary instruction, as well as the writing academy, have expressed their approbation of this new process. Mothers may teach their children to write, in the absence of the master, or even dispense with his attendance by the adoption of the horn.—*Silliman's Journal of Science*.

Wild Geese.—When wild geese are tamed, they will join with a flock of domestic geese, but at the usual time of migration, are very apt to join any flock which approaches near them in their passage.—*William's Hist. Vt. p. 136*.

A number of years since, a farmer in Massachusetts shot at a flock of wild geese that was passing over to the south, and broke the wing of one of them. He kept and domesticated the goose, until it was apparently as tame as any one from our common flocks. The ensuing spring he neglected to clip her wings, and she flew away in a flock that was passing to the north, and he conceived her lost. The next autumn, however, when a very large flock was returning to the south, eleven detached themselves and alighted in the farmer's yard. They proved to be one old and ten young ones. The old one was the same that left him in the spring.

[*Hartford Mercury*.]

Vegetable Milk.—In addition to the vegetable bread, vegetable butter, and cabbage tree, which have been brought to light by recent travellers, we now learn by the *Gazette de Santa* of the 25th July last, that M. de Humboldt has discovered in that region a tree which abundantly affords a milky juice, similar in its properties to the milk of animals, and employed for the same purposes. This liquid, which was drank by Humboldt, is stated to be derived from the *palo de lech*, or *de vaca*, a tree which grows abundantly in the mountains above Periquito to the north-east of Maracay, a village to the west of Caracas. The milk possesses the same physical qualities as that of the cow, with this only difference, that it is a little viscous: it has the same taste also as cow's milk.—*Eve. Post*.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.—Pare the hoofs of the sheep thus affected, letting no hollow remain which may collect the dirt; if matter is formed be particularly careful to let it out. After which take some stale urine and wash their feet with it quite clean, and wipe them with a sponge. Put then the sheep into a house or shed, the floor of which has been previously covered about two inches thick with quick lime reduced to powder by means of a small quantity of water, the newer the lime the better. Let the sheep stand upon it for six or seven hours and the cure will be effected.

[*London Magazine*.]

We once heard of a traveller who told a story of an immense pie,—so large, indeed, that after the crust and meat were eaten, a dozen couples danced in the dish, and one of them lost a buckle in the gravy. Now we cannot boast that Sheffield, has ever produced such a pie, but one was exhibited and eaten at Mr. Turner's on Christmas Eve, of the following size—one yard and a half long, two feet wide, one foot deep, ten feet round. It was baked by Mr. Barlow, quite perfect; the crust consisting of six stope of rye meal.—*Sheffield Inq.*

HON. MR. WELLES ON GRASSES.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the Agricultural Journal of January last I offered some observations on Grasses, and gave the result of an experiment shewing their loss by exsiccation or the process of drying, in the summer of 1822. This subject has been pursued during the past season, and still farther extended. The variation, in the comparison of the two years, is not, it is apprehended, greater, (except in one or two instances which will be explained) than will often occur from the nature of the soil, difference of season, closeness of vegetation, exposure to the sun, &c. &c. As far as a general principle may be established by experiment, it will, in some degree, go to fix the relative value of our natural grasses, as they prevail in our pastures, or of those artificial grasses which should be selected as fit objects of cultivation. In collecting these several species, I have found the natural grasses which generally prevail in this neighborhood, so few in number, that a short and yet sufficient description of them could be most properly first given with advantage.

The earliest grass we have is the *Avena Spicata* (Linn.) or spiked out grass. It is peculiarly indigenous to the United States, and grows, it is said, as far south as Georgia. This grass ripens so early that it mostly sheds its seed, and thus reproduces itself, and is widely propagated. For this reason, as well as from its short growth, it is undeserving of culture, yielding little to the scythe. But it is of great value for early feed in our natural pastures, in which it abounds. One hundred pounds cut on the 15th July last, gave fifty pounds of hay.

The next grass which we shall mention is the *Poa pratensis* (Linn.) with us falsely called Red top, a color it never has. This, both in Europe and America, is the common and prevailing grass of the pastures. It grows in almost every soil and situation, and is one of those materials which is used in Europe for the manufacture of bonnets. The color of its top, or panicle, is of a yellowish brown. The number of florets in the spike vary from three to five.—The seed is sometimes saved and sown; but these fine spired grasses have so minute a seed, that, either from exposure to dampness and fermentation, or some other causes, which it is difficult to prevent or discover, they too often fail of vegetating, by which great injury and disappointment occurs in the wished for crop. Though this grass is amongst those which lose the least in drying, yet, as it presents little to the scythe, it cannot be recommended for culture. It is excellent in our pastures, and comes in naturally as the artificial grasses go out of mowing lots. Indeed it has a preference with our farmers generally, for horned cattle, over every other grass. One hundred pounds cut July 17, gave forty-six pounds. It was past flowering.

The notice of our prevailing natural grasses might here be closed, but as the grasses which we shall next describe appear in our pastures, as well as our cultivated grass land, and are mentioned by several writers in answer to the question proposed by the Society, as to "what natural grasses prevail in this part of the country," we shall give their description here.

The grass here called Rhode Island, is the *Agrostis alba* (Linnaeus) the *Marsh Bent* grass of England, or the *Agrostis Stoloniifera*, Schrader, German. That excellent botanist, Mr. Nuttall, of Cambridge, to whom I exhibited a sample, pronounced it the famous Florin grass of Dr. Richardson and the Irish agriculturists, on the authority of Hooker, who describes "the panicle thereof as purple, and the branchlets patent." The color, at first, of the branchlets is of a deep red, and they adhere closely to the spike, but as they flower they become patent and change to a lighter purple. This grass has six to eight branchlets, and flowers more fully than the *Poa pratensis* though often confounded therewith. It is amongst those which lose least by evaporation, and would be a more favorable object of cultivation were it not liable to the same uncertainty as to its vegetating and producing a crop as the preceding grass, and from probably a like cause. In Ireland it is said to suit a wet soil, and to produce over six tons to the acre. In this country it does not flourish in such soil, nor does it give a great crop, especially compared with the Herds-grass. Still the hay is very excellent, and perhaps not exceeded by any other for its intrinsic value in nutriment. One hundred pounds in early flower, cut July 17th gave forty pounds.

The grass, in the answer given to the Society called Cambridge, Dog and Garden grass, is the *Triticum repens*. Dr. Elliot calls it the "hurtful blue or Dutch grass." In England it is called couch, knot, or dog grass. Every joint of its root produces a new plant, and it is said to be there, as it is found here, one of the worst weeds, and most difficult to extirpate. It resembles wheat, of which it is a species. The best mode to destroy it is to keep the lands longer under the plough, with a frequent use of the hoe, as where this is not done, two years ploughing only not merely multiplies, but occasions it to engross the whole soil. It has a hard woody fibre and is disliked by cattle. It flourishes mostly near cowyards, and gardens, and is called Cambridge from its abounding on the salt banks of the Charles river. One hundred lbs. cut July 22d, in late flower, gave forty-eight pounds.

The grasses above described are those which prevail in our uplands, and are indigenous here. They are, probably, most of them what Doctor Elliot, in his Field Husbandry, denominates English Spear grass, and speaks of as natural to the soil and more hardy. The term *English* has been applied to our upland hay ever since the settlement of the country. These, with the red and white clover, and the varieties which nature, in a course of culture, or otherwise, produces, are what give verdure and fertility to the face of the earth.

Of the cultivated grasses, the first in importance is the Herds or Timothy grass, *phleum pratense* (Linnaeus). Doctor Elliot says "it is a native and early discovered in this country by a man of the name of Heard in Piscataqua." It is doubtless admirably suited to our soil and climate, and not only flourishes in uplands, but may be sowed to advantage in low grounds, especially when drained or raised with gravel or loam. It often attains in height five feet and has been known to produce over four tons to the acre. It does not yield much till the second and third years. For which reason it is

sown with clover, which being biennial and shorter duration gives it space to succeed. This vicinity such is the preference given to that it sells at about one fourth more than any other hay. It lasts with one or two top dressings six to seven years. The answers to the enquiries of the Society as to the quantity seed sown, are two to six quarts. There should not be less seed than half a bushel to an acre which later experience establishes most decidedly. One hundred pounds cut 11th July last gave thirty-nine.

Red clover (*trifolium pratense*) is a valuable grass, when cut green, it affords an excellent nourishment for cattle in the soil process, as well as for swine. When made into hay, cattle are exceedingly fond of it. The flower and leaves are apt to separate from the stem, for which reason great care should be taken that it is not made brittle by too much exposure to the sun. It is best cured as far may be in cock, and should be carted after it dew begins to fall. When properly dried, it is used advantageously, as it may be hous with safety, more green than any other hay. This prevents fermentation and heating, and is kept in better order. Many in this vicinity not only salt their clover, but all other hay. Lord Somerville observes that "he uses half bushel of salt to a ton, and its benefit surpasses all belief producing the best possible effect color, flavor, and general result;" with damaged hay, he says, "it is a great restorative."

The benefit of salt in the culture of the sowing now so generally acknowledged and the use of it so necessary for cattle in the interior or remote from the sea coast, it is difficult to sign a reason why its use is not more prevalent. To land highly manured two to four pounds seed in this neighborhood is used. But in the interior some apply eight pounds and more. One hundred pounds cut July 6th, gave twenty-five pounds.

The white clover (*trifolium repens*), is an bidding grass, sending out roots from every joint forming a close mat on the ground and very excellent for pastures. But it is found to afford so little to the scythe as to discourage the culture thereof. One hundred pounds cut June 26th, gave twenty-seven pounds.

Of the grasses which grow in our meadows two only have been tried. The fowl meadow which Doctor Elliot supposed to have been brought to Dedham by birds said to be the *pennarialis* or marsh meadow grass of England.

It is an excellent grass, and deserving of culture. It is believed however to have extended itself more by its shedding its seed than by any artificial means. One hundred lbs. cut July 23, gave fifty three pounds.

The common grasses of our wet meadows is believed, are various kinds of *carex*. It in all its varieties is a poor grass, and where the land can be ditched and made to produce a better growth, the means should be taken. It is bad economy to flood lands with mere water for a long time to increase a nearly worthless bottom. The effect is to destroy all sweet native tender plants. One hundred pounds cut July, gave forty-four pounds.

The "Marine Fox Tail grass," which is the prevailing grass of our salt marshes we receive from nature without knowing how to aid in

crease. One hundred pounds cut July 18th, gave sixty pounds.

The Black grass (*Juncus Bulbosus*) grows principally where the water is freshened by seams from the uplands. It is the most valuable salt grass we have and but little inferior to stand grass, we know no means of artificial increase. One hundred pounds cut July 18th, gave 33 pounds.

We have too far trespassed on the time the readers to do more than allude to some of those grasses which have been introduced and proved unsuitable for our culture.

The Wild Oat grass (*Avena Elatior*) with the Ray or Durnel grass with which it is said to be confounded, are often seen in our pastures and meadows, but animals seldom touch them. They have a strong woody fibre, and afford little nutriment though well spoken of by us as well as in Europe.

The Burnet scarcely shews itself for a year and then disappears.

The Succory has been praised by Mr. Arthur Young, that distinguished agriculturist who sent to General Washington. It has been introduced here, is disliked by cattle, and has become one of the most troublesome intruders in our fields. These with the St. Foin and Lucerne and many others have passed away and seem to have ceased with us to excite expectation. Of the Orchard grass or cocks foot [*Dactylis Glomerata*] the trials I have witnessed do not enable me to speak so decisively as one of the Trustees, Mr. Prince, does who approves of it.

It may be considered as in a course of experiment.

My desire, Sir, in the preceding, has been to excite an attention to the best means of culture for our grass lands. The process of sowing grass seeds was far from universal with the recollection of many in this country and lamentably insufficient now. Its neglect has been complained of even in Europe. It has been contended that nature would furnish according to her own capacity the power of increase in this particular. Thus the soil was to be furnished with the means of promoting vegetation by labor and art. But here these were stopped and the stimulating principles were to evaporate and be wasted and one or two good crops lost in waiting for this slow process.

But the blindness of this doctrine is vanishing before the light and improvement of the present age. We learn from experience that the earth presents to industry and skill her ceaseless efforts, and never pauses but from our neglect.

Table showing the loss of weight in drying grasses.

	1822.	1823.
100 lbs. of Green white Clover,* gave—	17 1-2	27 1-2
100 lbs. of Red Clover, gave	27 1-2	25
100 lbs. of Herd's Grass, gave	40	39
100 lbs. of Fresh Meadow, gave	38	44
100 lbs. of Salt Grass,† gave	39	60
100 lbs. of 2d crop, or Eng. Rowan, gave	18 3-4	19

* The White Clover of 1822, was taken in the shade. † That in 1823, from a light warm soil exposed to the sun.

† The Red Clover in 1823, was taken in the first year of its product, in close growth and for that reason falls short of 1822.

‡ The Salt Grass of 1822, was, I have reason to suppose, a second growth which accounts for the difference of the two years.

If enabled, experiments will in these cases be hereafter given, so as to fix the result with sufficient accuracy.

	1822.	1823.
100 lbs. of Corn Stalks, gave	25	25
100 lbs. of Spiked Oat Grass, gave	50	50
100 lbs. of Red Top, gave	46	46
100 lbs. of Rhode Island, gave	40	40
100 lbs. of Couch Grass, gave	46	46
100 lbs. of Marine Black Grass, gave	24	24

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, yours,
J. WELLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BUDDING.

Salem, (Ind.) Jan. 11, 1824.

DEAR SIR,—I have practised a mode of budding fruit trees, for some years past, which I do not recollect to have seen described in print; it has succeeded so far very well with me, and may prove new and useful, to some of your readers. It is, budding from cuttings, taken from bearing trees in February, and preserved in boxes of sand in a cellar, until wanted in the same manner as it intended for grafting. They will keep, in this manner, sound, until the middle of June, and perhaps longer, and which may thus be transported to any distance; while cuttings in July, (and buds are seldom mature enough for budding, before that time,) can with difficulty be preserved a few days. As soon as the sap rises freely in the spring, (say the middle of April,) you may commence budding with these winter cuttings, with as much success as at any other time of the year, which may be continued until June or July.—Budding is a neater and pleasanter operation than grafting, and this mode places them upon an equal footing with grafts in March; I continue the wrapping of coarse yarn on, seven or eight days, then head them down, and by the winter, the buds will have grown, (if the season proves favorable) two or three feet in length. I find it an injury to prune the bodies of standards too closely below the buds; the first season, the new bud cannot, (until it has attained the same size,) imbibe and assimilate to itself all the sap that rises, which must, if all the conducting limbs are pruned off, stagnate and disorder both body and roots; will sometimes destroy the stock altogether, or make the body eventually, less than the top or budded part; merely shortening or cutting out too luxuriant shoots. I conceive best, the first summer. In my nursery, I prefer budding on the leading top shoot at the height of four or five feet, as soon as it is three eighths of an inch in diameter; at that height, the juncture of the two growths being more complete in such, than in those of larger growth. One man may bud three hundred in a day, and with an assistant to tie after him, twice that number; in this manner, of those which I bud myself I do not lose five in the hundred.

Your obedient servant,

C. HARRISON.

N. B. I have only attempted budding apples and pears in this way, but have no doubt, it will succeed equally well, with stoned fruit.

ANCIENT AGRICULTURE.

From the earliest accounts of the eastern nations, we have reason to think, that agriculture has at all times been understood by them in considerable perfection; seeing they were always supplied not only with the necessaries, but the greatest luxuries of life.

As soon as the descendants of Abraham were settled in Palestine, they generally became husbandmen, from the chiefs of the tribe of Judah to the lowest branch of the family of Benjamin. High birth or rank at that time did not make any distinction, for agriculture was considered as the most honourable of all employments; witness the illustrious example of Gideon, Saul, and David.

The Chaldeans, who inhabited the country where agriculture doubtless had its birth, carried that art to a degree of excellence unknown in former times. They cultivated their lands with great assiduity, and seem to have found out some means of restoring fertility to an exhausted soil, by having plentiful harvests in succession; on which account they were not obliged as their predecessors had been, to change their situations in order to obtain a sufficiency for themselves and their numerous flocks and herds.

The Egyptians, who, from the natural fertility of their country, by the overflowing of the Nile, raised every year vast quantities of corn, were so sensible of the blessings resulting from agriculture, that they ascribed the invention of that art to Osiris, their chief God. They also regarded Isis, their second deity, as the discoverer of the use of wheat and barley, which before grew wild in the fields, and was not applied by the people to the purposes of food. Their superstitious gratitude was carried so far, as to worship those animals which were employed in tillage; and even to the produce of their lands, as Leeks, Onions, &c.

The divine honours paid to Bacchus in India were derived from the same source, he being considered in that country, as the inventor of planting vineyards, and the other arts attendant upon agriculture.

It is also recorded of the ancient Persians, on the most respectable authority, that their kings laid aside their grandeur once every month to eat with husbandmen. This is a striking instance of the high estimation in which they held agriculture; for at that time arts were practised among that people in great perfection, particularly those of weaving, needle work, embroidery. The precepts of the religion taught by their ancient magi, or priests, included the practise of agriculture: and it was a maxim of the Zendavesta, the oldest book now in the world except one, that he who sows the ground with care and diligence, acquires a greater degree of religious merit, than he could have gained by the repetition of ten thousand prayers.

[Connecticut Courant.

Antidote to Mice.—Mr. Macdonald of Scalpa, after sustaining considerable loss by the depredations committed by mice, thought of placing at the bottom, in the middle, and at the top of each heap of corn, some branches of wild Thyme, and since his stock has been untouched. He found the same success in preserving cheese and other provisions. It may be concluded from thence that it will be easy to drive mice from bake-houses and places where they do mischief, by sprinkling some drops of the oil of Thyme [peppermint] which produces a stronger smell than the plant itself.—*European Magazine.*

Durability of Cedar.—The Farmer's Journal asserts that the durability of cedar is established

by the well attested fact, that in the discovery of a temple of Apollo at Utica, near Carthage, cedar timber, which must have been two thousand years old, was found in perfect preservation. Although cedar trees are not among the natural growth of Great Britain, they are raised in great quantities by cultivation.

COMMUNICATION.

PRESERVATION OF BRIDGES.

An effectual method for preventing Bridges being swept away by extraordinary Freshets.

Let every wooden bridge, in an exposed situation, be loaded with what may be judged a sufficient weight of stones. It will be best to procure long rough stones, split out something like a foot square. Let these be placed against the side fences, where they will prove useful in guarding them from the encroachment of wheels. It will be proper however, that much the largest weight be placed on the side of the bridge exposed to the sweeping force of the current.

J. KENRICK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1824.

EARLY POTATOES. It is quite an object with Farmers and Gardeners, especially those who reside near a city or other populous place, and calculate on increasing their incomes by carrying a part of their produce to market, to raise potatoes as early in the season as practicable, without too great expense. They thus obtain two or three times as much for the article as they would, had it been brought forward a few weeks later, and confer a benefit on the public, by supplying them in the fore part of summer with an excellent vegetable. Besides, very early potatoes are less liable to be destroyed by drought, insects, &c. and the land may be cleared of them in season for a second crop of some other useful product.

In our paper, volume ii. No. 15, page 117, we gave an account of a successful experiment of Ezekiel H. Derby, Esq. by which he obtained new potatoes of a large size, on the 20th of June, notwithstanding the tops had been cut off by frost on the 3d of May preceding. It is not necessary to repeat Mr. Derby's directions on this subject, as our subscribers have, or should have, the files of the present volume, and can turn to the article to which we allude. The cultivator in making any similar experiment will, of course, choose for his seed potatoes as early a variety as he can procure.

JUDGE BUEL'S REMARKS RELATIVE TO SALT AS A MANURE.

The Editor some time since wrote to Hon. Jesse Buel, of Albany, requesting his opinion as regards the use of salt as a manure. His reply is as follows:

"I have read so many contradictory opinions on the use of salt as a manure, as to leave me very much in doubt as to its value, and I have never had faith enough in its utility to make an experiment, except upon my asparagus bed, and I cannot believe it is likely to come into use on account of expense, even should its utility be established. I have often put to myself the questions, 'If salt be beneficial to soils, why do we not see its beneficial effects within the influence of the sea winds and fogs? Are not these impregnated with saline particles?' I have not been able to solve these questions."

We think however, that salt may be in many cases a useful application to soils, but for the reasons stated in

the first page of this day's paper, we do not believe it ought to be considered, strictly speaking, as a manure.

A Meeting of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, was held in the city of Hartford, on the 17th ult. We are compelled for want of room to defer notice of their proceedings to our next.

FOREIGN.

By a late arrival from Havre, Paris papers to the 15th of January, containing London dates to the 12th, have been received. The London Courier of the 12th states that an expedition of more than 20 vessels, 5 of them of the line, was fitting out at Brest. This assertion was copied into the Paris papers, without remarks. It was stated that the French Ministers had notified the British Ambassador that their sole destination was Martinico and Guadeloupe; but the Courier intimates that they are bound for the Gulph of Mexico.

The Political Constitution of Spain has been abolished, together with all the Provincial and Municipal Assemblies, and all the offices which were created under the Constitution: The Constitutional Militia have likewise been disbanded. The illness of the Marquis Yrujo delayed the organization of the new Government. Robberies and murders are said to be frequent in the interior of Spain.

A strong British expedition was preparing at Malta, to demand the restoration of a number of Greeks, forcibly taken from a British vessel by a Tunis cruiser.

Nothing new from the Greeks. The Turks were preparing for a fourth campaign.

About the last of November between ten and twenty persons were tried at Naples for belonging to a secret society. Of these three were sentenced to be hanged, and to pay a fine of 1500 ducats each; four to twenty years imprisonment in irons, 300 ducats fine, and ten years security for good behaviour, after the expiration of their sentences.

At the last date from Demarara, martial law continued in force, and the infliction of punishment, upon the criminals in the recent conspiracy had not terminated. Numbers were daily flogged, pursuant to their sentences. Some received one thousand lashes.

A Blind Traveller.—Mr. James Hoffman, a man who has been blind since he was twelve years of age, arrived at Irkutsk, in Siberia, on the 16th. He set out from England without any companions, and accomplished the almost, for him, inconceivable task of traveling to Siberia quite alone. What is more extraordinary is, that he speaks hardly any other language than English. He takes a guide from one town to another, and writes down every thing that he can learn, with a machine invented in England, and adopted in many schools.

DOMESTIC.

A letter from one of the Missionaries among the Osage Indians says:—"You have probably before this been informed of the murder of five or six white men by the Osages, who were hunting on their war-ground. I hope that our friends will not be alarmed for our safety on this account. This act has been publicly disavowed by the natives. They never manifested more affection to us or more loyalty towards our government in their previous life."

Extracting Poison from the Stomach.—A British Surgeon claims a valuable invention for extracting poison from the stomach by means of a pump, which elicits the contents of that organ without pain or danger to the person operated on. A writer in the N. Y. Statesman, with the signature "Surgico Medical," says that Dr. Physick, nearly, if not quite ten years since, first suggested this operation, and Dr. Borsey was the first who washed out the stomach, by attaching a catheter to the point of a syringe, in the case of a young man, who took laudanum for the purpose of committing suicide. Mr. Jukes (the supposed English inventor) is said to have known this two years only. I have myself, for more than five years, kept an instrument by me for the above mentioned purpose."

Laudable.—The Connecticut Mirror of the 1st inst., informs that Mr. Samuel S. Stebbins, of Simsbury, pro-

poses to establish an Agricultural School similar to that of Mr. Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland. "The object of the contemplated institution is to give to pupils a competent knowledge of such sciences as are taught in our highest schools as *practically* as possible. For instance, in surveying—the compass, the chain and other tools of science are to be used. A farm is to be attached to the institution, agriculture is to be taught as an art as well as a science, that our farmers may have no more reason to find fault with book-farming. The scholars are to be boarded on the spot, and the industry, their frugality, and their morals will also be practically attended to."

The New York Commercial Advertiser confirms a report which has been circulated but not generally believed relative to two very large ships now building at Quebec. And a London paper of recent date asserts "that a gentleman of Port Glasgow has devised a method of importing timber, which, if successful, will tend to effect very materially its price. The plan is to lay keel 300 feet in length, as for a ship of extraordinary dimensions; upon this base a superstructure of staves is to be reared and the external surface caulked and pitched over. Having prepared the lower part of the keel it is then to be launched; the building is then to be proceeded in a float, forming a solid mass of timber, with the exception of a space for the machinery of two very powerful steam-engines, by which it is intended to propel this huge raft. In this way it is calculated that a single importation may extend to 15,000 tons; a quantity of timber which would require thirty vessels of 500 tons burden to carry. This scheme, it is said, has been submitted to the Committee at Lloyds and received their approbation; and it is added, that the under writers have entered so far into the views of the projector, as to take the risk of the experimental cargo, now in preparation for the voyage from one of our ports in Canada, at the ordinary rate of premium."

Navigating of Connecticut River.—A number of citizens of Hartford, Conn. have associated and taken measures to improve the navigation of Connecticut River. They have chosen a Committee, consisting of David Porter and Eliphalet Averill to enquire into the obstructions of said navigation, who have reported that the decline of business on said river proceeds from sand and gravel bars, the construction of the boats, the falls at Enfield and Brattleborough, and the high rate of tolls paid at the Locks. They state certain methods for removing those impediments, and at the conclusion of their report observe that "the magnitude of the subject astonishes even its projectors, and of its practicability there remains no reasonable doubt."

River on fire.—The Salt Wells on Calf Killer river, in Tennessee, lately took fire. In boring for salt water, the miners struck a vein of sulphureous gas, which escaped through a rock in the bed of the River, and being ignited at the surface, rose in a flame to the height of 40 feet, presenting the singular spectacle of a river on fire.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 27.—"I was astonished on reaching this place to find how extremely cheap the markets are here. We have whiskey at 'three fips' per gallon; partridges at two cents each; chickens at 5; ducks at 6-1-4; geese 20 to 25; turkeys from 19 to 44; some of the latter price weigh 20 pounds; butter 10 to 12 cents; beef 2 to 4. Wood is now selling at from 75 to 87 1-2 cents per cord. The weather resembles that of spring, and we have scarcely felt the winter yet."

Fire.—On the 8th ult. the Woollen Factory, belonging to Buck and Bailey, at Fort Royal, Vir. with all its machinery, and a large quantity of cloth, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at five thousand dollars. The second night after the factory, the dwelling house of Mrs. Buck, at the same place was burnt down.

Fatal Sleigh Ride.—A man named Ross has been committed to jail in Sullivan County, N. Y. charged with the murder of a young man by the name of Conklin. It appears that a party had been out in a sleigh, and that Ross, who was driving, had become intoxicated, and driven out of the road, when Conklin remonstrated with him, and attempted to seize the reins. This so exasperated Ross, that he threatened to kill

A knife was seen in his hand, and immediately Mr. Conklin sprang from the sleigh, exclaimed that was a dead man; he died in fifteen minutes after wound was inflicted.

On Tuesday last, the Supreme Judicial Court commenced their law term for Suffolk and Nantucket, when commission of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, appointing a Judge of said court, was read, and he received, reciprocated, the salutations of the Bench and Bar. Rev. Mr. Sharp offered prayers. At 1 o'clock, the Association attended at King's Chapel to hear an address from the Hon. William Sullivan, their President. This address contained much curious matter of history of the bar, in New England, particularly Massachusetts; a subject which has been but little noted by lawyers, or biographers and historians general.—We are happy that a gentleman of Mr. Sullivan's taste, talents, and research, has turned his mind to Politics, soldiers, and writers of every class, a niche in the temple of fame, while the accretion, and indefatigable lawyer, has scarcely remembered for twenty years after his death.—progress of law—we do not mean the increase of statute book—but of those rules of wisdom and ennobled practice, by which life, liberty, and property are secured, is the progress of intelligence and humaneness. We should say much more upon this admirable address, but it is unnecessary, as we expect to print. At 4 o'clock, the members of the Association sat down, to an excellent dinner, at the Exchange Coffee House provided by Col. Hamilton, in his style. We have been at bar dinners that were indeed—where the black-letter spirit seemed to be presiding genius of the feast, and each one pour-train his wice as a matter of course, but no aspiration came from it. This was otherwise—"soul, sentiment and song," flowed with pure and exhilarating influence, as they should do, when all are friends, and a mention of good feelings the object of the association.—*Boston Gazette.*

A large ox, raised by Mr. Manchester, in Tiverton, slaughtered by Mr. Penniman, in this town, as mentioned, weighed alive 2362 lbs. When dressed quarters weighed 334, 364, 338, 330—weight of 1, 416, hide 139, tallow, 211—total 1766.
[*New Bedford Mercury.*]

Boundary Line.—The American and British Commissioners for settling the boundary line from Lake Huron to the Lake of the Woods, under the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent, are about as far as Albany. The American Commissioner is Peter B. Porter, the Agent Joseph Delaford, Esq. Barclay is the British Commissioner, and Col. Leighton.

The Government of Canada are taking measures to open a direct trade with India and China, and encouragement for raising Tobacco.

Accident.—On the 8th inst. a boat was upset on Niagara river, when Mrs Stevens, of Lewiston, and her son and daughter, were drowned.

Verdict.—A petit jury in Louisiana, lately tried a man to pay a fine of \$1000 for killing one slave. The Judge informed them that their duty was to decide on the guilt of the prisoners, and not to interfere with punishment which was fixed by law. Nothing, however, would induce them to return a verdict.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Boat Accidents.—We learn from the Mobile Advertiser that the steam boat Osage, from St. Stephens, Ala., cargo of cotton, run upon a snag and sunk; also, the steam boat Columbus, bound down, with 1400 bales of cotton and fifty passengers had struck upon a snag and it was feared she could not get off again.

A steam boat Delaware, from Philadelphia to New York, was run down on Friday morning last, and immediately sunk—passengers and baggage saved.

The New York National Advocate mentions that a man now in confinement in the debtors' prison in New York, has paid for himself and four persons only, the whole amount of whose debts is \$214.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.—Friday, Feb. 20. A memorial from the Legislature of Kentucky, against the Federal Judicial System; and a list of the unproductive Post Routes in the United States were presented and referred.

A bill to authorize a Military road in Louisiana, and appropriate \$30,000 for that object passed. Yeas 23, Nays 8.

A bill on the subject of imprisonment for debt was made the order of the day for Monday.

The bill for the better security of public moneys in the hands of Marshalls, Attorneys, &c. was re-committed, after some discussion, in which Messrs. Mills, Holmes, and Van Dyke bore a part.

Monday, Feb. 23. Accounts from the Indian Department expenditures, and information of the quantity of domestic Hemp used in Cordage manufactures for the Navy were received from the Departments, and appropriately referred.

The bill to authorize the opening and laying out of certain roads in Florida, &c. passed.

The Judiciary Committee having reported unfavorably on the petition of Ebenezer Oliver, and others of Boston, relative to the Yazoo claim, the subject was debated in the House. Mr. Mills moved to reverse the report and spoke at considerable length in support of the claim. Messrs. Van Buren, Holmes, and Kelley supported the Report; but before any question was taken the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 24. A Message of considerable length, relative to the Massachusetts Claim, was received from the President, which concluded as follows: "I therefore consider it as my duty to recommend it to Congress to make provision for the settlement of the Claim of Massachusetts, for services rendered in the late war by the Militia of this State, in conformity with the rules which have governed in the settlement of the Claims for services rendered by the Militia of other States."

Wednesday, Feb. 25. The bill for granting a sum of money to the descendants of the late Col. Laurens was taken up, discussed, but not decided on.

Thursday, Feb. 26. Mr. Mills presented the petition of the legal representatives of the late Gen. Lincoln, and Col. Humphreys, stating that in the year 1789, they were appointed Commissioners to treat with the Indians—that goods intended as presents for the Indians were taken for other uses by the Government, but still stood charged, on the books of the Treasury, to the Commissioners—that orders had been given to commence suits for the amount of these goods, against the representatives of Gen. Lincoln and Col. Humphreys, whose estates have long since been settled. The petitioners pray the intervention of Congress for the equitable settlement of those accounts.—Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Claim of the New England Mississippi Land Company was again discussed, and after discussion, disallowed.

HOUSE.—Friday, Feb. 20. The Committee on Elections reported that John Bailey, a member from Mass. was not entitled to a seat in the House. Laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Owen, for information respecting the operation of the Tariff bill, if passed into a law, on the financial concerns of the United States was taken up, and sustained by Messrs. Brent, Wickliffe, and Garnet, and opposed by Messrs. Mallary, Stewart, Trimble and Ingham. No decision was had on the question.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the bill for making appropriations for the Military Service of 1824, when the bill having been amended, was ordered to be engrossed. The contingencies were fixed at \$20,000; Armories \$360,000; Ordnance service \$42,000; Pensions to Revolutionary Pensioners \$1,291,716 39; for invalid and other Pensioners \$313,174.

Monday, Feb. 23. The resolution of Mr. Owen calling for information relative to the probable effect of the Tariff bill on the national finances was further discussed.

The Military Appropriation Bill for 1824, passed and was sent to the Senate.

Several Messages were received from the President. 1st. on the Massachusetts Claim; 2d. respecting

Scott's Army Regulations; 3d. respecting the boundary line of Arkansas; and 4th, relating to expenses, which would be incurred by transporting 200 of the troops now at the Council Bluffs, to the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon river.

Tuesday, Feb. 24. This day was occupied in discussing the Tariff bill, but no decision was obtained.

Wednesday, Feb. 25. A report on Lambert's Explanations of his Astronomical Observations, &c. for establishing the Longitude of the Capital was made and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Sibley, of Mass. the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire if an increase of the duty now established by law on any article of foreign growth or manufacture will be for the interest of the agriculturist, and if there be any such article to name the same, together with the additional amount of duty which they deem beneficial to the agricultural interest.

Thursday, Feb. 26. This day was mostly occupied in discussion, relating to the Tariff.

NEW TOWN OFFICE.

JUST published by DORR & HOWLAND, A new Town Office, Containing the General Laws of Massachusetts relating to the Choice, Powers, and Duties of Town Officers arranged under their respective titles.—For sale at their Bookstore in Worcester, and by RICHARDSON & LORD, Boston. Worcester, March 1, 1824.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	145 00	147 50
" pearl do.		140	145 00
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . . .	bbl.	8 25	8 50
" cargos, No 1,		7	
" " No 2,		6	
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual. . . .	lb.	10	12
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
" skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	83	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St. .	bbl.	6 75	
" Baltimore,		7	7 25
" Rye, best		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	65	68
" Corn		42	52
" Barley		67	70
" Oats		37	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	
HOES, No 1, Inspection of 1823 .		25	35
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern .	gal.	63	
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, Bone-Middlings new, . . .	bbl.	13 50	14 50
" navy, mess,		12	12 50
" Cargo, No 1,		11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . . .	bush	2 75	3 00
" Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed .		58	70
" do do unwashed . . .		37	40
" do 3-4 washed		45	50
" do 1-2 do		37	40
" Native		31	33
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort . .		50	00
" do Spinning, 1st sort . .		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

		lb.	
BEEF, best pieces		6	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	10
" " whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		4	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		3	10
POULTRY,		6	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, family, . . .		13	16
" lump,		10	17
EGGS,	doz.	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	80
" Indian, do.		65	70
POTATOES,		33	40
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

THE MANSION OF PEACE.

As I stood on the hill that o'erlooks the dear cot
Where my Kate and my little ones dwell,
I said, if the splendor of kings were my lot,
I'd prefer my own daisy grown dell.
Though humble my wicket, and shatter'd my latch,
And the winds my rude lattice have rent,
Though my mansion is low and all covered with thatch,
'Twas the mansion of peace and the home of content.

'Though twelve weary months have now wasted away,
Since my Kate and my cottage I left,
Though the hardships of fate I've encountered by day,
And of sleep I've at night been bereft;
Yes oh! if my Kate and my little ones live,
Should they smile with the blessing of health,
'The hardships of life I'll forever forgive,
For in them I've a world full of wealth.

As I spoke I beheld my love Kate at the door,
And my little ones played by her side,
Let the tempest come on, let the wind loudly roar,
In the moment of madness I cried;
No longer I paused in a transport so true,
For never seem'd mortals so blest,
To her dear open arms I instantly flew,
And let those who have hearts speak the rest.

At eve my dear little ones clang round my knees,
As I kissed them a thousand times o'er,
What rapture I cried can be equal to these!
'Tis heaven alone can give more—
Though humble my wicket and shatter'd my latch,
And the winds my rude lattice have rent,
I find in my mansion that's covered with thatch,
Still the mansion of peace and the home of content.

MISCELLANY.

Look not thou upon the liquor when it sparkles, when
it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself
aright: at the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth
like an adder."—**SOLON.**

Would you learn how like a serpent drunkenness biteth and how like an adder it stingeth, then contemplate the disgusting figure and the deplorable circumstances of *Silenus*.—Behold this miserable wreck of a man!—He is not yet turned of forty, yet totters in his steps, like one of four score.—See him weakened in intellect, morose in temper, lost to all sense either of honour or shame, lost to all affection towards the wife of his bosom and the children of his own body.—Mark the stupidity of his countenance, the morose aspect of his blood shot eyes, his palsied hand, and the leprous tetter that covers his skin.—Turn now and behold his wife—there she sits in that corner, covered with a thin tattered robe and shivering over a handful of coals.—See her pale and emaciated—her eyes dim with weeping and her cheeks furrowed with tears.—Happy woman! who can but pity thee? who can but mingle his tears with thine?—Look next on those suffering children.—They receive nought but frowns and curses and blows from the man whom they had been taught to call by the endearing name of father; yet they have a friend whose bosom throbs with tenderness towards them; but her hand is too feeble to supply their needs.—They ask their mother for bread, but she has none to break for them.—The storm howls through the broken windows and they say, "we are cold?" she answers them only with sighs. Alas! she has none to bind up

her own bleeding heart.—And is this the once sensible and sprightly *Silenus*, fortune's child, who inherited a large patrimonial estate, whose pockets were lined with gold?—Is that too the once gay and beautiful *Philenia*, the delight of her parents, the joy and the life of the social circle?—Is this the pair that commenced the conjugal state with prospects the most flattering?—The same.—"How fallen, how lost!" And what has wrought this terrible reverse in their circumstances? What has turned this man into a brute? What has plunged this woman into the deepest distress, inasmuch that her tears are her meat? What has rendered these children miserable? What fiend has poisoned and destroyed the happiness of this whole family!—That cursed fiend is drunkenness.—Time was when *Silenus* was a kind husband and an affectionate father, when his company gladdened the heart of his wife, when his little prattlers used to meet him at the door and received his fond caresses.—Time was when every room in this mansion was gilded with domestic happiness, when he ranked in society as a useful member and an ornament, and when the eye that saw him, blessed him, and the ear that heard him was respectfully attentive.—But *Silenus* looked on the sparkling liquor, while giving its colour and temptingly moving itself in the cup—he tasted, he at length sipped daily; the habit became riveted—he plunged occasionally into intoxication, and from occasional intoxication, he at last became a downright sot.—His estate is consumed, and of all poor people, his family are among the most wretched.—"Dig they cannot," having never been taught to labor—"to beg they are ashamed!"—This is not a romance;—there are many families in our country, whose deplorable situation corresponds with this description.—*Con. Courant.*

A WOMAN CAN KEEP A SECRET.

The following anecdote will prove the fallacy of the remark, that "a Woman, cannot keep a secret."

Some years since, a lady called at a glover's shop in the outskirts of the town, and purchased a pair of gloves for her immediate wear; observing, at the same time, she was on her road to Burnet—that she had left her gloves at her friend's house, where she had called, and that she was apprehensive of being benighted if she went back for them. The glover fitted on the gloves; and the lady, after paying for them from a purse well stocked with bank notes, stepped into her post chaise, and proceeded on her journey. She had scarcely reached Finchley Common, when a highwayman stopped the chaise, and demanded her money. He intreated her not to be alarmed, as he had no intention upon her person—if she surrendered her property, it was all he wanted, declaring, that distress, and not his will urged him to this desperate act, and he was determined to remove his penury, or perish. The lady gave her purse, and the desperado rode off.

After he was gone, and the fright had subsided, the lady imagined, that, in the address of the highwayman, she recognized the voice of the glover she had just before dealt with. This conceit struck her so forcibly, that she ordered the post-boy to drive back to town—not choosing, she said, to venture further over the heath.—On her arrival at the glover's she knocked and gained admittance, the glover himself opening

the door. The lady desired to speak with him in private. The glover shewed her to a boudoir; when she exclaimed, "I am come my purse, of which you robbed me this even on Finchley Common!"—The glover was confounded; and the lady proceeded—"It is of use for you to deny it: I am convinced, your life is at my mercy. Return me my property, and trust to my humanity."—The glover overcome with guilt, shame and confusion, turned the purse, confessed the crime, pleaded his distress. The lady, after suitable admonition, gave him a ten pound note, by him mend his way of life, and keep his counsel; adding that she would never divulge his name or place of abode. She kept her word: and, though the robbery was stated in the public papers, the discovery was omitted and it was not until very recently, that a recital of this singular transaction was found among the papers of the lady alluded to: Even this private memorandum, the name and residence of the glover was omitted; and the scene in that particular, rests with the lady in grave.

After this tale, the truth of which may be relied on, who will say that a woman cannot keep a secret?

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

There is no one thing that is so important to a young man that is just entering on the stage of life, as the choice of company; every thing a great measure depends upon that. The cunning rakes and dissipated fops may have the allurements, but above all things, young men beware of them. They entice but to ruin, and who is weak enough to be led into their snare may be sure of meeting with nothing but disappointment, chagrin and the loss of health and an empty purse.—Therefore, it is of the greatest consequence, to choose suitable company to associate with.

Many imagine that they shall not be considered gentlemen without they swear roundly, drink down their bottle of wine, and smooke their dose of segars at a sitting; but mistaken young men beware how you indulge yourselves in such vicious practices; for depend upon it, if you do on thus by degrees into vice, your fame and health, will pay dear for your idle revels, and noisy carousals, you make the moments of time appear to pass with swiftness, but recollect that every fleeting moment brings you nearer to that bourne whence no traveller returns. M.

Idleness.—Epaminondas, Prince of Thebes, had such hatred for idleness, that finding one of his captains asleep in the day time, he slew him. For which act, being reproved by his noble repel, "I left him as I found him;" thus sparing idle men to dead men.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

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Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1824.

No. 33.

REMARKS ON VEGETATION, &c.

TO PRODUCE SEEDS EARLY IN THE SEASON.—Those seeds, which are required to yield a forward crop, as the peas and beans of our gardens, may be sown before the commencement of winter, either in natural ground, as in the cultivation of heat, or in situations sheltered from the cold winds of winter. Or they may be sown very early in the spring, and very thick in hot-beds, or under hot bed frames, or under warm walls, and be transplanted, when they are one or two inches high, into the natural ground, at the distances, when the weather is milder, and the plants are become hardier.

When young plants of any kind are transplanted, the ground should be fresh dug, as their rapid growth depends so much on the atmospheric air being buried in the pores or interstices of the earth, by the production of carbonic and nitrous acids and ammonia, and heat. Dr. Darwin says that "the wheat produced on land has been much limed, is believed to be thinner skinned, and to produce more good meal than any other wheat, and to make better bread. On this account I suppose that one use of lime is to forward the ripening of seeds by inverting their mucilage sooner into starch oil; as according to the experiments of Mr. Rmentier, the goodness of bread depends much on the quantity of starch contained in it; no found that if the starch taken from eight pounds of raw potatoes, by grating them into cold water, was mixed with eight pounds of boiled potatoes, a good bread might be produced from wheat flour."

The same writer says, "it is well known to gardeners that transplanting garden-beans forwards them in respect to time, but shortens the height of the stem. Hence transplanted vegetables grow less in height, as transplanted beans; and less branchy, as transplanted melons; which is a great advantage.

"To generate the best kinds of seeds the most healthy plants must be chosen, and those which are most early in the season; these could be so insulated as to have no weak plants of the same species, or even genus in their vicinity, lest the fecundating dust of weaker plants should be blown by winds upon the stigma of the stronger and thus produce a less vigorous progeny.

"When new varieties are required, the malest of one good variety, as of the nonpareil apple, should be shed upon the stigmas of another good variety, as of the golden pippin; and it is probable that some new and excellent varieties might be thus obtained.

Mr. Knight has given a curious experiment of impreginating the stigmas of the pea-blossoms of one variety with the farina of another. He says, *Treatise of Apple and Pear*, p. 42. Blossoms of a small white garden pea, in which the males had previously been destroyed, were impregnated with the farina of a large colored kind with purple blossoms. The produce of the seeds thus obtained were of a dark grey color, but these having no fixed habits, were soon changed by cultivation into a nume-

rous variety of very large and extremely luxuriant white ones, which were not only much larger and more productive than the original white ones, but the number of seeds in each pod was increased from seven or eight, to eight or nine, and not unfrequently to ten. The newly made grey kinds I found were easily made white again by impregnating their blossoms with the farina of another white kind.* In this experiment the seeds, which grew toward the point of the pod, and were by position first exposed to the action of the male, would sometimes produce seeds like it in color, whilst those at the other end would follow the female.

In other instances the whole produce of the pod would take the color of one or other of the parents; and I had once an instance in which two peas at one end of the pod, produced white seeds like the male, two at the other end grey ones like the female, and the central seeds took the intermediate shade, a clay color. From some very imperfect experiments I have made, I am led to suspect that considerable advantages would be found to arise from the use of new or regenerated varieties of wheat, and these are easily obtained, as this plant readily sports in varieties, whenever kinds are sown together.

"The white and blue peas sown in fields as well as in gardens sometimes possess the property of becoming soft by boiling, at other times not. This circumstance is said to depend on the nature of the soil, but has not yet sufficiently been investigated; perhaps the greater or less maturity of the peas at the time of gathering them may have more or less contributed to fill their fibrous cells or divisions with mucilage or starch. The greater or less mealiness produced by boiling potatoes seems to be an analogous circumstance, and is thought by some to arise from the nature of the soil rather than from the species or variety of the planted root.

"The mealiness of some boiled potatoes, and the softness of some boiled peas, may be occasionally affected by the acidity of the spring water in which they are boiled, but is generally, I suppose, owing to the mucilage of some of them being more or less coagulable by heat than that of others. Something similar to which obtains in animal mucus, as the chrysaline humor of the eyes of fish, becomes hard and opaque by boiling; while the skins of ani-

* The Domestic Encyclopedia says that "the manner of obtaining the farina of plants for microscopical observation is this—gather the flowers in the midst of a dry sun-shiny day, when the dew is perfectly off, then gently shake off the farina, or lightly brush it off with a soft fair-pencil, upon a piece of white paper;—then take a single tale of isinglass between the nippers, and breathing on it apply it instantly to the farina, and the moisture of the breath will make that light powder stick to it. If too great a quantity is found adhering to the tale blow a little of it off, and if there is too little breathe upon it again and take up more. When this is done put the tale into the hole of a slider, and applying it to the microscope, see whether the little grains are laid as you desire, and if they are, cover them up with another tale, and fix the ring, but care must be taken that the talcs do not press upon the farina in such a manner as to alter the form."

mals, and the tendons of their feet, become a soft mucus or jelly by boiling, and some of the liquids, which are found in the cells or cavities of the body in dropsies, are observed to coagulate by heat, and others to become more fluid. The causes of this difference merit further enquiry.

To collect good seeds consists not in procuring seeds from distant places, as is generally supposed, but in selecting the best seeds and roots of your own. Mr. Cooper, of New Jersey, was led to this practice, which he began more than sixty years ago, by observing that vegetables of all kinds were very subject to change with respect to the time of coming to maturity, and other properties, but that the best seeds never failed to produce the best plants. Among a great number of experiments, he particularly mentions the following:

"About the year 1746, his father procured seeds of the long watery squash, and though they have been used on the farm ever since that time without any change, they are at this time better than they were at the first.

"His early peas were procured from London in the year 1756, and though they have been planted on the same place every season, they have been so far from degenerating, that they are preferable to what they were then.—The seeds of his asparagus he had from New York in 1752, and though they have been planted in the same manner, the plants are greatly improved.

"It is more particularly complained of, that potatoes degenerate when they are planted from the same roots in the same place. At this, Mr. Cooper says, he does not wonder when it is customary with farmers to sell or consume the best, and to plant from the refuse; whereas, having observed that some of his plants produced potatoes that were larger, better shaped, and in greater abundance than others, he took his roots from them only; and the next season he found that the produce was of a quality superior to any that he ever had before. This practice he still continues, and finds that he is abundantly rewarded for his trouble.

"Mr. Cooper is also careful to sow the plant from which he raises his seed at a considerable distance from any others. Thus, when his radishes are fit for use, he takes ten or twelve that he most approves, and plants them at least one hundred yards from others that blossom at the same time. In the same manner he treats all his other plants, varying the circumstances according to their nature.

"About the year 1772, a friend of his sent him a few grains of a small kind of Indian corn not larger than goose shot, which proceeded from eight to ten ears on a stalk. They were also small, and found that few of them ripened before the frost. Some of the largest and earliest he saved, and planted them between rows of a larger and earlier kind, and the produce was much improved. He then planted from those that had produced the greatest number of the largest ears, and that were the first ripe, and the next season the produce with respect to quality and quantity was preferable to any that he had ever planted before.

"Many years ago Mr. Cooper renewed all the seed of his winter grain from a single plant; which he had observed to be more productive, and of a better quality than the rest; which he is satisfied has been of great use.— And he is of opinion, that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the methods described above, particular care being taken that different kinds of the same vegetables do not bloom at the same time near together;— since by this means they injure one another."

"2. As the varieties of plants are believed to be produced by different soils and climates, which varieties will afterward continue through many generations, even when the plants are removed to other soils and climates, it must be advantageous for the agriculturist to inspect other crops as well as his own; and thus, wherever he can find a superior vegetation, to collect seeds from it, which is more certain to improve his crops, than an indiscriminate change of seed."

"But where seed corn is purchased without a previous observation of its superior excellence, perhaps it would be more advantageous to take that from better kinds of soil, and from somewhat better climates; as the good habits acquired by such seeds may be continued long after their removal to inferior situations. And on the contrary, care should be taken not to collect a change of seeds from worse climates or inferior soils, unless the agriculturist is previously certain that they are of a superior kind."

(To be continued.)

ON GRAFTING FRUIT TREES, &c.

In our last paper, page 250, we published some remarks on this subject from Dr. Thacher's *Orchardist*; and the following observations may be considered as connected with, and form a continuation of that article.

"The proper tools and other materials for grafting, are: 1. A strong knife for cutting off the heads of large stocks, previous to the insertion of the graft; also a small hand saw, for occasional use, in cutting off the heads of large stocks; 2. A common grafting-knife, or strong sharp penknife, for cutting and shaping the grafts ready for insertion; also to slope and form the stocks ready for the reception of the scions; 3. A flat grafting chisel, and small mallet, for clefting large stocks in cleft-grafting; 4. A quantity of new bass strings, for bandages for securing the grafts, and promoting their speedy union with the stocks; and 5. A quantity of clay, for applying closely round the grafts after their insertion and binding, to defend the parts from the influence of the sun, winds and wet weather, or from being affected by cold. For this purpose, a kind of stiff loamy mortar may be prepared of strong fat loam, or any other tough clay may be substituted; to which may be added a fourth part of fresh horse dung, free from litter, and a small portion of cut hay, with a little water, well mixed: the whole should be properly beaten with a stick, and thus incorporated."

"This operation should be repeated, according to the nature of the clay, and performed several times during the first day; the composition being still moistened with water for six or seven days successively, at the end of which time it will be fit for use.* This composition should be

applied closely round the parts in form of a collar or ball, tapering at both ends, the upper end being applied to the graft and the under to the stock. A good substitute for the above is a composition of turpentine, bees wax and rosin melted together; if it prove too hard, it may be softened with a little hog's lard or tallow. This may be applied with a brush while warm but not too hot.* A writer for the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. v. page 126, says "the compost best suited to cover the wounds of all trees is a composition of tar, bees wax, and red ochre, boiled or simmered for half an hour or twenty minutes together. The proportions which I have used are a pint of tar into which I put a piece of bees wax as big as an English walnut; when these are incorporated, I scatter a small quantity of pulverized red ochre say half a gill, and stir them well together, while boiling hot or simmering. When this compost is cool it should be stiff enough to resist the heat of the sun sufficiently to prevent its running, yet soft enough to be applied to the wound with a small, flat smooth stick; it will last two years at least, without requiring to be renewed; it yields to the sap as it issues from under the band round the wound to cover it, while it continues to protect both the wood and the edge of the bark from water, and of course from decay."

Mr. Abner Landrum of South Carolina, says that turpentine, when mixed in the proportion recommended, is injurious as a composition to be used in grafting. He observes "whatever may be the innocence of a wax containing one third turpentine in a northern climate, I was so well convinced from my trials of its deleterious effects in Carolina as to reject it entirely. After many experiments to ascertain the best composition for a grafting wax, I prefer the following:—One measure of olive oil, or hog's lard 3 do. of melted bees wax; mix well while hot to be worked after it is cool, till sufficiently pliant."†

The following modes of grafting are the most common, and successful.

"1. *Whip-grafting, or tongue-grafting* is generally performed in nurseries, upon small stocks from a quarter of an inch to half, or a whole inch in diameter. The stock, and scions or grafts should always be near to the same size as possible. They are both to be sloped off a full inch or more, and then tied closely together. This method may be much improved by performing what gardeners call *tonguing or tipping*: that is by making an incision in the bare part of the stock, downwards, and a similar slit in the scion upwards; after which they are to be carefully joined together, so that the rinds of both may meet in every part, when a ligament or bandage of bass is to be tied round the scion to prevent it from being displaced; and the whole to be covered over with the composition."

Cleft-grafting or slit-grafting as gardeners differently term it, is performed upon stocks from one to two inches in diameter. The head of the stock being carefully cut off, in a sloping direction, a perpendicular cleft or slit is to be made, about two inches deep with a knife or chisel, towards the back of the slope, into which a wedge is to be driven, in order to keep it open for the admission of the scion: the latter must now be

cut in a perpendicular direction, and in the form of a wedge, so as to fit the incision in the stock. As soon as it is prepared it should be placed the cleft in such a manner that the inner bark of both the stock and the scions may meet exactly together. It is then to be tied with a ligature of bass, and clayed over, as is practised in whip-grafting, three or four eyes being left in the stock uncovered." Care should be taken in making the cleft in the stock, not to injure the pith; the scions being inserted in the sap wood of the stock. "Cleft-grafting says the Farmer's Assistant, "may be successfully performed on trees where the fibre of the outer bark runs round such as the peach, plum, cherry, &c. by cutting through that bark with a knife, at a place where the cleft is to be made, and in the same direction it is expected to run; when the rest of the operation may be as easily performed as in other trees."

Grafting in the rind, according to the same work, "is performed by cutting off the stock square; slitting down the bark a small distance and raising it up, so that the end of the scion may be inserted between it and the wood: The scion is made with a shoulder, cut in about half its thickness, and the other half is sloped off gradually, so as to give it the form of a wedge; the cut side being flat and the bark side untouched. This wedge or tongue is inserted under the bark with the shoulder fitted to the stock; the rind of the bark is then pruned close, and bound round with the composition applied. It is usual in this case to insert three or four scions in the same stock." This sort of grafting is called by old writers *crown-grafting* and is thus described Dr. Thacher. "The head of the stock or the branch is cut off horizontally; a perpendicular slit is made in the bark as in budding; a narrow ivory folder is thrust down between the wood and bark, in the places where the grafts are to be inserted. The graft is cut at the distance of an inch and an half from its extremity, circularly through the bark, not deeper than the bark on one side, but fully half way through or beyond the pith on the other. The grafts being pointed and a shoulder left to rest on the bark of the stock they are inserted into the openings, and either three or four grafts are employed, according to the size of the crown."

"*Side-grafting*," says the same author, "is sometimes employed for supplying vacancies in the lower parts of full-grown fruit trees. The bark and a little of the wood are sloped off to the space of an inch and an half, or two inches; a slit is then made downwards, and a graft is cut to fit the part, with a tongue for the slit; the parts being properly joined, are tied close and clayed over. When stocks cannot readily be procured, *root-grafting* may be successfully employed. A piece of the root of a tree of the same genus, well furnished with fibres, is selected, and a graft placed on it, tied and clayed in the ordinary way. Thus united, they are set with care in a trench in the ground, the joints being covered, but the top of the graft being left two inches above the ground."

(To be continued.)

CELLARS.

In Germany, vaults are so constructed that canal, or passage of communication, is opened from the cellar to the principal chimney of the house. A communication should be made be-

* Thacher's Orchardist.

† See New England Farmer, vol. i. page 145.

each cellar (where there are more than one) by means of an opening over or near the ceiling, and next the ceiling, three feet long and two feet deep. A circulation of air would thereby be effected, and for security parallel bars may be placed in the openings. By this means, the cellars may be continually vented, so as to expel the damp and noxious vapors, which are usually collected in them; the draught of the chimney is, in a considerable degree, promoted.

The dangers arising from the sudden, or frequent inhalation of such air as is often generated in close and damp cellars, have already been noticed; together with the most proper method of obviating its deleterious effects.

[Domestic Encyclopedia.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen, in your valuable paper, many useful remarks on the treatment of fruit trees, and as the season is at hand, when it is usual to trim them, wash, &c. I beg leave to add in my mite to the general stock, and to test against that too common practice of whitening the trees, as it is, in my opinion, attended with the worst consequences. It is done under the impression that the caustic quality of lime will destroy the insect—were it to end there, I would cordially approve of the application.—It will not only destroy the insects, but the trees also, by stopping up the pores of the bark, thereby preventing the absorption of the gases that are as essential to preserve, and promote vegetation; as it is necessary, in the human system, to keep open the pores of the body, to preserve health and vigor, how much would a man continue healthful, were his body to be incrustated with a thick paste? For many years, given considerable attention to the management of fruit trees, and am convinced, cleanliness is as important to them, as to the human family. This is to be produced by scraping off the moss and old bark, and washing with soft soap and water in which tobacco has been steeped, during a moist spell of weather, in the months of February, or March. The taking off the moss and bark serves to expose the insects and their eggs to the sharp frosts, that are usual at that period of the year.—The soap suds soften the bark, open the pores, assist in destroying the insects, and act as a stimulant. I have used all kinds of manures as a dressing to the trees, and have never found any to equal tobacco. It not only is active in its operation, but will effectually kill all insects and mice from the roots—other manures attract them.

I am unwilling to occupy your time by giving detail of my experiments—I will, however, mention to you one fact, in confirmation of my opinion of the utility of keeping open the pores of the bark.

Contiguous to my garden, I have a small orchard, and have had for several years past, the openings of the walls and the weeds from the trees thrown into a heap, between a row of apple trees, which served, when rotted, as a dressing for the small seeds sown in the open.—The trees nearest the heap far outstripped the others, and those limbs immediately over it, were of a much more luxuriant

growth; and, as if anxious to inhale every exhalation from the weeds, inclined towards and bent over them, instinctively impelled to seek for nourishment, which was received through every pore, and which could not have been imbibed, had the trees been covered with a thick crust of lime, by white washing.

A friend to Pomona, D. W. Jr.
Baltimore County, Feb. 25, 1821.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The Columbian Coffee of Mr. Edmund Rogers, of New London, Connecticut, like every other great invention, was, at first, modestly vended on a humble scale, and patronized, only by his neighbors and friends. The Mayor and Alderman of his native town, and the British Consul, resident there, were its first patrons. The celebrated Dr. Mitchell, of New York, his Excellency Governor Wolcott, and his Excellency De Witt Clinton, afterwards tried, and vouched for its virtues. The seal of genuine recommendation is, at last placed upon it, by him of Monticello. The partiality of the proprietor, for his own country, prevents his applying to the Holy Alliance; and the friends of the Tariff, will, no doubt, exempt the exportation of this article, from any additional duty in return. The discoveries of Franklin, and the inventions of Fulton, were once in their infancy, and were brought into notice, by the patronage of the great. But pleasantry aside, it is gratifying to him and his friends, and must be satisfactory to the public, to find the Columbian Coffee spoken of as it is, in the following letter from Mr. Jefferson, which we copy from the original:

"Monticello, Feb. 14, 1821.

"Sir,—Your letter of November 20th, being in the box with the Columbian Coffee, did not come to hand 'till the 7th inst. I thank you for the specimens sent me; and as you have requested my opinion of it, duty to you, as well as to myself, requires, that it should be done with truth and candor.

"The coffee bean, from its mild and smooth bitter, its essential oil, and the Aroma that gives it, is become the favorite beverage of the civilized world. Many attempts have been made to find substitutes for it, trying, chiefly, vegetable substances. They have succeeded in furnishing a bitter, but never the peculiar flavor of the bean. As to the bitter, the chick pea is the best substitute I have ever tried. I have heard much said of the Succory root, but never tried it.

"I do not know what is the basis of your substitute: its bitter is well, and I should really prefer it to the green Coffee, so much the taste of this country; but there I must stop. The genuine, well ripened Coffee of the West Indies, that of Java, of Bourbon, of Moka, rise in different degrees of superiority over it; but I repeat, that it may, advantageously, enter into competition with the Green Coffee. Byran Edwards tells us that that is gathered from the plants which are so late, as that the cold season catches them before they are ripened: of consequence, their oil is still crude, and the fruit itself, like all other green fruit is sourish. It was formerly considered among the offal of their plantations; never offered at market, until they found that the Americans would give

something for it: its cheapness gave it vogue here, until habit fixed a taste for it, and has raised its price to that of the ripe bean. Cheapness ought, in like manner, to give a preference over that to the Columbian Coffee, and the rather, as it is entirely clear of the sourish tang of the green bean. Could it take the place of the green alone, it would become an important national economy.

"I have done with your specimens, what I thought best for your interest, by giving five of the six papers you sent me, to as many Grocers and Merchants of the neighboring village of Charlottesville, that they may open dealings with you in the article if they think proper.—One of these is from your state, a Mr. Huntington of the family of that name with you, and to whom you can address a letter if you think it worth while.

"Accept my respectful salutations.

"TH. JEFFERSON.

"Mr. Edmund Rogers, New-London, Conn."

From the London Farmer's Journal.

ANSWER TO THE QUERY ON TURNEPY BUTTER.

Shropshire, Dec. 17, 1823.

SIR,—Observing in your paper of Monday, the 15th inst. a letter from *A Small Farmer* wishing for information how to remove the unpleasant taste of turnepy butter, I send you the following recipe which I got from a friend, and which I have tried.

To every pail of milk immediately after it is taken from the cow, pour a quart of boiling water, and so in proportion to any smaller quantity, taking care to stir the milk with something for a few minutes, when the taste will evaporate. I should observe that this process rather weakens the flavor of the butter; the quantity of water, however, may be regulated according to circumstances.

Many friends of mine have failed by not seeing that the process is *exactly* followed, servants in general not being inclined to do more than they can help.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
OBSERVER.

Excellent Spruce Beer.—Pour eight gallons of cold water into a barrel, and then, boiling eight gallons more, put that in also; to this, add twelve pounds of molasses, with about half a pound of the essence of spruce; and on its getting a little cooler, half a pint of good ale yeast. The whole being well stirred, or rolled in the barrel, must be left with the bung out for two or three days, after which the liquor may be immediately bottled, well corked up, and packed in saw dust or sand, when it will be ripe and fit to drink in a fortnight. If spruce beer be made from the branches or cones they must be boiled for two hours, then strained into a barrel and the molasses and yeast added as to the essence.—*Eng. pub.*

A Wonderful Grain of Wheat.—One grain the first year produced a stem containing 11 ears, each ear averaging 87 grains; the second year produced half a bushel; the third year 20 bushels; the fourth year 768 bushels, or 26 quarters! This *marceau* is making, with great industry, the circuit of the papers.—A Mr. Labor, of Essex, the grower of the corn; and a Mr. Smith of Mark-Lane, the voucher of the fact.—*ibid.*

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

[The following communications were made by sundry gentlemen who were competitors for the premiums on Agricultural Productions, but did not obtain them, owing to the greater success of others. We thought it but a proper piece of respect to them to publish their communications.—By them the public will learn also that the zeal and skill of our farmers is extensively diffused.]

ON INDIAN CORN.

In July 1821, after mowing the piece of land containing about one and three quarters of an acre, I ploughed and planted the same with Virginia Corn for fodder, using about ten loads of yard manure in the hill, and hoeing it once, I commenced cutting and giving them to my cattle the first of October, at which time they began to tassel; after using them all, I again ploughed it. In the spring of 1822, twice ploughed the ground after spreading about twenty-five loads of green barn manure and putting a shovel full of manure in each hill, procured from the yarding of ten cows and five hogs together, drawn out of the yard into a heap the fall before, I planted with corn and pumpkin seed. I discovered in July that the corn was suffering great injury from the pumpkin vines, by their running up the corn and shading the ground by covering it in such a manner, that if there was no corn upon the ground, it would have been completely covered with pumpkin vines, it finally produced sixty bushels to the acre, of corn, and a few loads of pumpkins. After harvesting I again ploughed it, and in the spring of 1823, I ploughed it three times and harrowed it as often, previously spreading about twenty-five loads of green barn manure, then furrowing about three feet apart each way I planted with five kernels of yellow and red eight rowed corn, putting a shovel full of yard manure in each hill, produced from yarding the above mentioned stock, a sufficient quantity of loam being usually carted into the yard, as would increase the whole to about one hundred loads, all which was used upon that 1½ acres, and another containing one and a half acre, which is nearly if not quite as good as the acre which is represented, being cultivated with equal expence of manure and labor, finished planting all my corn prior to the tenth of May, to which cause I attribute solely the success which I have in the crop over former years, having been at less than half the expence in hoeing than when I planted in rows for the three last years, and having not using any greater quantity of manure in neither of which years did not finish planting corn until the last week in May, it being commonly said it would not do before the season was so far advanced as not to be liable to cold storm; by the first of July I had finished hoeing corn three times rather lightly, not making much hills nor ploughing among it but little, cut no suckers although very many, except a few hills which appeared any better for it, on the 27th of September I harvested forty hills (which I expected would make the hundredth part of the number of hills contained in an acre, which when measured produced four thousand and eighty hills in different places the first ten hills there was nine quarts, second ten hills twelve quarts, third ten hills ten quarts, fourth ten hills nine quarts, making in the whole forty quarts, which I spread

thin for drying, on the twenty-third of October again measured the same and found only thirty quarts. I then examined the corn in the field and harvested ten hills adjoining the second ten hills, where there was twelve quarts and there obtained nine and a half quarts. On the twenty-seventh of October the whole was harvested and measured one hundred and two bushels and seventeen quarts according to the certificate produced, to which adding twenty-eight pound and three quarters of corn, which was overlooked and found in cutting and carrying off the bottom stalks, would increase it to one hundred and two bushels and thirty quarts. If the whole had been harvested on the twenty-seventh September; at which time forty hills produced forty quarts, there being four thousand and eighty hills to the acre, the ratio must have then exceeded one hundred and twenty-seven bushels with as much certainty as when on the twenty-seventh of October—by reducing that estimation one fifth part (being the quantity shrunk by standing in the field, as appeared in the harvesting the ten hills and obtaining nine and a half quarts adjoining the ten hills which produced twelve quarts) gave one hundred and two bushels, the quantity found in harvesting; the expences of cultivating have not been kept, not contemplating exhibiting it for premium till about harvest time, but was at no additional expence in cultivating from what is usual and generally done except one additional ploughing and harrowing; the value of the whole labor and manure used I could not have obtained here more for it than twenty-five dollars to the acre. The cultivation of the land prior to the ploughing in 1821, was in being sown with herds grass and clover seed in the spring of 1812, and continued mowing without the use of any manure every season afterwards, until ploughed up in 1821, at which time the crop of hay had become very light. The soil a black loam.

FITCH WINCHESTER.

Southboro', Nov. 25, 1823.

(To be continued.)

From the Connecticut Mirror.

HARTFORD CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The stated meeting, for the choice of officers, and for transacting the annual business of this Society, was held in this city, on Tuesday, the 17th ult. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, there was an unusual number of the members from the country present. The increasing interest for the prosperity of the Society, so evidently manifested, by this class of its members, is the best evidence of the utility of the Association; and, viewed in connection with the unanimity which prevailed at this meeting, furnishes a sure pledge of its stability. It is believed, that every citizen, who has had at heart, the wealth, appearance, or respectability of our country, has looked with some interest, upon the transactions of this Society.

It is known and acknowledged, by the friends of this institution that its influence has thus far been limited and that some of its regulations have been defective. Perhaps, too, in some instances, the premiums of the Society have not been awarded in exact proportion to merit. But, from the more recent transactions of the Society, it would seem, that the members are aiding wisdom by their experience; that just

views, in relation to the object of the association, and the manner of affecting it, are becoming more current; and that good ground is afforded for the belief, that its utility will be increased, and its beneficial influence extended.

Without disparagement to his predecessor the almost unanimous election of Mr. Perkins may be considered as an additional pledge of the permanency and usefulness of the Society.

It ought to be well known, that, for some years past, he has devoted his time and attention principally, to Agricultural pursuits; and that he is, in reality, a *practical Farmer*. His associates in office, are *practical men*; and it gratifying to observe, that there appears to be a fixed determination among them, to adhere to their proceedings to the principle which ought ever to be adopted—that of *encouraging, not what will conduce to our individual and national welfare.*

A stated meeting of the members of the H. A. S. was held at the State-House, in pursuance of public notice, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1824 and adjourned from that place to Morgan's Hall. The following persons were chosen officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

ENOCH PERKINS, *President*; MARTIN KELLON, *1st Vice President*; LUTHER LOOMIS, *2d Vice President*; JOHN L. COMSTOCK, *Corresponding Secretary*; DANIEL F. HOPKINS, *Recording Secretary*; SOLOMON PORTER, *Treasurer*; CYPRIAN NICHOLS, *Auditor*; SAMUEL S. STEBBINS, *Chairman Farm Com.*; JOSE PRATT, *Chairman Com. on Produce*; HORACE COWLE, *Chairman Com. of Inspection*; BARZILLAI HOBBS, *Chairman Com. on Manufactures*; JOSEPH SPENCE, *Chairman Com. on Ploughing*; HARVEY SEYMOUR, *Seedsman.*

VIEWING COMMITTEE.

Benjamin J. Boardman, Charles Wells, Amos Benson, Martin Ellsworth, Aaron Bissel, Winthrop Bu Joseph Porter, George Cheney.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCE.

Joseph Morgan, Austin Hall, Linus North, Robert Francis.

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

On *Bulls, Cows, and Hifers*.—Hurlchigh Haskin, Roger Wells, Moses Goodman, jr.
On *Working Oxen and Steers*.—George Wells, Sney Wadsworth, Jeffrey O. Phelps.
On *Horses*.—Roswell Riley, Jonathan Ramses Henry Phelps.

On *Sheep and Swine*.—Philips Gaylord, Asa Bov Samuel Whitman.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Reuben Langdon, Josephus Granger, Backus Dirge, Jesse Goodrich, Thomas F. Fuller, William M. ther, jr. Timothy Cowles, Dan H. Arnold.

COMMITTEE ON PLOUGHING.

Jedediah W. Mills, Joseph Camp, Gad Lewis, O ver Tudor.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATIONS.

John L. Comstock, William H. Morgan.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

Hartford.—Frederick Oaks, Abigene Scarboroug Edward Marsh, Charles Babcock, Roderick Colto Aaron Goodman, E. W. Bull, Russel St. John, Hen W. Terry.

Berlin.—Seth J. North, David Whittlesee, Orr Beckley, Adna Stanley.

Bristol.—Joel Truesdale, George Mitchell, Thom F. Fuller, Joel Root, Philip Gaylord.

East Hartford.—Timothy Hall, Henry Phelps, Sol mon Olmsted, Joseph Goodwin, Joseph S. Spencer.

East Windsor.—Henry Watson, Samuel Tudor Wcott, Jacob Strong, Samuel Bartlett, jr. Henry Elmer Enfield.—Henry Terry, Lorrain T. Pease, Aust Pitkin.

Farmington.—Solomon Cowles, 2d, Samuel Demin John Belden.

Granby.—Erastus Holcomb, Hezekiah Goodrich George C. Owen.

Glensbury.—John Mosely, George Plummer, J. G. Talcott, David Hubbard.
Hartland.—Samuel Benjamin, Eli Wilder, Joel Ennis, Isaac J. Newton.
Suffield.—Martin Sheldon, Asabel Hathaway, Jr.
Simsbury.—John Bester, William Mather, jr. Jeffery Phelps.
Wethersfield.—Barzillai D. Buck, Jesse Goodrich, Roger Wells, Samuel Galpin.
Windsor.—David W. Grant, Roger Phelps, Oliver Hall, Henry Halsey, Horace H. Sill.
Manchester.—Sidney Olcott, Horace Pitkin.

to the Executive Committee of the Hartford County Agricultural Society the Committee of Produce respectfully report:—

That, pursuant to due notice, they met at Morgan's Coffee House, in Hartford, on the 1st inst. and attended to the duties of their appointment: and do award to Henry Ruick, of Windsor, who raised, on half an acre of land, the last season, three hundred and three pounds, and twelve ounces of well dressed flax; and one bushels, three pecks, and seven quarts, of well cleaned seed, from the same, Six dollars. To John Watson, Jr. of East-Windsor, who seeded, the last season, on one hundred and fifty-five rods of land, forty-six bushels of Barley weighing fifty pounds, and twelve ounces per bushel, ten dollars.

Description of the soil, manure, and manner of cultivation will be seen in the statements of the several applicants, accompanying this report.

Signed per order

JOEL FOOTE, *Chairman*
of Committee of Produce.

Hartford, Feb. 17, 1824.

to the Chairman of the Committee of produce, for the Hartford County Agricultural Society:—

Sir—The following is a statement of the treatment of one half of an acre of land, and the quantity of flax and seed produced from it in the season of 1823.

For many years the land had been used for mowing, and was a hard thatch sward. Two years previous, it had been planted to corn, and mowed in the hole. On the first of May last, it was well ploughed for this crop once only, and harrowed. On the fourth, it was sowed with twenty four quarts of seed, and that seed covered with a bush. The flax was pulled about the 20th of July, and dew rotted in October.

The produce of good, clean, and well dressed flax, was Three hundred and three pounds, twelve ounces, and nine bushels, three pecks, and seven quarts, of excellent, well cleaned seed, all of which has been weighed and measured previous to the 26th day of January, 1824, the above was raised in Windsor.

HENRY RUICK.

Dated at Windsor, January 26, 1824.

Joel Foote, Esq. *Chairman of Committee of Produce, of the Hartford County Agricultural Society:*—

Sir—The one acre of Connecticut River meadow land, on which I raised forty-eight bushels, and thirteen quarts of Barley, the season past, weighing 503 lbs. to the bushel was to over in 1821. In 1822 it was manured with thirty cart loads barn yard manure—ploughed, and planted to corn, and produced eighty-two bushels. First April, 1823, it was ploughed—

and the 12th sowed three bushels Barley, and harrowed it in. The Barley was soaked in water, and rolled in plaster.—Harvested the 14th July—the land ploughed the next day, sowed with Buckwheat, and produced (twenty-two) bushels. The Surveyors's certificate, (with others) of the measure of the land, and quantity and weight of the Barley, are inclosed.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully.

JOHN WATSON, Jr.

East-Windsor, Feb. 16th, 1824.

ADVANTAGES OF SILK WAISTCOATS.

The power of electricity over the body, is well known in fact, we can never enjoy health nor comfort without a proper portion of it in the system. When this portion is deficient, we feel languid and heavy, and very foolishly pronounce a libel on the blood which is quite innocent while we never suspect the damp atmosphere of robbing us of our electricity.—Yet so it is.—In dry weather, whether it be warm, cold, or frosty, we feel light and spirited, because dry air, is a slow conductor of electricity, and leaves us to enjoy its luxuries. In moist or rainy weather we feel oppressed and drowsy, because all moisture greedily absorbs our electricity, which is the buoyant cordial of the body. To remedy this inconvenience, we have only to discover a good non-conductor of electricity to prevent its escape from the body; and this we have in silk, which is so excellent a non-conductor that the thunderbolt or the forked lightning itself, could not pass through the thinnest silk handkerchief provided always, that it be quite dry. Those therefore who are apt to become lowspirited and listless in damp weather, will find silk waistcoats, drawers, and stocking, the most powerful of all cordials. Flannel is also good, but nothing so powerful as silk. Wash leather is likewise a non-conductor of electricity, and may be used by those who prefer it. But silk is by far the best; and those who dislike to wear flannel next to the skin, will find equal benefit by substituting cotton shirts, drawers, and stockings, with silk ones over them; or where more heat is required, flannel ones between the cotton and the silk, for the silk should be always outermost. We like to give reasons for our advice and our readers may depend on the philosophy of these recommendations; we can answer for their being practically correct. Silk, indeed should be used in every possible way by the weak—in the linings of sleeves, in the stiffeners of neckcloths, and even in the entire backs of surtouts, cloaks, mantles, and in the coverlets of beds, &c. and where health is in question, it will in the end be found to be the most economical stuff that can be used, as it will save many an apothecary's bill. When it can be a principal means of preventing consumption, rheumatism, gout, inflammations, melancholy, madness, and even suicide itself, no expense ought to be spared.—*Freeman's Journal.*

LAMBS.

The first care of them is to see whether they can come at the teat; and if not, to clip away the wool of the ewes which hinders them, as also all tags of wool on the udders of the ewes, which the lambs are liable to take hold of instead of the teats.

If a ewe refuse to let her lamb suck, she and her lamb should be shut up together in a close

place, till she grow fond of him. For this purpose, some say that surprising a sheep with a dog will be effectual.

Care should be taken to feed the ewes plentifully after yeaning, and with some juicy kind of food, so that the lambs may not fail of having plenty of milk. The rams may be gelded at any time from one to three weeks old, if they appear to be well and strong.

They should not be weaned till they are six weeks, or two months old. At this age they should be taken from the ewes, and have the best of pasture during the first fortnight; by the end of which time they will be so naturalized to living wholly upon grass, that they may be turned into a poorer pasture.

The worst woolled lambs, and coloured ones, and those that are very small, should be destined to the knife, and not weaned. So great is the need of increasing the manufacture of woollen in this country, that I must earnestly recommend it to the farmers, not to kill, or sell for killing, any lamb, till it is near half a year old, or till the wool become to such fulness of growth, as to be valuable for spinning. To kill them earlier is so wasteful a practice as to be inexcusable.

Those ewe lambs which are kept for stock, should not come at the rams; For if they have lambs at a year old, it stints them in their growth; and they have so little milk, that their lambs commonly die for want of nourishment. Or if they chance to live, they will be apt to be always small. This practice is one reason why our breed of sheep in this country is so poor.

The largest lambs should be sheared at the time of the new moon in July. Their fleeces will yield as much the next year, and the wool will be better, and as cold storms rarely happen at that time of the year, the lambs will do better without their fleeces than with them.

Deane's N. E. Farmer.

IRON CARRIAGE WHEELS.

C. Hoxie, of the city of Hudson, has been engaged a number of years in making an improvement in carriage wheels; which consists in the rims and spokes being made of wrought iron. These wheels are so put together, that it is impossible for a spoke to get loose; of course they are strong and very durable, the weight about the same as those made of wood, and the centre part of 50 of those wheels may be completed in 15 minutes.

The inventor being desirous of having them generally introduced, invites the attention of furnace companies, manufacturers of iron, and such as may feel disposed to purchase a privilege for making those wheels. There can be no doubt but such an establishment would be lucrative to the owners, and beneficial to the public, as also an article of extensive exportation. It is believed that but a few years will roll away, before wooden wheels, for carriages of every description, will be rolled out of existence. All stages ought to be furnished with iron wheels, having the rims plated with steel, especially in the winter, on account of the safety of passengers.—*Northern Whig.*

Oil Gas.—At a meeting of the new Gas Company at Edinburgh, on Thursday se'night, Sir Walter Scott said, that he had now had three months' experience of oil-gas light in his

house at Abbotsford, and he could assure the meeting that nothing could be more useful, safe, and economical. He was sure the expense was not the twentieth part of what it had formerly cost him for oil and candles. The light itself was greatly superior, was extremely cleanly, saved much trouble to servants, and did not produce the least smell, or the least injury. Not only could it be used in kitchens and dining-rooms, but it was extremely useful in bedrooms, where a flame could be kept up during the whole night so minute as to be scarcely perceptible, which could be enlarged to a powerful light in an instant at any hour when wanted. It was also very safe, at least was much safer than common lights, for it was not carried from place to place as common lights were; and unless combustibles were brought to it, no danger could arise. The light was, indeed, so convenient, cheap, and delightful, that were it once introduced, he was convinced it would be used within two years in every private house in Edinburgh.—*Lon. Far. Jour.*

A CHEAP MODE OF MANUFACTURING BAROMETERS.

Take a common phial bottle, and cut off the rim and part of the neck. This may be done by a piece of string, or rather whip-cord twisted round it, and pulled strongly by two persons, in a sawing position, one of whom holds the bottle firmly in his left hand. Heated in a few minutes by the friction of the string, and then dipped suddenly in the cold water, the bottle will be de-capitated more easily than by any other means.

Let the phial be now nearly filled with pump-water, and, applying the finger to its mouth, turn it quickly upside down: on removing the finger, it will be found that only a few drops escape. Without cork or stopper of any kind, the water will be retained within the bottle by the pressure of the external air, the weight of air without the phial being so much greater than the small quantity within it.

Now let a bit of tape be tied round the middle of the bottle, to which the two ends of the string may be attached so as to form a loop to hang on a nail; let it be thus suspended in a perpendicular manner, with the mouth open, downwards, and this is the barometer.

When the weather is fair and inclined to be so, the water will be level with the section of the neck, or rather elevated above it, and forming a concave surface. When disposed to be wet, a drop will appear at the mouth, which will enlarge till it falls, and then another drop, while the humidity of the atmosphere continues.

To the truth of this experiment I can give my *probatum est*: but shall be glad if any of your scientific correspondents will explain more particularly the ratio of it.

Why will not the water remain in the bottle, unless the rim be cut off? which is the fact. Why should the water drop in moist weather, when (as I have tried) holding the bottle before the fire will not produce the same effect?

Calcutta Gazette.

(Translated for the Charleston Courier.)
FROM "L'HISTOIRE DES CHILINS CELLERES."

THE SPANIEL AND THE SCHOOLBOY.

We might fill a series of volumes if we were to relate the accounts of those valuable Dogs

that have saved their master's lives but to give authenticity to our collection, we insert only attested facts, from works of reputation.

In a Paris Journal, and other periodical publications of September 1778, we found the following story:—

A schoolboy, instead of going to join his class at the Mavarin College, played truant, and went to bathe in the Seine, with several of his school-fellows, and a Spaniel Dog. While the boy was swimming and crossing the river, he was seized with a violent cramp, so that he could no longer sustain himself, and sunk senseless to the bottom. His companions unable to swim, could afford him no assistance, and he was in imminent danger of perishing, when, happily his dog ran to his relief; he plunged eleven times successively to the bottom of the river, and seizing his young master, now by his clothes and then by his hair, he drew him by degrees near the shore, where his associates received and succoured him. Exhausted by this great fatigue, the poor Spaniel had not strength enough to escape from the abyss from which he had rescued his master—he was carried away by the current, and died for fidelity.

German Cement for mending Glass and China.

—Reduce, separately, to the finest powder, equal quantities of unslaked lime and flint glass, and as much litharge as both of them together; the proportions to be adjusted by measure, when reduced to powder. Mix them well together, and work them up into a thin paste with old drying oil. This cement, or paste, which is very durable, will even acquire a greater degree of hardness when immersed in water.—*Eng. publication.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1834.

HORTICULTURE. A gentleman in Dorsetshire, having imagined that lime, from its causticity, would be deleterious to insects, and that the crevices in walls afforded a nidus for the eggs of that wonderful species of them which so much injure our fruit trees, determined on making an experiment on a peach tree, which was nearly destroyed by them, having had its young shoots, for several years, regularly curled by the aphid in the month of May; he therefore began by unnauling and matting the tree, and then had the wall white washed with a very thick solution of lime, and after it was quite dry the tree was again nailed: the result was, that every tree in the garden, except the one on the white washed wall was covered with the apides, that not having any aphid (or blight of any kind on it), except on the extremity of a branch that extended beyond the white washed wall, and the tree is in a most vigorous and healthy state. If a darker color is preferred, on account of its greater absorption of heat, soot may be added to the lime, and perhaps may contribute to the destruction of the insect. Care must be taken to fill up all crevices in the wall, and not to let the tree be touched by the white wash. Whether the lime destroys the eggs of the aphid, or is so destructive or disagreeable to the insect itself as to cause it to avoid the white washed wall is a question to be solved by naturalists.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

REMARKS.—The insects above mentioned are sometimes, we believe, called *Puccions*, or *Vine Fretters*.—They are, likewise, known by the name of *Plant Lice*. Linnaus and Gmelin enumerate about seventy species of these tiny depredators. Rees' Cyclopaedia gives a long account of them, and says "they abound with a sweet and graceful moisture, and are therefore eagerly devoured by ants, the larva of coccinellæ, and many other creatures, or they would become, very probably,

more destructive to the whole vegetable creation than any other race of insects known." Mr. Curtis says "they are the principal cause of blights in plants, and the sole cause of the honey dew. Though no mode of destroying aphides will, perhaps, ever be devised on a large scale, in the open air by artificial means, it can be accomplished most effectually when they infest plants in stoves, green houses, and frames, or any situation in which they can be enveloped for a certain time in clouds of smoke. Powders or liquids, however fatal to apides, must ever be ineffectual, from the trouble and difficulty of applying them so that they may come in contact with the insects." Tobacco smoke is however adequate to their destruction in green houses, or confined situations. Deane's New England Farmer asserts that "the best remedy is the simplest. Soap suds, forcibly applied, will, after one or two applications effectually destroy them, without apparent injury to the plant."

FRUIT TREES. The following experiment will effectually protect fruit trees from the ravages of the Caterpillar:—A clod of earth moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree is the whole of the process.—From the hour that this operation is performed, the insects, even in the most remote branches, will begin to fall, and the tree will in a short time be wholly freed from this destructive incumbrance. It is true that the animal will attempt to renew his depredations, but as soon as he arrives at the ring of earth, which should be permitted to remain, he will hasten down the trunk, with morerapidity than he attempted the ascent.

London paper.

It would be well to ascertain by experiment whether the above mentioned mode of annoying Caterpillars would produce the result specified. We doubt its efficacy, but hope it will be tried.—*Editor.*

GROSEILLE RED WINE. A sample of wine, manufactured at Providence, by Dyer & Co. from currants of American growth has been presented to us by Mr. E. Copeland, Jr. of No. 65, Broad-Street, Boston. The wine is rightly denominated "SUPERIOR Groseille Red Wine," and we doubt whether the Falernian of Horace, or even the Nectar of Jupiter could hold a candle to it. To our homespun palate it is preferable to most imported wine; and surely every true patriot should drink such wine (if he drinks any wine) because it is a real, wholesome, genuine Columbian beverage.

COMMUNICATION.

REMARKABLE GAIN IN A Yoke OF OXEN.—Mr. Asa Rice, of Shrewsbury, owned and fattened a yoke of oxen, which were lately slaughtered by Messrs. Winchester. These cattle performed, unaided, all the work on the farm of Mr. Rice, consisting of one hundred acres, for the two last years. They hauled all his wood, on a hard road a mile and a half the last season. They ploughed ten acres of ground twice, and harrowed the same, moved about one hundred loads of manure, and in the time worked seven and an half days on other people's land. They were kept constantly at hard labor of one kind and another till the first of August last. In this month they were kept in good feed only. The months of September and October they were fed with stalks and small ears of corn.—The months of November and December they eat 35 bushels of potatoes, and ten bushels of cobish meal,* so called, together with good hay. They were sold at Brighton the last Monday in December. It was said for half a dollar per hundred more than had been given for any other cattle, for a number of months. Their weight was 2763 lbs. tallow 302.

* By "cobish meal," we believe our correspondent means the produce of Indian corn ground or broken with the cob, without shelling it before it was submitted to the operation of the mill.

FOREIGN.

London papers have been received in this place by the arrival of the packet ship Emerald, from Liverpool, the very short passage of fifteen days and fourteen hours, to the date of the 18th February.

On the 3d of February the British Parliament assembled and the King's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition.—His speech is pacific, and congratulates Parliament on the prosperous condition of the country. In the course some debates relative to an Address in answer to the King's Speech, Mr. Canning adverted to "the intention of England to maintain itself in peace; to move fully like one of the heavenly bodies, within its own orbit, tracing its path not of obedience, but of independence; not to look too nicely at the courses of other bodies, which moved in the same system, only that it did not strike against us or break into our path." Mr. Canning likewise expressed the determination of Great Britain to remain neutral in the contest between the Greeks and Turks.

A London article dated Feb. 18, states that Parisiers of the 17th inform that a consultation of Physicians had declared the state of the health of the King of France to be dangerous, and that it was impossible should outlive the month of March.

A London article dated Feb. 15th states that "the Minister of yesterday officially announces that the King of Spain has signed a decree granting liberty of the trade with South America to all nations, on the footing of an equality of duties. The decree was obtained by the solicitation of France and announced by telegraph."

ORIENT, JAN. 6. The Greeks have made a successful descent on the Island of Mytilene, where 7500 of the Turks had hoisted the Cross; and it was expected the Turks would be compelled to abandon this extensive Island. The Turkish garrison of Patras have evacuated the place and retired to Lepanto.

ALGERIE, DEC. 2. The Algerian squadron cruising off Algiers has just been destroyed by a naval division of the Hydra.

Intelligence has been received at Valparaiso, on the 12th of October, that the Patriot army under Gen. Santa Cruz, 7000 strong, had been defeated and dispersed, and the loss of 4000 men, arms, baggage and stores of every kind, at the Disagadero, by the Vice Roy and General Valdez. The above intelligence, which we hope will prove unfounded, was brought by the whaling ship Frederick Augustus arrived at Newport.

DOMESTIC.

An attempt to rob the U. S. Mail was made on the morning of the 17th ult. between Augusta and Milwaukie. Three persons fired on the driver but without effect, and made their escape.

Mass.—On the 2d inst. the principal work shop of the United States' Arsenal, in Springfield, Mass. was completely destroyed by fire, together with a considerable number of tools, muskets, &c. Most of the property within the work shop was saved from the flames.

The house of a Mr. Allen, in Exeter, N. Y. was consumed by fire on the 12th ult. Two children who were on the second floor escaped by leaping from the window. They immediately opened the door, and gave the alarm to their parents. Mr. Allen escaped, but Mrs. Allen and her child were burnt to death.

Professor Griscom, of New York, has issued a proposal for a new periodical publication, to be entitled "The Mechanic's and Manufacturer's Magazine," to be published monthly, and to be devoted to the Arts and Trades of the United States.

Steam Boat Cause.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. has decided the important cause of Gibbons vs. Ogden, commonly called the Steam Boat Cause. By a decision it was determined that the Legislature of New York, cannot, according to the constitution, grant any exclusive right to navigate the waters of that State by vessels propelled by steam.

On Thursday night last, a barn belonging to Williams, of Dalton, was destroyed by

fire, together with 600 bushels of grain, 3 horses and 1 cow. It is supposed the barn was set on fire, by a boy belonging to the family.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

In SENATE.—Friday, Feb. 27. The Committee of Finance reported the Militia Appropriation bill from the House, without amendment, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of it in Committee. Mr. Macon moved to strike out the appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of purchasing a farm in the vicinity of West Point Military Academy, upon which there is a tavern, and after some debate the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

Monday, March 1. This day was mostly spent in attending to private and local business. The death of the Hon. William Lee Ball, a Member of the House, having been announced, a resolve passed that the Senate would attend his funeral the next day, and wear crepe for 30 days. The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, March 3. The Senate, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the bill relative to Military Appropriations. The motion of Mr. Macon to strike out the clause providing for the purchase of a farm, upon which is a tavern, in the vicinity of the Academy at West Point was again debated, and negatively. Yeas 16, Nays 20.

House.—Friday, Feb. 27. Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report recommending the concurrence of the House with amendments of the Senate to the bill for repealing the act to lessen the compensation to Marshalls, Clerks and Attorneys, which report was agreed to.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the new Tariff. Mr. Barbour's motion to strike out the duty of 25 cents on wheat was supported by Messrs. Garnet, P. P. Barbour, and Webster; and opposed by Messrs. Taylor, Clay, Baylies, Todd, Wright, Tracy, Mallory, Marvin, Ross, Ingraham, Vance, Buchanan, and McLane; when the question was taken, and decided in the negative 113 to 71.

Saturday, Feb. 28. Mr. Webster, from the Judicial Committee, reported a bill "further to amend the Judicial system."

Mr. Fuller, of Mass. moved to strike out the duty of one dollar and twelve cts. per cwt. on imported iron, &c. and supported his motion by a speech of considerable length. He was followed by Mr. Buchanan, of Penn. who opposed the motion at some length. Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, opposed the motion in a speech of nearly three hours duration.

Monday, March 1. As soon as the House was in order, Mr. A. Stevenson, of Virginia, announced the death of his friend and colleague, William Lee Ball, and pronounced a short eulogy on his merits and virtues.

Resolutions then passed to attend the funeral, wear crepe, &c.

Neither House held a session on Tuesday, but attended to the funeral of the Hon. Mr. Ball.

Wednesday, March 3. The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Tariff. The question on Mr. Fuller's motion to strike out the duty of \$1,12 per cwt. was negatively. Yeas 54, Nays 85.

BRISTOL CROWN GLASS.

150 BOXES Bristol Crown Window Glass, of superior quality, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, by ERIGHAM & DELANO, No. 30, Union-street, Boston, March 13, 1824.

NEW TOWN OFFICER.

JUST published by DORR & HOWLAND, A new Town Officer, Containing the General Laws of Massachusetts relating to the Choice, Powers, and Duties of Town Officers arranged under their respective titles.—For sale at their Bookstore in Worcester, and by RICHARDSON & LORD, Boston. Worcester, March 1, 1824.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised by John Prince, Esq., Roxbury. Feb. 21.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A VERY superior MALTESE JACK ASS, 7 years old, 14 hands high, remarkably well made, and so quiet in his temper, that a child can manage him, he was obtained of the Governor of Malta and imported by Capt. Robert B. Edes.

Also two BULLS 22 months old out of good native cows, they are well formed and give six feet each. Price \$100 each.

Also one BULL 23 months old, out of the famous, *Plenderney* cow, imported by John Hubbard, Esq. Price \$125.

Also the Bull VANKEY, 34 months old out of a very fine native cow owned by Mr. Francis Amory. *Vankey* received a premium at Brighton Show in October last. Price \$125.

The above Bulls are in fine condition and were all four sired by the noted improved Durham Short Horn Bull *Clebs*.

If the Bulls are not sold by the 20th of April next, they will be let on shares.

SAMUEL JAKUES, Jr.

Charlestown, Mass. March 13, 1824.

JOB PRINTING

At short notice and fair prices, at the Farmer Office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 60	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	140 00	145 00
pearl do.	140	142 50	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 25	8 50
cargo, No 1,			
" No 2,		6	
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual.	lb.	10	12
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	83	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	
Genesee,		6 87	7 25
Rye, best		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye,	bush	63	65
Corn		42	52
Barley		67	70
Oats		35	37
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		25	35
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, Bone Middlings new,	bbl.	14 00	14 50
navy, mess,		12	12 50
Cargo, No 1,		11 50	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	3 00	
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	40
Native		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

		lb.	
BEEF, best pieces		6	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	10
" whole hog,		6	7
VEAL,		4	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		3	10
POULTRY,		7	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,		13	16
lump,		10	17
EGGS,	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	
Indian, do.		65	70
POTATOES,		30	40
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath."

A gentle answer will assuage
The ruthless vehemence of ire,
But petulance opposed to rage
Is adding fuel to the fire.

He who is cautious, calm and cool,
When made the subject of attack,
May smile defiance on the fool,
Whose anger puts him on the rack.

If injury you must repel,
Hard words are not of any use,
The greatest energy as well
Is shown without, as with abuse.

If one should offer you offence,
By being angry with the elf,
Instead of gaining recompense
You are but punishing yourself.

But gentle answers will assuage
The headlong vehemence of ire,
While petulance opposed to rage,
Adds tenfold fuel to the fire.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Capricious and affected nicety shows the want of good breeding as well as good sense; and those are generally most pleasing, who are most easily pleased.

Importance of Health.—No pains, expense, self-denial or restraint to which we subject ourselves for the sake of health is too much.—Whether it requires us to relinquish lucrative situations, to abstain from favorite indulgences, to control intemperate passions, or undergo tedious regimens; whatever difficulties it lays us under, a man who pursues his happiness rationally and resolutely will be content to submit to.

Indolence.—To act is far easier than to suffer; yet we every day see the progress of life retarded by mere repugnance to motion; and find multitudes repining at the want of those conveniences, or necessities, which nothing but mere indolence prevents their enjoying. The rewards of industry are within their reach, but the demon of idleness paralyzes their arm, and prevents their reaching those comforts and enjoyments which are the prize of exertion.

Gaming.—In gaming, Judge Blackstone says, the several parties engaged cast lots to determine upon whom the ruin shall at present fall, that the rest may be saved a little longer. Taken in any light, this is an offence of the most alarming nature, tending, by necessary consequence, to promote public idleness, theft, and debauchery, among those of a lower class; and, among persons of a superior rank, it hath frequently been attended with the sudden ruin and desolation of ancient and opulent families, and abandoned prostitution of every principle of honor and virtue, and too often hath ended in self-murder. To this passion every valuable consideration has been made a sacrifice; and it is a passion which has lamentably prevailed in our own country, and which we seem to have

derived from our ancestors the ancient Germans; who, according to the account given of them by Tacitus, were bewitched with the spirit of play to a most exorbitant degree. "They addict themselves," says he, "to dice (which is wonderful) when sober, and as a serious employment, with such a mad desire of winning or losing, that, when stripped of every thing else, they will stake at last their liberty, and their very selves. The loser goes into a voluntary slavery, and though, younger and stronger than his antagonist, suffers himself to be bound and sold. And this perseverance in so bad a cause they call the point of honor." "One would think (says Blackstone) that Tacitus was describing a modern Englishman. Against a spirit so frantic, laws can be of little avail, because the same false sense of honor that prompts a man to sacrifice himself, will deter him from appealing to a Magistrate. Yet it is proper that restricting and protecting laws should be enacted, and that they should be publicly announced and repeatedly inculcated, if possible to preserve the unwary, if not to reclaim those who are on the brink of ruin."

Father le Compte, in his travels in China, says, "Gaming is equally prohibited among the common people and the Mandarins; and yet this does not hinder their playing, and frequently losing all they have—their lands, houses, children and even their wives, which are all sometimes laid on a single card." Shakspeare says, "keep a gamester from his dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful."—Lord Bacon says, "a gamester, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is."—And Addison says, "could we look into the mind of a common gamester, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and mathadores; his slumbers are haunted with Kings, Queens, and Knaves."—*London Farmers' Journal.*

Gallant Escape of twenty-two Greeks.—The *Oriental Spectator* of Smyrna, received last week contains the following highly interesting account of the escape of twenty-two Greeks from the Turks, who had taken them prisoners: SMYRNA, Oct. 17.—We spoke lately of 22 Greeks who were taken at sea, brought to Smyrna, and then sent in chains to Constantinople. When they arrived at Mualich, they were put on board a vessel with a crew of 17 Turks.—This vessel arrived at Constantinople during the night, and anchored under the walls of the Seraglio. Only three Turks remained on deck, and the others, who had left their arms there, had gone below to amuse themselves in the cabin. The Greeks were in the hold; their chains were taken off, and they were only bound with cords, that they might more easily be landed the following day. The principal of the Greeks immediately saw the advantage he might derive from the happy moment offered by fortune, in a situation which seemed desperate. He approached one of his countrymen, who succeeded in loosing the cords that bound him, with his teeth. As soon as his hands were free, he successively, and without noise, released all his companions.

The twenty-two Greeks having, by a bold and successful effort, made themselves masters of the vessel assumed the Turkish costume, in which they were aided by the length of their beards, which had been suffered to grow, set

sail and disappeared;—but a new danger threatened them at the Dardanelles—they are ordered to stop; they reply in Turkish, that the curra has taken them away—that they are going the fleet with orders from the Sultan; they suffered to pass, and soon reach the sea Castle, where they succeeded in the same manner. A much greater danger awaited them at Tenedos: it was broad day-light—a Turkish frigate sailed towards them—they had the presence of mind to show themselves on deck, and to retire under the very guns of the fort at Tenedos. This bold and ingenious manoeuvre succeeded: the frigate convinced that they were Turks, tacked about just as they were at the point of reaching them; they took the moment to sail again, the wind being favorable. But soon the nature of their dangers changed, they met a Spezziot vessel, which, taking them for Turks, fired at them. They succeeded in making themselves known, and all of them reached Ipsara in safety, after a voyage of three days.—We warrant the correctness of all these details, which are known even to the Turks who have taken the matter very coolly.—*Illustrations.*

Language of the Brute Creation.—The following singular fact is related by Father Bouge: "A sparrow finding a nest that a martin just built, standing very convenient for himself, possessed himself of it. The martin seeing usurper in her house, called for help to exterminate him. A thousand martins came full speed attacked the sparrow; but the latter being armed on every side, and presenting only a large beak at the entrance of the nest, was invulnerable, and made the boldest of them durst approach him repent their temerity. After a quarter of an hour's combat, all the martins disappeared. The sparrow seemed to think he had got the better, and the spectators judged that the martins had abandoned the undertaking. Not in the least. In a few seconds they returned to the charge, and each of them having procured a little of that tempered with which they make their nests, they all once fell upon the sparrow, and enclosed in the nest to perish there, since they could not drive him thence."

Can it be imagined that the martins could have been able to hatch and concert this design of them together, without some medium of communication equivalent to language?

Sagacity of the Fox.—A few years ago, a Barker, of Plymouth County, Mass. with three or four others and a fox-hound, went in pursuit of foxes. In proceeding to the Fox Cliff, so called, on the Scituate side of the Cape, they had not gone far when the dog detected a fox. The fox ran directly for the cliff, which at that place was between sixty and eighty feet high. Being stopped there by the men and closely pursued by the dog, he swung himself off the bank, and hung by his paws. The dog following ran off the cliff was dashed to pieces. As soon as Reynard perceived the fate of his pursuer, he passed down the cliff, took a new start, and made his escape.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1824.

No. 34.

REMARKS ON VEGETATION, &c.

[Continued from page 256.]

TO DETERMINE THE GOODNESS OF SEEDS. The weighing of a given measure of seeds may generally be esteemed a criterion; as it is known that when seeds are put into cold water those which are less perfect are liable to swim and the sound ones to sink.* It is a proper criterion of good seed wheate to cast it into salt water, just strong enough to float an egg; as the more salt there is dissolved in water the heavier it becomes; and thence none but quite pure grains of wheat will sink in this brine, and that which swims is properly rejected.

The weight of a given measure of grain will also, with considerable certainty discover the quantity of husk or bran contained in it, compared to the quantity of flour; as that grain which is cut too early or is not quite ripe, or opens in wet seasons, shrinks in the barn or barnyard, and becomes wrinkled, and has thus a larger proportion of skin or bran than that which has been perfectly ripened, and will therefore weigh lighter in proportion.

There is reason to believe that a progressive improvement of many seeds exists during the warmer days of winter in our granaries, which probably consists in the process of the conversion of mucilage into starch; in the same manner as the harsh juices of crab-apples and of green pears, are continually changing into sugar during the winter; both which processes are probably in part chemical like the slow, perpetual change of sugar into vinous spirit. This improvement of wheat, and of barley, and of oats is well known to the baker and the brewer, and the horse dealer; as bitter bread made from old wheat, and barley is better converted into malt in the vernal months; and these are believed to thrive better, and to possess more vigor, when they are fed with old than with new oats.

Mrs. B. G. Sage gives the following process to discover whether wheat has been injured by frost or the nutritive matter otherwise spoiled. Make a paste with flour and water, wash it with your hands under water, which will be frequently changed, till it no longer comes discolored. The substance remaining is the gluten; if the corn be good this is elastic, and will contract when drawn out; if the corn has begun to heat it will be brittle; if the corn has fermented, none of the gluten can be obtained.

These seeds of a perishable nature are to be sent to or brought from distant countries, and among them with sugar is the most certain salutary method of preserving them.---Dr. Heyd, of Belmont, in Staffordshire, England, having observed some seeds, which came originally among raisins, to grow readily, directed many seeds to be sent from the West Indies covered with raisins, and others in sugar, and that those immersed in sugar or cov-

ered with raisins, both looked well and grew readily, whereas many others would not vegetate.

Since the powder of fresh burnt charcoal is known powerfully to absorb all putrid vapors; it is probable that seeds mixed and covered with charcoal dust, which has recently been burnt, or not long exposed to the air, might be successfully employed for the preservation of seeds either in long voyages, or in domestic granaries.

When seeds brought originally from other climates are to be sown, attention is required to the circumstance of season and of soil.---Those which will ripen their seeds the same year are to be sowed early in the spring, and covered lightly with earth, and should be buried beneath the soil, soon after it has been ploughed or dug, as its interstices are then replete with atmospheric air; which may be necessary to stimulate the root. Those seeds, however, which will not perfect their vegetation in the same year must be sown in early autumn; and though all seeds vegetate better, when placed but a little beneath the surface of the soil, as one inch, because they then have a better supply of atmospheric air which may be necessary for their first growth, before they have acquired leaves above ground; yet as many foreign seeds may not be sufficiently hardy to bear our inclement winters, it may be necessary, as some believe, to bury them an inch and a half or two inches deep in the soil, to prevent the frosts from doing them injury. And the drill method, or sowing seeds in rows is the most convenient mode of sowing them at a determined depth, and also for the purpose of keeping the young plants clear from weeds by the more easy application of the hoe.

In gardens near large towns where the land is valuable and highly manured, gardeners sometimes sow two or three kinds of seeds on the same ground, for the purpose of economy.---Thus, Mr. Marshall observes that, on the same ground they sow radishes, lettuces and carrots; the radishes are drawn young for the table, the lettuces to plant out, and a sufficient crop of carrots is left; for carrots, if you wish them to be large should not grow very near to each other.

In defence of this mode of culture, it is said, if one crop fails, the others may do well, and there is no loss of ground or time; and if all succeed they do very well. Radishes and spinach are commonly sown together by the common gardeners, and many manœuvres of intercropping are made by them, in the sowing and planting between rows of vegetables that are wide asunder, or presently to come off, or in the alleys of things cultivated on beds.

Thus if a piece of horse radish be newly planted it may be top cropped with radishes or spinach, &c. or if a piece of potatoes be planted wide, a bean may be put between each set, in every or every other row; a thin crop of onions upon new asparagus beds is a common practice, drawing them young from about the plants.---*Introduction to Gardening*---*Rivington*. See likewise *New England Farmer*, vol. i. p. 351, and vol. ii. p. 135.

There are some seeds, as those of carrots, that are so difficult to be sown in uniform qualities, that it has been customary to mix them previously with sand or garden mould, for the purpose of giving them weight, or bulk, or to detach them from each other. And some even suffer them to begin to put forth their roots in such a mixture of moist sand or garden mould for the purpose of more regularly dispersing them.

In dry seasons, the soaking of seeds in water a day or two before committing them to the ground, will forward their growth, as well as by artificially watering the ground before or after sowing them; and the soaking of them in salt and water may have another advantage of giving an opportunity of rejecting the light seeds, which float, and perhaps of destroying some insects which may adhere to them; the sprinkling some kinds of seed with lime may also be of advantage for the purpose of destroying insects.

Mr. Chapel, according to the papers of the Bath Agricultural Society found great benefit in steeping barley in the black liquor which oozes from manure heaps for twenty four hours, and skimming off the light grains. On taking it out of the water he mixed wood ashes sifted with the grain to make it spread regularly. But the best agriculturists are of opinion that if ground is well prepared to receive the seed, is well manured and tolerably moist, steeps of any kind will generally prove injurious, by weakening the vegetative principle. The quantity of manure, or food for plants which is added to the seeds by steeping them in fertilizing mixtures must be trifling. But when seed is sown late, the soil dry, and injury is apprehended from insects' preying on the germ before or soon after it sprouts, steeping in some bitter or saline mixtures may be of service.

N. B. The foregoing observations are mostly extracted and abridged from the works of Dr. Darwin and other authors, whose authority is generally considered as paramount in relation to the subjects of which they treat.

ON GRAFTING FRUIT TREES, &c.

[Concluded from page 258.]

"Mr. William Fairman, of Kent County, England, has inserted in the 20th vol. of the *Trans. Soc. Arts*, London, an account of his mode of "extreme branch grafting," upon old decaying trees, which promises to be a very great acquisition to those who take pleasure in cultivating fruit. The process is as follows:

"Cut away all spray wood, and make the tree a perfect skeleton, leaving all the healthy limbs; then clean the branches, and cut the top of each off, where it would measure in circumference from the size of a shilling to about that of a crown piece. Some of the branches must of course be taken off where they are little larger, and some smaller, to preserve the canopy or head of the tree; and it will be necessary to take out the branches which cross others, and observe the arms are left to fork off, so that no considerable opening is to be per-

For more particular directions relative to trying the method of seed by this method see N. E. Farmer, page 293.

ceived when you stand under the tree, but that they may represent a uniform head. When preparing the tree, leave the branches sufficiently long to allow of two or three inches to be taken off by the saw, that all the splintered parts may be removed. The tree being thus prepared, put in one or two grafts at the extremity of each branch, and put on the cement or composition, and tie with bass or soft strings. Sever the shoots or suckers from the tree until the succeeding spring. To make good the deficiency in case some grafts do not succeed, additional grafts may be inserted in the sides of the branches, or where they are wanted to form the tree into a handsome shape."

Mr. Fairman objects to the mode of grafting at a short distance from the trunk or body of the tree, as the wounds are so large as to require several grafts which cannot firmly unite and clasp over the stumps, and consequently these wounds lay a foundation for after decay; or else they diminish the growth of the tree; whereas on his plan they will be larger in three or four years than before the operation.

BUDGING OR INOCULATING. This process answers the same end as grafting excepting that grafted trees commonly bear fruit sooner than budded trees. Mr. Miller says, "this is commonly practised upon all sorts of stone fruit in particular, such as peaches, nectarines, cherries, plums, &c. as also upon oranges and jasmynes, and is preferable to any sort of grafting. The method of performing it is as follows: You must be provided with a sharp penknife, having a flat half the use of which is to raise the bark of the stalk to admit the bud) and some sound bass mat, which should be soaked in water, to increase its strength, and make it more pliable; then having taken off the cuttings of the trees you are to propagate, you should choose a smooth part of the stock about five or six inches above the surface of the ground, if designed for dwarfs; but if for standards, they should be budded six feet above ground; then with your knife make a horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length, so that it may be in the form of T; but you must be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock. Then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot stock remaining, you should make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, you must with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not (for all those buds which lose their eyes in stripping should be thrown away, being good for nothing.) Then having gently raised the bark of the stock where the incision was made, with the flat half of your penknife, cleave the bark from the wood, and thrust the bud therein, observing to place it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud, which may be too long for the slit made in the stock: And so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, you must tie them closely round with bass mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to the top, taking care that you do not bind round the eye of the bud, which should be left open.

"When your buds have been inoculated three weeks or a month, you will see which of them have taken; those of them which appear shrivelled and black, being dead, but those which remain fresh and plump you may depend are joined. At this time you should loosen the bandage, which, if not done in time, will pinch the stock, and greatly injure, if not destroy, the bud.

"The March following" (perhaps April in this country) "you must cut off the stock close to the bud, sloping it that the wet may pass off, and not enter the stock. To this part of the stock, left above the bud, it is very proper to fasten the shoot which the bud makes in summer, to secure it from being blown out; but this part of the stock must continue on no longer than until the bud has acquired strength to support itself, after which it must be cut off close above the bud that the stock may be covered thereby.

"The time for inoculating is from the middle of June to the middle of September, according to the forwardness of the season, and the particular sorts of trees to be inoculated, which may be easily known by trying the buds, whether they will come off well from the wood. But the most general rule is, when you observe the buds formed at the extremity of the same year's shoots, which is a sign of their having finished their spring growth."—*Gardener's Dic*

The buds made use of in inoculating should be those which grow on the middle of a young shoot or scion, taken from the outside of a healthy fruitful tree, and one whose fruit is of the best quality. The shoots containing the buds should be gathered in a cloudy day, or an early or late hour should be chosen. Dr. Thatcher says "the buds should be used as soon after being gathered as possible, and the whole operation should be quickly performed. In taking of the bud from the twig, the knife is inserted about half an inch above it, and a thin slice of the bark, and wood along with it taken off, bringing out the knife about an inch and an half below the bud. This lower part is afterwards shortened and dressed, and the leaf is cut off, the stalk being left about half an inch long. Perhaps it is better to insert the knife about three quarters of an inch below the bud, and to cut upwards; at least this mode is practised in the Scottish nurseries. The portion of wood is then taken out by raising it from the bark, and pulling it downwards or upwards, according as the cut has been made from above or below. If the extraction of the wood occasion a hole at the bud, that bud is spoiled, and another must be prepared in its stead; as gardeners speak, the root of the bud has gone with the wood, instead of remaining with the bark."

AMHERST COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, March 12. 1821. TO THE PUBLIC.

It having been objected, when a Petition was presented by the Founders and Guardians of this Institution for a College Charter, last Spring, that previous notice had not been given to the Public; and this objection having been at that time urged as a reason for postponing the subject to the Winter Session—to prevent the recurrence of the same objection and delay, the Trustees who have the care of the Institution think proper to give notice, that

a similar application will be made at the next Session of the General Court, and briefly to state some of the grounds, on which they hope and expect that their prayer will be granted.

The Trustees feel constrained to renew their petition, by a sense of duty to the interesting Seminary which Providence has put under their care, by a regard to the high trust reposed in them by its benevolent Founders, and from a conviction, that even the shortest delay would disappoint the reasonable wishes and expectations of thousands, in almost every part of the Commonwealth. They are, moreover, greatly encouraged to persevere, from the consideration that one branch of the Legislature was decidedly in their favor at the last Session, and that there was nearly an equal division in the other. Many, they are persuaded, have heretofore opposed the Institution, from honest, but mistaken views of its character and prospects, who will hereafter be found among its warmest friends; nor can they for a moment doubt, that a full understanding of facts, will secure the sanction of Government, and the general approbation of the public.

While the Trustees explicitly disclaim all intentional interference, with the rights and interests of other Colleges, and intend to res their application for a Charter, on the broad basis of the Constitution and the public good they respectfully ask the attention of a candid and enlightened Public to the following considerations.—

1st. Another College is wanted in Massachusetts. The interest and honor of the State demand it. This has long been felt by men whose numbers and intelligence entitle them to be heard on any subject; and that the now carry with them the public sentiment, more and more apparent every month. Massachusetts at this moment, furnishes nearly sufficient number of students for three Colleges; and the number is annually increasing. Of the 569, now furnished by the State, more than three hundred are actually in Colleges *other States and at Amherst*. Why is this, if we have Colleges enough in the State already? The fact that less than half our students, go to Cambridge and Williamstown is decisive.

2nd. It seems to be admitted on all hands that if another College is chartered, it should be located not far from Connecticut River and near the centre of "old Hampshire." Farther west it certainly should not go, and carry it much farther east, would place it near to Cambridge. If therefore, nothing has yet been done towards the establishment of a College in this section of the State, Amherst would present itself as a spot of most favorable location. As it respects other Colleges it is remarkably central—being about 90 miles from Harvard University, 90 from Brown University, R. I., 90 miles from Yale College, 95 from Union College, N. Y., 55 from Williams, and 100 from Dartmouth, N. H. Amherst, moreover, is situated about 52 miles from the western line of the State, (in the heart of the old county of Hampshire, which furnishes this year 130 College Students and is equally distant from New-Hampshire on the north, and Connecticut on the south. Add to this, the means of living

remarkably cheap,—from \$1 to \$1.25 per week in private families;—the climate is healthy; the surrounding country is delightful; the place is retired from the bustle of business and the incentives to idleness and dissipation, and yet there is ready communication with all parts of New-England. A mail stage passes through the centre of the town, on the northern and southern route every day in the week, (the Sabbath excepted;) and another mail stage passes, four times in a week, on the eastern and western line. Besides these, an accommodation Stage passes every day in the week, (the Sabbath excepted.)

3d. In every thing, both in law and in name, there is already a College at Amherst. The buildings and other accommodations for students are far more extensive, than any College in our Country could offer, at the time of incorporation, or during the first years of its existence as a College. Two excellent brick buildings, each 100 feet in length, and four stories high, together with a President's house of the same materials have already been erected. The Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus is very respectable; and a Library of nearly 1500 volumes has been procured.

4th. The funds of the Institution are believed to be far more ample, than belonged to any of our Colleges, for years after Charters were granted. The interest of these funds is such, as to enable the Trustees to give tuition at a room-rent to a large number of charity students, of different denominations; which, together with the Term Bills of others, will, it is hoped, support a competent number of teachers in the Seminary.

5th. The qualifications for admission, and the course of studies, are the same as at Yale College; and of course, far more elevated and extensive than they have been, in any New-England College, not merely at the time of its incorporation, but for many years after. The students, therefore, are likely to be worthy of college honors.

6th. The present number of students, in the several classes, is 128; which the Trustees have to be unexampled, considering the policy of the Institution, and that it is without the privileges of a Charter.

With all these things in view, and under a constitution which requires the Legislature to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences and all Seminaries of them, it can be doubted, that gentlemen of enlightened principles and liberal feelings, after a full understanding of facts, will extend to it the aid they prayed for; which will cost the Government nothing, but which will be of inestimable value to the Institution.

The foregoing is on a subject of public and general interest, the Editors of New-papers in distant parts of the Commonwealth, are respectfully requested to give it an insertion.

In behalf of the Trustees,

HEMAN HUMPHREY, President.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE QUEEN BEE.

On Saturday, the 22d of November, the Edinburgh Wernerian Society met for the first time this season, and we were happy to see a nume-

rous meeting. The first paper that was submitted to their notice, was on the conversion of the larvae of a working bee into a queen bee, by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Applegarth.—Mr. Dunbar states, that he noticed the operations of a hive, on the loss of a queen: for the first day all was noise and confusion, when the loss was discovered. After this had a little subsided, in consequence of the loss being ascertained, the bees, to avoid a state of anarchy, laid the foundation of five royal cells, and of four more the next day, and placed the larvae of (what is supposed to be) the working bee in them. At the end of fourteen days, a new queen issued forth from one of the cells, and with an instinct equalling Turkish wisdom and policy proceeded immediately to tear open the other royal cells, no doubt with the determination of destroying what was likely to produce a rival to her power. The working bees rebelled against unconstitutional exercise of authority, and hauled her majesty away from her job.—They succeeded in protecting the junior branches of the royal family, and were rewarded for their loyalty by the birth of a princess. But it was of no avail; for the Czarina, who had, as it should seem, a preferable claim, in virtue of the priority of her birth, killed her fair and unfortunate rival.

Mr. Dunbar, in corroboration of the above fact, of the formation of an artificial Queen, narrates an instance of its having been done by an artificial swarm also. A number of bees (not an uncommon circumstance) depended in a large cluster at the door of the hive; he suddenly removed the hive from their sight, and placed another in its room, containing empty cells, having previously taken the precaution of putting into it about three inches square of pure honey comb containing larvae and honey, and the astonishment of the bees was very great when they entered the new hive and missed their rich stores and their beloved monarch, the fair and stately Queen; they bustled about in every direction; but the next day, finding that the royal family had removed, and had taken away the treasury, they began to lay the foundation of royal cells, and in the course of time made to themselves a new queen. Mr. Dunbar has repeated this latter experiment with great success.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Letter from Hon. Col. PERKINS, with a cask of Flax Seed, dated 20th Feb. 1824.

When in Ireland last summer, I conversed with some of the venders of Flax seed, from whom I learnt that the growers of flax preferred the seed from Riga, to that of any other country, after that the seed from Holland, and last of all the seed from the United States, of this the seed from the State of New York had the preference. Upon enquiry I found the Dutch seed was preferred from being more clear of trash than ours, and that the inspection was more attended to in the State of New York, than in Massachusetts—the whole importation into Ireland was 51,666 casks, of which 41,351 came from the United States, 10,392 from Holland, 2000 from Riga—the Riga seed commands in ordinary seasons 20s. to 30s.

sterling more than the Dutch seed, and the latter 10s. to 15s. more than ours, an experiment had been made of sowing in the Autumn, in place of the spring as had been usual. On the 6th of July, I saw flax at Belfast which had been sown in October, four feet and an inch in length. This I understood was from Riga seed. Believing that it might be of some importance, to test the advantage of using the Riga seed, I requested the American Consul, Samuel Luke, Esq. to send me a cask of Riga seed, which has arrived at New York and is ordered here.—It is at the service of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture.—I wish however a portion of it reserved for my friend Gen. Derby, who resides at Londonderry, where I understand flax is extensively cultivated, the remainder is at your service for distribution and I hope it may prove a useful experiment.

Respectfully, dear Sir,

your friend and servant,
T. H. PERKINS.

Hon. RICHARD SULLIVAN,
Cor. Sec'y of the Mass. Society for
promoting Agriculture.

At a meeting of the Board of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, held March 13, 1824—Voted, that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. T. H. PERKINS, for his gift of a cask of Flax seed from Riga, and for his repeated attention to the Agricultural interest of his country.

Attest, BENJAMIN GUILD,
Assistant Recording Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous of making experiments with this seed will be supplied with it, by calling at the Assistant Recording Secretary's Office, 81, State Street, and if the Agricultural Societies, to whom a quantity of flax seed was some time since distributed, will report their success, they may also have the advantage of others' experience.

From the Salem Gazette.

HORSE LONGEVITY!!

MR. ANDREWS,—Please notice in your next paper an uncommon occurrence in the age of a Horse, which belonged to Mr. John Oldham, of this town. The Horse died a few days since at the advanced age of 34 years. He had been driven into Salem market, constantly, by the owner himself, for 31 years last past; and what is still more remarkable, his spirits were so great till near his end, that he was generally designated by those who knew him, as Oldman's Colt. Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Danvers, Feb. 20th, 1824.

Vinegar.—The vinegar manufactured by all the great establishments in London is made from malt. Most of the Vinegar consumed in Paris, and indeed throughout France, is extracted either from wood or potatoes.

Molasses Beer.—Take four quarts of molasses, half a pint of yeast, and a spoonful of powdered race ginger: Put these ingredients into your vessel, and pour on them two gallons of scalding hot, soft clear water;—Shake it till it ferments; and add thirteen gallons of the same water to fill up the cask. Let the liquor ferment for about twelve hours, then bottle it off with a raisin or two in each bottle.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

INDIAN CORN.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[Continued from page 260.]

I have the present year, caused the Indian corn, gathered from an acre and twenty-five rods of my corn field, to be measured, and it produced two hundred and twenty-six bushels of ears. A part of it only has been shelled, and two bushels of ears produced a little more than a bushel of shelled corn.

In July 1822, the land was mowed, and yielded about a ton of hay to the acre.

Early in September of the same year, it was ploughed. It remained in this situation, until April, 1823, when it was harrowed. A few days after harrowing, it was ploughed across the furrows about two inches deeper than the first ploughing in September, when it was first broke up. After remaining in this situation a week, it was harrowed thoroughly, until the principal part of the sods were displaced and pulverized. About the middle of May, it was furrowed with a horse plough, the furrows three and a half feet apart, for planting. It was planted about the 20th of May, in hills, three feet and a half apart one way, and one foot and a half the other way.

About eight cords of compost manure were put on this acre, and 25 rods. It was composed of barn yard manure, made in the summer of 1822, hog dung, and the clearing of ditches, in equal quantities. This part of the manure was carted into the field, and mixed in the autumn of 1822. In April 1823, it was shovelled over, and six casks of unsacked lime was equally mixed, and covered in the heaps, which contained about forty cords. After lying about two weeks in this situation, it was again shovelled over, and the lime was found to be stacked and pulverized, and the whole heap had become a fine body of compost manure. Every part appeared to be entirely dissolved and pulverized.

The corn was planted about the 20th of May, and as I before observed, about eight cords of manure taken from the before described heap were carted on this acre and twenty-five rods.—A common shovel full was put to each hill in the furrows which had been ploughed eighteen inches apart. The corn was then planted four kernels in a hill, five inches apart. It was ploughed with an horse plough twice, and twice hoed. After the second hoeing, the ground was left nearly level.

This acre and twenty-five rods was measured from a field of about six acres, the greatest part of which was planted in the same manner here described, which I consider, from several years experience, the best mode of planting Indian corn. On the remaining part of this field the residue of the heap of manure was carted, in about equal quantities to the acre, with the acre and twenty-five rods. Some part of the field was planted in hills three and a half feet apart each way, and some part in rows three and a half feet apart. The part first described yielded the greatest quantity of corn, although the quality of the land, and the quantity and quality of the manure, were the same.

It was my intention to have ploughed and hoed the whole field a third time, but the corn

had become so large, and spread to such a degree, that a horse could not travel through it without injury. There was, however, scarcely a weed or a spire of grass in the whole field. That part planted in rows yielded more than that planted in hills, three and a half feet each way, but not so much as that planted in the manner first described.

No more attention was paid to the acre and twenty-five rods, than to the other part of the field, and it was not done under any expectation of obtaining the society's premium for the largest quantity, or the best mode of cultivating this article. If however it merits any distinction, I shall be happy.

With great respect,

I am your most obedient servant,

WM. HULL.

(To be continued.)

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

UTILITY OF THE LARCH.

MR. URBAN,—Larch, by experiments made, is found to be full as durable for naval purposes as the oak, and is therefore the best succedaneum for it. As I live within sight of the Malvern hills, I cannot help lamenting that they are not planted with Larch, which would thrive well. The same may be said of many spots on the Cotswold hills on one side; and it may also of the Welch hills, on which oak would never grow to any size. How many hills in Surrey, Hampshire, Wiltshire, are too steep for the plough, and so dry in the summer as scarcely to afford a scanty bite to a few sheep, yet, planted with Larch, might become useful ornaments to this country! When passing from London to Portsmouth, the brims of the Devil's Punch-bowl strike the eye as a spot which, thus planted, might become as pleasant an object as it is now disagreeable or frightful in dark or cloudy weather. This idea strikes more particularly as being so near to the great naval repository.

The Larch is equally useful for many purposes in husbandry, and in domestic uses. For the latter it has one quality that renders it peculiarly desirable, viz. that it is the least susceptible of fire of any timber. Added to these useful purposes, it will not take up any grounds fit for the oak, for strong soils are the only ones on which it does not thrive.

These considerations, Mr. Urban, tempt me to send you an account of an easy and expeditious way of raising them, not founded on theory, but on the practice in which willows have been planted in some of the coldest situations in Scotland, where they are of a remarkably quick growth, and yet the wood is very fine grained. The planter has now many trees of his own planting, which are six feet in circumference at the height of three feet from the ground. The Duke of Athol has now Larches, planted in 1743, which are upwards of eight feet in circumference.

The method of getting these seeds out of the cones is, not to gather them till about Candlemas, when they begin to drop off the trees. At the end of April, or beginning of May, sooner or later, as the weather serves, prepare some beds in a nursery, to which the sun has free access, and lay the cones on that bed as thick as they lay clear of one another, and the sun will soon open them, and they will shed their seed. The

owner should, from time to time, examine what quantity of seed they have shed; and as soon as he finds that there is seed enough to fill the ground with plants, the cones should be carried off the ground, and set on them about a quarter of an inch thick of good mould. The cones may then be carried to another bed, and laid as before, and they will fill it with seed in good time to yield plants that season. If the cones are kept dry during the winter, more seed may, in the same manner, be procured next season.

When the plants are two years old, they may be planted in the autumn, or next spring; but the autumn is thought the best, particularly in dry soils; for, if the spring is dry, the ground will be so dry as to kill the plants. They are planted out with a narrow iron spade with which a cross-cut is made to receive the plant.

When the plants stand another year in the seed-bed, or have been a year in a nursery, they then push out to such a height, that it is necessary to dig small pits for them, which is the surest way. The young plants must be well fenced from cattle, especially sheep, which are very fond of them; and, when the head is cut off by any accident, it impairs the heart of the tree to the very root.

As they overtop almost every other tree, they are the more exposed to every high wind; but the quick-growing trees should, therefore, be planted among them; or they may be planted in clumps, so as to protect one another.

Another advantage might attend the planting the dry eminences; that, when the young trees have grown up, the earth is so much shaded that the dews and rain are not so soon exhale by the sun and winds as in open situations. This means the moisture penetrates deeper, it meets with a substance impervious to water, it then descends on that substance till it again reaches the surface and breaks out in spring.

Thus water may be procured in such dry situations, where it may be much wanted for forcing drink to cattle and sheep feeding on the plain grounds below. Some years ago mention was made, in the "Annals of Agriculture" of a method of making ponds in such dry situations, which must be of great advantage. The want of water in extensive plains often obliges the inhabitants to build their houses in the neighborhood of the nearest stream. This distance may create great expense, both in loss of time, and in the carriage of manure, and the articles of growth from such places. Farmers are not at all times sufficiently aware of the value of time thus lost; and, as it is the master's eye that makes the horse fat, so the master's eye may be much wanted in such important spots.

AGRICULTURE.

REMARKS.—The tree described in the above article is, we believe, found in great plenty in the northern parts of New England, as well as in Canada and Nova Scotia. It grows best in poor soils either wet or dry, and the wet lands, which will produce no other kind of useful vegetation are best fitted for this forest tree. In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June 1822, is an account of this tree, written by John Lowell, Esq. Mr. Lowell says it is known by the names of Juniper and Hackmatack as well as that of Larch, and observes that Hackmatack grows more rapidly than the Juniper, commonly called the red Cedar, and

ore durable for posts, than that plant. It will grow on any soil, and rapidly on soils entirely different from those in which it is usually found. have them growing in pure sand, without the last apparent mixture of loam, and on a barren gravel—a gravel, which will scarcely support grass. I have large trees in such soils 18 to 24 inches in circumference and thirty feet high of sixteen years' growth."

Mr. Lowell asserts that the English Larch has been found by experience to be much superior to the American tree of the same genus, being a much quicker growth, and advises to import the English Larch, and some other varieties from Scotland.

Dr. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia gives a pretty long and very favorable account of this tree, vol. ii. p. 435.

From the American Farmer.

SEEDS.

Albany, February 21, 1824.

Appreciating the importance of good seeds, both to the farmer and gardener, I send you, Mr. Farmer, some hints on this subject, suggested by experience and reading, which may be of interest to some of your readers.

1. To raise good seeds, care must be taken not only to select from the choicest plants, but also, to had or different kinds of the same family. I have not suffered to blossom in their vicinity, as the fecundating farina of the poorer sorts, which is carried by winds and by insects, will deteriorate the seed of the good. Hence, no two kinds of cabbage, turnips, beets, &c. should be sown in seed within ten or twenty rods of each other, and it will be better, if they are sown in different enclosures. And hence, if we would preserve from a fine variety of melons, it is necessary to plant them at a distance from other varieties. The brassica, (cabbage,) family not only mix among themselves, but are said to be affected by the pollen of the cauliflower, kale and turnip.

2. Seeds should be gathered as soon as they are ripe, both to prevent waste and damage.

3. They should be preserved in a dry and temperate place, accessible to air; and, where it is convenient, kept in their pods or husks till wanted for sowing. This may be done, with most kinds of annuals cultivated in the garden. It prevents injury from heat or moisture, and preserves them in a healthy condition. Miller made this experiment. He divided parcels of lettuce, parsley, onion, and other seeds, one portion of which he put into vials which he chemically sealed; the other portion into bags, and kept the whole one year—when planted, not one of the seeds grew, which had been kept in the vials, while all of those which had been kept in the bags grew well. An experienced gardener tells me, that the seeds of many annuals will, if preserved in the pods, &c. retain their vegetative power for two or three years, whereas, if taken out, they will seldom grow after the first year. My experience and observation of the habits of plants, confirm this remark.

4. When should seeds be sown? Repeated failures in the seeds of perennials and biennials, which vegetate, when sown in the spring, led me to consult the economy of nature, and to adopt her laws as my guide. I found that the maple,

beech, ash, and other forest trees—several shrubs, most of the bulbous flower roots, and a large portion of the biennial and perennial flowers, shed their seed upon the ground in autumn, and that the seed thus sown, if slightly covered, vegetated either immediately or in the following spring, and that if these seeds are thoroughly dried, as they must be by being wintered in the house, they either will not grow at all, or lay dormant in the earth for a year or more.

5. The pods of melons, cucumbers and pumpkins, improve by being kept till they are three or four years old. At that age they produce earlier, and more fruit, and run less to vines.—The benefit of age may be partially obtained, by washing the seeds well, when taken from the fruit, to cleanse them from mucilage, or by carrying them loose in the pocket, some days or weeks before they are planted.

6. Wheat is said to be improved, as seed, by being kept a year; and, what is an important benefit, will then produce a crop without smut: Nay, more—I am induced to believe, that the crop will escape from the injuries of the fly also. For I am almost a proselyte to the opinion, that the nit is deposited in the down of the kernel, before the grain is harvested, and that the same warmth which causes the seed to vegetate in the earth, hatches the insect there also. I am inclined to favor the hypothesis, and not without evidence, that the seed of both the smut and the fly, lose their reproductive power during the lapse of a twelvemonth. I will not venture to say, that liming seed is as efficacious against the fly, as it is against smut; but thus much I can say, that I always lime my seed wheat, and never have it injured by smut or fly, while many fields in my neighborhood are annually devastated by the one or materially injured by the other.

7. Seeds may be preserved in a healthy state according to the nature of their essential oil and the nature of the shell or covering, which envelopes the embryo plant. Miller says, "the seeds of cucumbers, melons and gourds, which have thick horny coverings, and the oil of this seed being of a cold nature, continue good eight or ten years; and radish, turnip, rape, &c. with other oily seeds, (whose coats, though they are not so hard and close, as the others,) yet abounding with oil, which is of a warmer nature, the seeds will keep good three or four years; whereas, the seeds of parsley, carrots, parsnips, and most other umbelliferous plants, whose seeds are, for the most part, of a warm nature, and have little oil in them, do lose their growing faculty often in one year, but seldom remain good longer than two years."

8. Steeps. The experiments of Duhamel and others, show that steeping seeds in any liquor, or mixture, with a view of invigorating the germ, is always without benefit, and often attended with injury—the seed containing the best nutriment, and all that is requisite, to extend the root, and unfold the seminal leaves. Steeps may be beneficially used to accelerate germination, to preserve the seed from grubs and other insects, and to destroy the seeds of insects, and parasitic plants, which may adhere to it. Corn soaked in a strong decoction of the roots of black hellebore (sometimes called itch weed,) and strongly saturated with nitre, has, with me, resisted the attacks of insects, birds and squirrels. A steep of tar water, will also protect seed in

the ground. Lime and alkalis are most efficacious in destroying the eggs of insects, &c.—The best method I know of to facilitate early vegetables, is to sprout the seeds, before planting, between two sods of earth, placed in the kitchen corner, and occasionally wet with warm water. The larger kinds may be laid in loose, the smaller wrapped in papers. They will sprout in from 24 to 48 hours. J. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

DEAR SIR,—I have less hesitation in sending to you, the pedigree of my improved short horn stock, as you have in the 43d number of the Farmer, noticed the purchase I had made, of a calf begotten in England, by Mr. Champion's celebrated bull BLAIZE, and produced at Wye, by White Rose. You will perceive, that I could have no motive to seek better blood although I was glad, to avail myself, of the liberal intention, of my friend at Wye, to exhibit in Pennsylvania, a very beautiful calf, begotten by the bull, which Mr. Champion says, in his letter to you, of the 6th April, 1822, "is considered the most complete animal I ever bred for symmetry and quality," on a heifer, which he also says, excels for correctness of frame, neatness of bone, and uncommon appearance for milk.

I always considered White Rose, a fine animal; and you may recollect, I proposed to purchase her alone, at the time you offered to me, the bull Champion, and the other heifer at cost. I confess, I have a strong predilection, in favor of Wetherell's stock, not only as he was one of the purchasers of the Comet, and of some of the finest cows at Colling's sale, but as Mr. Williams' extraordinary bull Denton, was bred by him, and as all the heifers of his stock, which I have seen are good milkers. At your suggestion, I applied to Mr. Champion, and offered a price, much higher, than that which, he had received for the bull, you imported, or than he had asked for such an one, as he supposed, would satisfy me. He answered, "I regret it is not in my power to send you a bull, possessing the many qualifications you expect, the description you have given of Denton, it is impossible for me to equal." I proposed to pay to Mr. Champion more than he had demanded, as I did not suppose, that he would send to America his finest bulls, at sixty guineas, at the moment he was selling Brigade Major, and Blaize, at one hundred and one hundred and fifty, upon his farm. I have no doubt from the points, and shape of Wye Comet, and the pedigrees of some of his stock, that he possesses as fine cattle, as any man in England, although I confess, I was of a very different impression, until I had seen this calf by Blaize. If you have any doubt, of the valuable properties, of the "Improved Short Horns," as milkers, quick feeders, and small consumers—I should be glad, to convince you on my farm, that in the early maturity, and all these essential items, their excellence is determined, by the degree of affinity, to the pure blood.

I am, dear sir, most truly yours,

JOHN HARE POWELL.

Pozzilion, Philadelphia Co., Feb. 17, 1824.

We understand there are two men now in this town who sweep chimneys for a small compensation by means of brushes fastened to wires. [Portsmouth Journal.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

The time of year has now arrived in which the Master Cultivator and his *posse comitatus* should be as busy as bees, and as nimble as flying squirrels. But it is not proper that the Lord of the soil, and his phalanx of hired or household assistants should skip about like startled rabbits, without knowing what they are about. There should be method in every movement, and a reason for every step.

But some people spin round and round, like a top twirled by a truant, and attempt every thing without accomplishing anything. They are always in a hurry, though they never make haste, and form as many unnecessary tracks as a spaniel that is cutting capers to curry favor with his master.

Such busy bodies work hard, but not knowing how to set themselves properly to work they bring nothing to pass. They appear like animal machines intended to represent perpetual motion, but though always moving they no more go forward than a squirrel in a wheel, or a mouse in a tread mill. They undertake twenty things at once, but not being able to be in more than one place at a time—owning but one pair of hands, and having but one head apiece on their shoulders they fail to accomplish any one of their undertakings.

Such are the evils consequent to the lack of system in business. In order to avoid such calamities the farmer should have a plan of his work cut and dried before hand. He should do one thing at a time; finish one job before he commences another, and do that first, which first needs doing.

Finish cutting, splitting and piling your wood, drawn last winter. You should always keep at least one year's stock of fuel before hand. It is said by those who have calculated on the subject that dry wood will go twice as far as green wood, and we believe this is correct, at least so far as respects wood to be burnt in the summer for cooking. The Farmer's Assistant says, "In cutting wood short, after it is carted home a saw should be used; as this makes a great saving of the wood, and is at the same time equally expeditious." Some farmers in some parts of the country, make great use of dry white pine for fuel. "This is very difficult to cut with an axe; and two men with what is called a cross-cut saw, (or a saw with two handles,) will saw more of this wood than four men could cut with an axe in the same time. Small sticks however, especially if green are best cut with an axe.

As soon as the frost is so far out of the ground that you can drive a stake you will give your fences a thorough review, and substantial repairs. No man, who is possessed of a spark of sensibility, or a grain of forecast can sleep quietly, or realize any enjoyment during his waking hours, when he knows that his fences are in a low, weak and tottering condition, entirely incompetent to afford security to his crops. The careful farmer will therefore make "assurance doubly sure" by a few extra stakes, and supplementary rails rather than anticipate the shocking sounds of hogs in the corn! sheep in the mowing lot! cows in the cabbage yard! &c.

If you have new fences to build, and timber

and stones are scarce you may as well make post and rail fences. If the ground will admit of it, especially if it is so moist that it would be benefited by draining, you may proceed (as recommended in the Farmer's Assistant) to set your posts on a bank made of the earth of two small ditches thrown up together. If the posts are too small to have holes made through them, the rails may be flattened at the ends and fastened to the posts with spikes, or with wooden pins, well secured.

Mr. Preston, of Stockport, Pa. recommends setting posts with the top parts placed in the ground, and intimates that they will, in that position, last three or four times as long as when the butts are placed down. The same judicious and experienced agriculturist advises, in making fences, always to place the rails with the heart side up. The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground. If those parts of the posts which are to be placed in the ground are burnt in a hot fire till quite black they will last much longer than they would otherwise. Some farmers cut their posts so long, and mortise them in such a manner, that when the lower ends have become rotten they can turn them upside down, and it is said that they will last nearly as long again when managed in that manner.

Get your agricultural implements such as ploughs, harrows, carts, hoes, &c. in readiness for use. These you have doubtless kept under cover during the winter, and they will last longer if they are painted or covered with some suitable composition. "Dr. Lewis," says the Domestic Encyclopedia, "advises all wood that is exposed to the inclemency of the weather, to be coated with a preparation of pulverized pit coal* and melted tar, reduced to the consistence of paint, which he has found by experience to be very efficacious." Covering wood repeatedly with train oil, or other greasy substance will have a tendency to preserve it. Or if more convenient use some cheap sort of paint, such as Spanish brown or red ochre. Where machines are necessarily exposed in the field, a great part of the season, they require to be new painted at least every second year. This applies as well to the iron as wood, which should be kept coated with paint or oil as tar as practicable.

Particular attention should be paid to your cattle especially to cows which have lately calved, or are about to calve. If cows are lean when calving no management afterwards will bring them to yield, for that season, any thing like the quantity of milk they would have yielded had they been kept in good condition during the winter and early in the spring. The Germans in Philadelphia, who supply the market with milk regularly feed their cows at night with short feed during the winter. The disease called the hollow horn, or horn distemper is owing to scanty feed. Roots such as potatoes, mangel wurtzel, carrots, &c. should be given them during winter and early spring, with their dry food, and they will serve both for food and medicine. The quantity of roots allowed to each cow, ox, &c. should be varied according to circumstances, and the quantity and quality of the dry food consumed by them, and the apparent keenness of the appetite of the animals. Cattle, especially if fed with roots, should have a pro-

* Perhaps charcoal would do as well

per quantity of salt. Some advise to place salt under cover, and to let cattle, sheep, &c. always have access to it and eat as much as their appetites crave. Dr. Cooper, editor of the Philadelphia edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia says "A quarter of an ounce of salt per day to sheep and one ounce per day to cows and oxen, is an allowance ample enough."

RIGA FLAX SEED. The attention of Agriculturist will be directed to an article in our paper of this day page 267, respecting the introduction and diffusion of Flax Seed from Riga in the United States, by means of the valuable donation of the Hon. T. H. PERKINS to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

AMHERST INSTITUTION. In a preceding page of this day's paper we have given an article relative to the College proposed to be incorporated at Amherst, in this State. The question respecting the propriety of granting a Charter to that Institution we have never examined, knowing that we could never decide upon it. Both parties have a right to be heard, and make their wishes and feelings known to the public, and we have therefore published the piece alluded to, without meaning to express any opinion with regard to a matter, which as respects us is *coram non judice*, [beyond our jurisdiction] as lawyers phrase it.

Insurrection in the State Prison.—On the 12th inst. the convicts in the State Prison, in Charlestown rose in open and determined rebellion against their Officers and the Government of the State. They were not subdued till the appearance of a Company of the United States Marines had paraded in the Prison yard with fixed bayonets.

Prison Limits.—The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a law, declaring the limits of each county to be the prison bounds, and prohibiting the imprisonment of any white woman for debt.

The Greek Boy.—Capt. Partridge, of the Military School, at Norwich, Vermont, has generously offered to support and educate at his own expense, the Greek boy who arrived in this country last year, and whose parents and six brothers were murdered by the Turks at Scio. The lad is now in Baltimore, but will come to this city as soon as the means are raised. A few dollars of the Greek Fund may here be appropriated to send him to Vermont.—N. Y. Spec.

Manumoth Hog.—Mr. John Blair, near Cohocink, in the North Liberties, has fattened and killed a Hog weighing 215 lbs.—length from the nose to the tail 9 1-2 feet, girth 7 1-2 feet.—Amer. Sentinel.

Pure proof and Water proof Cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from the whey and mix it with the white of four or five eggs, beating the whole together; when it is well mixed, add a little quick lime passed through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistence of a thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels, and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

FOREIGN.

No intelligence from Europe since our last. The following items are gleaned from the latest London papers which have come to our hands.

A thumb pottle of green grapes for making tarts was yesterday exposed for sale in Covent Garden for six strawberries in large pottles were also at market.

[N. W. Times, Feb. 7.]

The Season.—The continued mildness of the last month has produced a mesagey from the flower garden very seldom combined in this climate; stocks, wall-flowers, and primroses, now accompany the laurentia; lilacs are in full bud. Two or three frosty nights has been all that the month has afforded; the coldest air at eight in the morning within doors was at 34 deg.

the 14th and three following days, with the wind at the north, the air externally was ten degrees lower, than that day the air gradually became warmer, till on the 25th and 26th, the same thermometer rose to 50 at 4 o'clock, and continued fluctuating to 40 during the rest of the month; by Carey's Table we find that the greatest heat at noon was at 54 deg. on the 25th, and the greatest cold at 40 deg. on the 26th; were, during the month, 15 days of fair weather, 6 of rain, and 15 of cloudy. The passing comet being scarcely observable by the naked eye, but in its progress, though not sufficiently approaching Earth to produce any alarming expectation which the superstitious Astrologers are apt to declare! the increase of daylight is now most sensibly felt and acknowledged; and it is curious to observe how correct some of our ancient adages are; particularly relative to this increase of light after the shortest day.

Christmas tide a minute wide,
Twelfth tide a cock's stride,
Candlemas tide an hour wide.

The sun rises on the 21st Dec. the shortest day, at 4 minutes past eight, and sets at 52 minutes after 4 o'clock; making the length of that day only seven hours and four minutes.

Now on Christmas Day the Sun rises half a minute earlier than on the 21st of Dec. and sets half a minute later, which completes the first line.

On a Twelfth Day, 6th Jan. the Sun rises at two minutes after eight, which is six minutes earlier than on the shortest day; and sets 53 minutes after three, which is one minute later; here are twelve minutes gained, which may be compared to a cock's stride, if he be of growth and extend his toes to the extent of his stride; and at Candlemas Day, 24 Feb. the Sun rises 12 minutes after seven, and sets 34 minutes after four, with a fraction increase from the shortest day.

[*Idid.*]

Power of Industry.—It was a beautiful expression of Cæsar, that by time and industry a mulberry becomes a silk shawl; but if the following statement be correct, and I have no reason to doubt it, it affords a still more striking proof of what human industry can accomplish—such a one indeed as a mental philosopher would never have dreamt of. A manufacturer of steel an article may be raised from one halfpenny to 35,000 guineas! A pound of iron costs one halfpenny; it is converted into steel, that steel is made into watch-springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs one-tenth of a grain; after deducting for waste, there is a pound weight 7000 grains; it therefore affords for 70,000 watch-springs, the value of which, at half guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.—*Mechan. Mag.*

Curious Geological Fact.—A few days ago a large piece of coal completely covered with cockleshells was found in one of the coal pits of the late Mr. Thomas, in the neighborhood of Dewsbury, 150 feet below the surface of the earth.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, March 5. On motion of Mr. Adams, of Mass. the President of the United States was requested to furnish such copies of the instructions given to our Minister to France, the correspondence with him, and other information, in reference to spoliation committed on American Commerce, by French vessels from the year 1800, and may be proper to communicate.

HOUSE.—To regulate the transportation of gold and silver coin, specie, and jewels, and carrying of passengers, and to prohibit the receipt of merchandise, in the vessels of the United States was taken up, and the debate postponed.

Monday, March 6. After passing several local bills, several amendments of the Constitution were called for, but no question taken.

Tuesday, March 9. The several resolutions on the subject of Amendments to the Constitution were called for. Mr. King, of N. Y. moved to postpone them indefinitely. On the suggestion of Mr. Hayne, that Benson, of Missouri, who moved one of the resolutions, is so far recovered that he expected in a day to resume his seat, the resolutions were laid on the table.

The bill to appropriate \$125,000 annually, for four years for the purchase of cannon, bombs, &c. and for fortifications was again discussed; and a motion to postpone it negatived 23 to 18, when it passed to be engrossed.

Wednesday, March 10. The bill for the supply of cannon, &c. for the Fortifications passed.

Thursday, March 11. Mr. Holmes offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of providing by law, for an earlier commencement of the next session of Congress than the first Monday of December. Laid on the Table.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported two bills relative to the Judiciary System, which were read the first time.

Horse.—Friday, March 5. On motion of Mr. Tod the following proviso was added to the Tariff bill.—“Provided, that all window glass imported in plates not cut be added to the window glass duty.” Other motions were made and negatived, but nothing decided upon, except the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem was stricken out.

Saturday, March 6. This day was principally occupied in discussions of the Tariff bill, but the Committee rose without taking the question.

Mr. Baileys presented a memorial from New Bedford, praying an increase of duty on tallow; and Mr. Webster memorials from the tallow chandlers and soap boilers of Boston, against an increase of the duty. Both petitions ordered to be printed.

Monday, March 8. On motion of Mr. Coxe, the Judicial Committee was instructed to report on the expediency of prohibiting by law the employment of any persons except citizens of the United States in any of the departments of Government;—and the Committee of Ways and Means to report on the expediency of reducing the number of Auditors or Accounting Officers of the Government.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. The motion of Mr. Forsyth to strike out the section which provides additional duties to counteract foreign bounties on imports, was, after a debate carried. Ayes 114. Nays 66.

Tuesday, March 9. No business of general interest was completed on this day or the two days next succeeding.

BELLFOUNDER.

The Wonderful Norfolk Trotter, imported July 1822, from England.

WILL STAND THIS SEASON, 1824.

At Twenty Dollars, and One Dollar the Groom. The money to be paid to the Groom at Covering.

This celebrated Horse is a bright bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry and action excel those of every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his Stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed; they are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk.

BELLFOUNDER was got by that well known, fast and highforned Trotter, OLD BELLFOUNDER, out of Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road, in 1806, Sixteen miles in one hour, and though she broke fifteen times into a gallop, and as often turned round, won her match. In 1808 she trotted Twenty-eight miles in one hour and forty seven minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

BELLFOUNDER, at five years old, trotted Two miles in six minutes, and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas, to trot Nine miles in thirty minutes, and he won easily by thirty-two seconds. His owner shortly after challenged to perform with him Seventeen miles and a half in one hour, but it was not accepted. He has since never been saddled or matched.

OLD BELLFOUNDER was a true descendant from the original blood of the Fireways, which breed of Horses stand unrivalled, either in this or any other nation.

BELLFOUNDER is strongly recommended to the public by the subscriber, as combining more useful properties than any other Horse in America, and will stand, during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JACQUES, Jr.

Charlestown, Mass. March 20, 1824.

Medical Talk of the Day.—We have been informed by a military officer, lately arrived at St. Christopher's, that apoplexy is so common there that the sentries frequently fall down in a fit on their posts. Major Edgeworth, of the 35th, was attacked at breakfast by the disease, and fell suddenly from his chair; but, by the prompt assistance of the regimental surgeon, Dr. Berkeley, he was restored. These men, officers and all, wear stiff leather stocks, and the above surgeon is of our opinion that they produce apoplexy. Our argument against cravats in our first number thus receives additional force.—*Medical Advertiser.*

Pirates.—By an arrival from Havana, at Baltimore, information has been received that sometime in January, a small schooner was captured by an open boat of pirates, from the Isle of Pines, which vessel would doubtless be employed as a piratical cruiser, they having understood that the American squadron was to be withdrawn from the West Indies.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society give notice that JONATHAN WINSHIP, Esq. will officiate as Secretary at the Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures at Brighton in October next;—and they are happy to avail themselves of this opportunity to repeat, thus publicly, their thanks to Mr. Winship for his valuable services in that capacity for several years. March 20.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bu.	1 60	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	150 00	
pearl do.	130 00	142 50	
BEANS, white,	bar.	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bu.	8 25	8 50
" cargo, No 1,	7		
" No 2,	6		
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual.	lb.	16	12
CHEESE, new milk,	7	9	
" skinned milk,	3	4	
FLAX	4	9	
FLAX SEED	bush	12	31
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bu.	6 75	
Genesee,	7	7 25	
Rye, best	3 25	3 50	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	65	
Corn	42	52	
Barley	67	70	
Oats	35		
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823	35		
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, Bone Middlings new,	bu.	14 00	14 50
navy, mess,	12	12 50	
Cargo, No 1,	11 50	12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	3 00	
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	58	70	
do do unwashed	57	40	
do 3-4 washed	45	50	
do 1-2 do	37	40	
Native	31	33	
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort	50	00	
do Spinning, 1st sort	40	42	
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	6	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	8	10	
" whole hog,	6		
VEAL	4	10	
MUTTON and LAMB,	3	10	
POULTRY,	12	16	
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,	13	16	
lump,	10	17	
EGGS,	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	70	75
Indian, do.	60	65	
POTATOS,	30	40	
CIDER, liquor, new	bu.	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

"O splendentissima Cometa?"
 —*pro bella assai che'l sole.*"
 PETRARCA CANZONE, 12th MA.

Splendid stranger of the sky!

Thou unlook'd for didst appear;

Rapid round the pole dost fly;

Welcome art thou to our sphere.

Along the lofty vaulted way,

As thy majestic course I view,

Thy tresses with delight survey,

Where faint a star oft glimmers through.

Bright-hair'd stranger! in what skies,

What unknown system, distant far,

Does thy out-stretch'd orbit rise?

And whither tend, thou lovely star.

From where creation first begun,

Didst thou take thy distant flight!

To pay your homage to our sun,

And bathe your tresses in his light?

Or to count each sparkling star

That glitters in our hemisphere!

Or view the moon with silv'ry ear,

Her phases change in her career?

Or com'st thou to behold our globe?

Each diff'rent clime, and changing scene,

View her in winter's snowy robe?

In summer's flow'ry mantle green?

Or dost thou floods and earthquakes bring?

Or cam'st to wrap in flames the world?

As round thy lustrous hair doth fling,

In thy eccentric orbit hurl'd.

Splendid stranger! not for this,

Thou sought'st our planetary bound;

Not for mortal's wo or bliss,

Thou warr'st thy beamy locks around.

Not to bathe thy hair of gold

In the effulgent air of light;

Nor on the ear her moon behold;

Or count the stars that dock the night.

Not to view our little earth,

And see successive seasons change,

See nature die, renew her birth,

Dost thou here remotely range.

For he whose guiding hand restrains,

And to one sun our globe confin'd,

Each Comet in its orbit reigns,

By different laws to them assign'd.

No void:—creation all doth fill;

Systems round systems endless roll,

Harmonious to the sov'reign will

Of HIM who form'd, who rules the whole.

Scatter, ye winds, ye dun-rob'd cloud,

Gathering in many a misty fold,

That would the splendid stranger shroud,

With his radiant locks of gold.

Thou moon, full orb'd, withdraw thy rays,

Conceal them with a sombre veil;

For thy fix'd and ardent gaze

Makes the beautiful stranger pale.

Stately, stranger, is thy march!

Turn'd from sun thy long hair streams,

O'er night's blue-bespangled arch,

And girt with his resplendent beams.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

APHORISMS.

Clashing Pleasures.—Those whose sole business is enjoyment, seldom find what they seek. The pleasures of eating and drinking destroy the pleasures of health and appetite, and the epicure is at last convinced that no pleasures are permanent excepting those which are pure.

Knowledge is not only Power but Virtue.—Whenever the understanding is well principled and well informed the passions will be tame and the heart well disposed. They therefore, who communicate true knowledge to their species, are true friends to the world, benefactors to society and deserve all encouragement from those who preside over the community, and the applause and good wishes of all honest men.

Honesty the best Policy.—Although it is sometimes difficult for integrity to get on, it is generally more difficult for knavery to get off; a knave found out is a rogue ruined, and the poorer a man is, the more necessary it is that he should have the reputation of being devoid of guile.

Praise sometimes Disgraceful.—The praise of a bad man is the severest satire which can be uttered.

Reward due to Merit.—He that rewards merit makes himself meritorious.

RAISING A CAPITAL.

About fifty years back, two young fellows, brothers, went to Jamaica; they were by trade blacksmiths. Finding soon after their arrival, that they could do nothing without a little money to begin with, but that with 60*l.* or 70*l.* they might be able to realize a fortune, they hit upon the following novel and ingenious expedient. One of them stripped the other naked, shaved him close and blacked him from head to foot. This ceremony being performed, he took him to one of the negro dealers, who was so well pleased with the appearance of the young fellow, that he advanced 30*l.* currency on the bill of sale; and he prided himself much upon the purchase, supposing him to be the finest negro on the island. The same evening, this manufactured negro made his escape to his brother, washed himself clean, and resumed his former appearance. Rewards were then in vain offered in handbills, pursuit was eluded, and discovery, by care and precaution, rendered it impracticable. The brothers with the money commenced business, and actually returned to England not many years since, with a fortune of 20,000*l.*—Previous however, to their departure from the Island, they waited upon the gentleman, from whom they had received the money, and recalling the circumstances of the negro to his recollection, paid him both principal and interest.

Reminiscences.—A writer in the Plymouth Memorial among other incidents of the revolutionary war and the troubles that preceded it, relates the following anecdotes.

Those gentlemen who were honored by the appointment of mandamus counsellors under the royal government soon found themselves subjected to all the obloquy of popular prejudice, and to the reproaches of friends and connexions. A very respectable gentleman in this town after

having accepted of the appointment, attended public worship on the Sabbath. Immediate on his appearing a number of the principal inhabitants left their seats and retired. So greatly did this incident affect the mind of this amiable man that on the next day he resigned his office. At Bridgewater a much respected gentleman, who was deacon of a parish, was also appointed a mandamus counsellor. During divine service on a Sabbath, where it was customary in singing for the deacons to read the hymn line by line, the minister read the first line, the choir followed in time as usual, but when deacon E. read the second line no voice was heard from the choir; he repeated the reading but all were silent, until another deacon officiated in his stead, when the choir immediately performed the singing service. Unable to brook this pointed rebuke, deacon E. the next day voluntarily exiled himself and never after visited his native town.

A Miss Crackham, from Palermo, was exhibited in Liverpool, England, lately, as a wonderful natural curiosity. She is 9 years of age, inches high, and weighs less than three pounds—is in perfect proportion, walks and talks, has the use of all her faculties.

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A VERY superior MALTESE JACK ASS, 7 years old, 14 hands high, remarkably well made, at quiet in his temper, that a child can manage him was obtained of the Governor of Malta and imported Capt. Robert B. Edes.

Also two BULLS 22 months old out of good cows, they are well formed and gilt six feet in Price \$100 each.

Also one BULL 23 months old, out of the famous *deney* cow, imported by John Hubbard, Esq.

Also the Bull YANKEE, 34 months old out of a fine native cow owned by Mr. Francis Amory. I received a premium at Brighton Show in October Price \$125.

The above Bulls are in fine condition and were four sired by the noted Improved Durham Short Bull *Calebs*.

If the Bulls are not sold by the 20th of April they will be let on shares.

SAMUEL JAKUES,
 Charlestown, Mass. March 13, 1824.

BRISTOL CROWN GLASS.
 150 BOXES Bristol Crown Window Glass, of superior quality, just received and for wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices, by BRIGHAM & DELANO, No. 30, Union-street, Boston, March 13, 1824.

NEW TOWN OFFICER.
 JUST published by DORR & HOWLAND, A New Officer, Containing the General Laws of Massachusetts relating to the Choice, Powers, and Duties of Officers arranged under their respective titles.—For sale at their Bookstore in Worcester, and by RICHARD LORD, Boston. Worcester, March 1, 1824.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.
 FOR sale at this office a few pounds of Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised by John Prince, Esq.,bury.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.
 Published every Saturday, at THREE Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS. No paper will be discontinued (unless at discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II. BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1824.

No. 35.

ADDRESS

delivered before the Albany County Agricultural Society, at their Fifth Anniversary, October 15, 1823. By DR. CHESTER.

These as they change. Almighty Father, these are but the varied God. The rolling year is full of thee. Forth in the pleasing spring thy beauty walks. Thy tenderness and love—Vide tush the fields; the softening air is balm; Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles, and every sense and every heart is joy. Then comes thy glory in the summer months—thy bounty shines in autumn unconfined and spreads a common feast to all that lives. A winter, awful thou—

"Thou bidst the world adore." THOMPSON.

"Non Dominus, sed colonus." SENECA.

The march of improvement, in this highly ordered land—in all the departments of person, comfort, domestic economy, and national attainment, is the wonder and admiration of the world. As a country, the United States has placed herself high upon the catalogue of nations, and by her immense physical resources, her spirited enterprise—her intellectual cultivation—by her arts her commerce and her arms—has deserved and secured the respect of mankind.

ere liberty dwells, and sheds its propitious influence upon our character and prospects as a man. Moral and physical causes combine to render our country one of the most favored that the sight of heaven visits. Every citizen who appreciates his blessings—every christian who is warmed with gratitude will exclaim with the shepherd King,—"Truly the lines have fallen in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage."

rising to this society on this joyous anniversary, I feel unusual diffidence. I do not forget that this place has been occupied by eminent and respectable men in our community, who had every claim to your attention and purity of character, dignity of station and extensive abilities and learning. I have not forgotten that I am called to labor in a spiritual field, to cultivate plants of righteousness, to reap the harvest for the garner of God;—to urbane those who have adorned the bench, and the hall of legislation, and given character to the bar, have devoted themselves to promote the honor and usefulness of this society, have been encouraged to follow them, at a humble distance, to endeavor to unite the blessings of religion, with the influence of science and the progress of improvement.

We are generally insensible of our common blessings. Their frequency and profusion, lessen their value in our esteem. The light of day, its bounteous air—the springs, the rivers—sleep, appetite, and health—the fullness of all necessary things, food and raiment—shelter and friends—those we may all enjoy—they are so much things of course—so common—abundant—so incapable of being monopolized, so free to all, that we seldom value them as they deserve. While we forget to appreciate, or to be grateful for them, we live in the poisonous pursuit of imaginary good, in seek-

ing luxuries and hurtful gratifications. We loath the cup which nature has filled, and turn from the table which her hand has spread for every living thing. In meeting such a society as this, at the season when our garners are full, when our paths drop marrow and fatness, and the year is crowned with the goodness of the Lord, our obligations to be grateful, our motives to be contented, are so obvious and pressing, that we cannot fail to urge all its members to heartfelt praise, while we contemplate for a few moments, some of those topics which appear appropriate to the speaker and the occasion.

In considering the present state and prospects of our country, we are naturally led to remember our history. It is but a few years, since our whole country was one vast wilderness, in which civilization and culture were unknown—fewer still since the struggle for our national existence and liberty. Since the period of our independence, the progress of improvement has been greater, than among any people that ever lived. Here enterprise and industry have supplied the place of capital and experience; ingenuity and economy have furnished that which learning and wealth have secured to their possessors in older countries.

Our commerce has been wonderfully extensive and successful. From the smallest beginnings, it rose to distinction. The navy was its first born, and now our maritime power is every where respected, and can be rendered formidable whenever the nation shall require it for protection, or conquest.

Domestic manufactures, the monument of the wise policy of a free and virtuous people, have been followed by extensive establishments equally honorable and beneficial. When they shall enjoy the patronage of government as extensively as they deserve, they will compete with the old world, and enjoy their reputation and profit, without the train of evils, which surrounds and corrupts the work shops of Europe.

The mechanic arts have advanced with a celerity and triumph, unparalleled in their previous history. The principles of science have been successfully applied to all useful instruments, to all labor-saving machines—to the most common and simple operation, and at this moment ingenuity and learning are combining their efforts for the good of mankind. We can sustain unmoved the unjust taunts of our enemies abroad, while we enjoy at home the labors of *Fulton, Whitney and Perkins*, and enroll their names among our patriots and benefactors.

A new monument has recently been erected to the wisdom and enterprize of this state, and while it records our honor will distinguish our age. The project which has interested the attention of the civilized world is complete, and more than three hundred miles of artificial navigation is in successful operation, bearing on the bosom of its waters, the products of our skill and the fruits of our fields. Industry, is stimulated by prompt and ample reward, and improvement and success are simultaneous.

In improvements like these we are all interested. The patriot, because he beholds the wealth and power of his country increasing—the citizen, for he sees the means of subsistence multiplying—the true interests of refinement, of learning and public happiness advancing—the christian, for he sees in all new facilities of intercourse—in all accumulations of wealth—in all advances in intelligence, the certain indications of that day in which "the ploughman shall overtake the reaper, and the wilderness shall blossom like the rose." Yes! the christian beholds in all these improvements the preparations for the introduction of that period when the desert shall bloom as Eden, when every valley shall be exalted, and every hill shall be brought low, and a highway shall be prepared for our God.

Among the most important institutions of the age, agricultural societies are to be ranked with honor, by every sound statesman and every wise man. They are exerting a most beneficial influence, exciting public attention to the most important subject, and directing the public energies and industry to the most successful results. They are founded in public want, with the approbation of public discernment and wisdom. They embrace the most useful and important class of our fellow citizens.

Agriculture is the basis of national strength, prosperity and happiness. The well informed farmer is the benefactor of his country—the source of its power—the maker and administrator of its laws—the patron of its learning, the fountain of its wealth, its defender and its glory.

I address such on this occasion with true respect, and solicit their attention while I attempt to point out some of their privileges and duties, as the free and independent yeomanry of our country.

Your privileges growing out of your occupation, are inexpressibly great. The employment itself is dignified. Some of the best men of history have followed the example of our first parent, and in the sweat of their faces, tilled the ground. The employment was assigned by God himself to man, even in his innocence, and it is continued to us in mercy in our fallen state, not only to supply the wants of the human family, but to promote the truest honor and felicity of its members. It is conceded that it is laborious, but man must have occupation or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The world does not contain a bribe or a thorn that divine mercy could have spared. We are the happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty, and unbounded profusion. The body and the mind are improved by the very toil that fatigues them, and that toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasures which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar, no wealth can purchase them, no honor can win them, no indolence can taste them.—They only flow from the exertion which they ever repay.

"These are thy blessings, industry? rough power!
Whom labor still attends, and toil and pain;
Yet the kind source of every gentle art,
And all the soft civility of life."

Agricultural pursuits are eminently friendly to intellectual attainment, to learning and science. The state itself is favorable for the cultivation of letters. No improvement of the mind has ever been found where the cultivation of the earth is neglected. Poetry and the arts have ever been connected with pastoral life, and always begins to flourish in rural scenes.—A savage state where subsistence depends upon the precarious supply which the water or the hunting ground furnish, is absolutely hostile to intellectual culture, to the arts and sciences.—The elegance of the mind—commerce, literature, and even liberty itself, are the fruits of agricultural skill, industry and success. They are supported by them and depend upon them. When they cease, the others are destroyed.—When more is raised than the cultivator consumes, the surplus supports the merchant, the manufacturer, the artist: and those engaged in professional pursuits. The farmer, alone, is truly independent, and if he is wise, he will by his own industry and economy, preserve in his own hands the very elements of liberty, and have no wants that his own farm cannot supply.

The progress of luxury will benefit him, if he does not suffer it to invade his own precincts. In proportion to the real or artificial wants of others, the value of his labor rises. It is only when he himself becomes the victim of *fashion and style*, that he loses his dignified independence in idle wants and preposterous ambition. If he emulates the extravagance of the city in his dwelling, his equipage and his dress; if he assumes the style of the effeminate victims of pleasure, he will enjoy the ridicule of the wise and sink to utter insignificance and unpitied ruin. And why should you not be content with the abundant blessings which a most beneficent father has given you. You have within yourselves every thing really necessary, every thing comfortable, every thing that can promote the most dignified enjoyment of a rational being.—Look around you, you have the most favorable opportunity to enjoy liberty, to gain information and happiness. The means of support are ample, and many luxuries are within your reach. You have a most favorable location—the soil is sufficiently fertile—you are near market—you can with great ease exchange all your surplus produce into money.

It appears to me to be a mistake to consider this county as inferior, in point of situation and soil, to the best agricultural districts in this state. With proper culture, almost the whole of it may be changed into a garden; some parts of it are peculiarly beautiful and fertile. The farms on the Norman's kill, on the Black creek—very many at the foot of the beautiful mountain which ornaments the county, many upon it and over it—those that stretch along the Hudson, north of this city, may compare with any for richness, fertility and profit. Those, not distinguished as grain farms, are uncommonly fine for grazing and the dairy, and nothing is wanting but skilful industry, to find a rich reward in any portion of this favored region.

In contemplating the recent valuable improvements in this county, since the organization of this society, we may confidently anticipate great

er and increasing benefits. Farmers and domestic manufacturers enjoy many advantages in this county. No other society is able to offer so many valuable premiums. The truly noble appropriation of the President,* at once the evidence of the wisdom and benevolence which he has ever devoted to the service of improvement and humanity, together with the bounty of the state and the contribution of the members, make the motives to a generous emulation to excel, peculiarly attractive.

While there is much to praise, and much to excite hope, it is not to be disguised that there is still a want of attention to some of the interesting parts of good husbandry. So much has been well said on former occasions, so much has been written to which all have access, that I will not venture into details which have been amply discussed and appreciated. I would rather confine myself to those things which relate more particularly to your personal honor and comfort, and the convenience and enjoyment of those who depend upon your skill and industry, or if I may use the expression to the "*Morality of Agriculture.*"

It is not to be concealed that there is too much neglect of domestic manufactures and good gardening.

It is true economy and independence to make as many of the fabrics you use, as possible.—This is the peculiar province of the women, to which they will do honor, if you will encourage them. It requires no law of Congress to aid household industry. You can make *your own laces* by your own *fire sides*, and your wives and daughters will discuss all the questions connected with the subject, with good sense, and with a *brevity* worthy of imitation. Solomon has given us the description of a woman, that agricultural societies would do well to honor.—Many such may be found in our county. The last chapter in Proverbs, contains her full picture. I can only exhibit a small part of it on this occasion. "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She seeketh wool and flax and worketh diligently with her hands. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She stretcheth forth her hands to the poor. She is not afraid of snow for her household are clothed.—Her husband is known in the gates. She maketh fine linen. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. Favor is deceitful and beauty vain, but a woman that feareth the Lord she shall be praised."

There is nothing more conducive to the health and comfort of a family, than a good garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Unhappily, many respectable farmers have considered the subject unworthy their attention, as of too little importance to occupy their care or employ their labor. They have undoubtedly mistaken the true economy as well as the true enjoyment.

With little pains or expense, every farm house might be surrounded with cherries, peaches, pears, plums and grapes in all their varieties and perfection. The whole season might be filled with the best of fruit, and health would be promoted and established by its free

* Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

use, and the appetite innocently gratified. I side if fruit were more abundant, the use of dent spirits, which are worse to a farm than "mildew" and the "east wind," would be lessened, the fashionable dyspepsia would be confined to the cities, and the curse of intemperance would be driven from the land. No city would be more profitable, for nothing is so eagerly purchased, at a price far above its intrinsic value, as fruit. This county, in many parts is favorable to the growth of peaches. During the past season, one farmer from a single orchard, has sold more than two hundred and fifty bushels, at a clear profit of \$300. Our people orchards might be rendered much more productive and valuable, by attention to the selection and in grafting the fruit. Every boy of years of age, should perfectly understand the simple art of engrafting, if this state is not associated with early habit, it will never be sufficiently powerful to produce vigorous exertion in maturer life.

This subject is worthy of the attention of young farmer. If you begin to plant fruit in early life, you will soon enjoy their benefits. You may shelter your old age under their branches, and behold your children reaping the comfort of your providence and care.

The attention to horticulture is important to health, convenience and comfort. The subject is too extensive for minute discussion and mention it rather to excite attention, than give advice—but if every farmer would do justice to his garden, be careful in the selection of his seeds, and raise all the varieties which the climate would produce, his table might be the envy of an epicure, though it contained nothing that was not gathered by his own hand. His granary, cellar, orchard and garden, would supply a daily feast which no foreign market could rival. The tropics cannot yield either fruit, or vegetables that will on the whole, compare with ours. I have sometimes thought we were more anxious to imitate the garden of Eden, we might enjoy more of its innocence.

It is not unworthy of the farmer to pay attention to the cultivation of flowers. Nature has made them "beauty to the eye," and loaded them with fragrance for our pleasure. From these the busy bee, "patroness of industry," collects her richest sweets, and labors your gratification and support. Let not the farmer grudge a little spot to his daughter, for their culture. A taste for them springs from nature, and is wise and grateful; when it is properly regulated, it is generally attended with thrifty neatness, almost allied to virtue, when attended with such a knowledge of botany, as may easily be obtained, it is highly beneficial to rural economy. A nosegay is the appropriate ornament of the female of the farm, and is much more becoming than lace and jewels. The rose tree may well supplant the idle thorn, and romantic plants displace the unsightly myrtle. No man is poorer for an ornamented country. Simple beauties have a tendency to refine, and absolutely contribute to thrift and enjoyment. Human happiness depends upon little things, far as outward circumstances are concerned, wise and dutiful to diminish all we can of evil, increase all we can of good, the more we cultivate of innocent taste the more we may enjoy—

For not a beauty blows
And not an opening blossom breathes in vain.

The cultivator then if he be frugal, industrious and contented, enjoys all that the bounty of providence has to bestow upon his mere animal nature, but this is the smallest portion of his blessings—his situation is peculiarly favorable for patriotism—he may enjoy in its greatest perfection true liberty—he is its earliest advocate and its latest defender—he is not exposed to the litigious corrupt ambition, which leads some to stray.—When the cultivators of the soil are with the best friends to freedom, its temple and altar will perish in the land.

Your situation is not only favorable for domestic, social and public happiness, but for the cultivation of morality, and the attainments of intellectual riches. Upon this subject, you ought not only to feel your importance, but to be diligent in the discharge of your duties. You can neglect nothing with so much danger as the education of your children—with instruction to their instruction, their minds will embellish the field of the sluggard, they will be filled with weeds. That inspiration of the Almighty, which gave man understanding, has made the mind capable of the highest attainments.—It is like a rich soil, it will produce in abundant abundance, and if the good seed is not sown and carefully nurtured, it will be filled with noxious weeds. Its native strength and fertility, is the reason why it should be most assiduously cultivated. No farmer expects to see a golden harvest waving over the finest soil that is uncultivated and neglected: there he spends his greatest labor; he guards it from invasion, and is continually exterminating all that is evil. The mind is the intellectual soil, it must be educated. Here you must plant the good and root out the evil.

Common schools, of a much higher order than are generally found, ought to be patronized and supported. The wise munificence of our state authorities, when connected with the intrinsic importance of the subject, should persuade you to make a general and vigorous effort to promote common schools, and establish higher and more liberal ones. The means of instruction must be furnished; men of character and erudition must be employed, and the mind of the scholar must be cultivated with faithful diligence and skill. Rely upon it, in this age, information is both exact and extensive, is necessary to the successful prosecution of agriculture. It is essential to retain your sons at home, and to exact from them severe labor during their minority, and then dismiss them to a new wilderness to seek their support, ignorant and unfurnished.—There are many portions of the year when you may enjoy leisure to gain knowledge; the long winter evenings may be devoted to the pursuit of science. If you have accomplished teachers and good social libraries, which every town ought to possess—well selected books will embellish their time to the greatest advantage and fill them with much higher pleasures than the riot and dissipation which are too often substituted for them. It is a false opinion that science is not important to professional pursuits; it has the direct application to all you do, and domestic economy might be greatly promoted by its cultivation. Besides, the pursuit of knowledge, if there are general among our rural friends, would produce many useful associations, would promote good neighborhood and refine and exalt the community.

For happiness and true philosophy
Are of the social, still, and smiling kind.
This is the life, which those who fret in guilt
And guilty cities never know, the life
Led by primeval ages uncorrupt,
When Angels dwelt, and God himself, with man.

If you connect with the advance of true learning, THE KNOWLEDGE of God and the hope and practice of pure and undefiled RELIGION you will complete the sum of your duties and enjoyments in this state of trial and discipline. Your situation is peculiarly favorable for the cultivation of piety. You are not exposed to the temptations which often seduce and destroy others. You above all men, are called to behold the wisdom and faithfulness of God. Seed-time and harvest continually recur, and the dew and the sunshine, the early and the latter rain are forever given. In every plant you see an exhibition of Almighty power. The wood—the field—the loaded trees—the ripened harvest, all proclaim the goodness of him who openeth his hand and satisfies the wants of every living thing. Oh should you not praise and serve him, is there not a most solemn demand upon you to reform your neglect of your Divine Benefactor.—In so fertile a region, blessed with plenty, health and security; ought not the temple dedicated to his service to be more frequently seen; ought not the silence of the Sabbath morn in which man and beast rest from their labors to be more frequently interrupted by the sound of the “church going bell,” inviting the peaceful inhabitants to the House of Prayer—the service of the sanctuary, and the praises of the Lord.

My friends, let us remember that the pursuits that now interest and occupy us will soon terminate. We are hastening to a state of immortal existence. Are we prepared for it? When the angels are sent to gather the great harvest for God, shall we be among the tares or the wheat? Let us be wise and improve this precious season, and live for heaven.—If we do not, we shall at last be left to lament in language which you perfectly understand—“The harvest is past! the summer is ended! and we are not saved.”

NEW WHEAT.

Extract of a letter from Jonas Seely, Esq. a member of the Legislature, to an agricultural gentleman in Albany county.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1824.

“SIR,—In answer to your request on the subject of a new kind of wheat, lately cultivated in Seneca county, I really consider it a great acquisition to our country. It resembles in colour the bearded thorn wheat, the berry rather smaller than the white or red chaffed wheat, and weighs from 62 to 64 lbs. a bushel. I have made experiments, and have given it a fair trial on different soils, from clay loam to a black rich soil. It possesses two very important properties which our common wheat does not. It resists frost much better, and is absolutely invulnerable to the attack of the Hessian fly; this was abundantly proved the last season. On this account it is alone invaluable, as I had fields of wheat nearly destroyed by the fly, while this new wheat side by side was untouched.

The common wheat when not injured by fly or frost will produce some more per acre. The new wheat grows thick on the ground, the colour of the straw is lighter and softer and does not grow as tall as common wheat, the heads

are shorter, but fill well, the chaff is light. The flour is equal to the common red berried wheat I sold 70 bushels of it to Col. Mynderse, at the Seneca Falls, last December, his miller pronounced it the finest lot of wheat he had purchased since harvest, it was sowed the 17th Sept. 1822. It was first introduced into Seneca county 5 or 6 years ago, and is called beaver dam wheat, under an idea it was first brought from a beaver dam near Utica, whereas, Col. Mynderse informed me that it was imported from Spain by Elkanah Watson, Esq. of Albany, and was one of the various samples of wheat he distributed over the country 6 or 7 years ago.”

Albany Daily Advertiser.

Upland Rice.—We noticed some months ago the introduction into France of the rice of Cochinchina. It appears from a letter of Mr. Jefferson, recently published, that he procured a cask of this rice more than thirty years ago, and that it succeeded well in Virginia, Georgia, and Kentucky. We trust that some of our enterprising citizens will introduce this invaluable article of food into Massachusetts. Lt. White, of the U. S. navy, who visited Cochinchina in 1819, says there are six kinds of rice cultivated in that country, two sorts of which are upland or mountain rice, from which a most beautiful, fine, snowy, white flour is made, and used in cakes and various kinds of confectionary. These latter species produce but one crop in a year; some of the others produce two crops in a year [Hampshire Gazette.

Something Valuable.—“We have seen within these two or three days, a machine invented by Mr. Joseph Harmer, the great value of which consists in the facility by which all different articles of food requiring culinary preparations, may be rapidly, almost instantaneously prepared in the course of a minute or two. The mechanism is simple, yet philosophical; a few drops of spirits or of alcohol—scarcely a cent of expense, is sufficient to put the whole in operation, and beef steaks, mutton chops, veal cutlets, eggs, ham and venison may be got up adapted to the most epicurean appetites.”—Richmond Phenix.

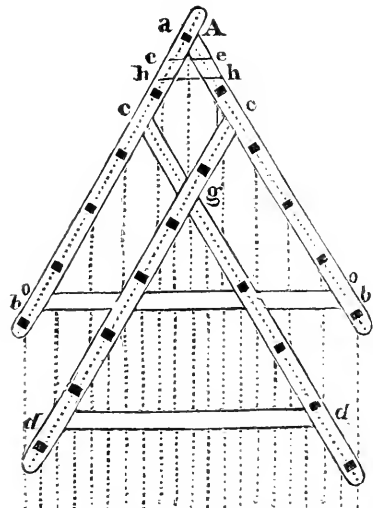
Water Proof Cloth.—A chemist of Glasgow has discovered a simple and efficacious method of rendering woollen, silk, or cotton cloth completely water proof. The method adopted is to dissolve caoutchouc in coal tar oil, produced in abundance at the gas works; by a brush to put five or six coatings of this mixture on the side of the cloth or silk on which another piece is laid, and the whole passed between two rollers. The adhesion is most complete, so much so, that it is easier to tear the cloth than to separate it from the caoutchouc.

Caution.—It is stated, in a Providence paper that brown cotton sheetings and shirtings of fine thread, but poor stock are frequently imported, which are bleached in this country, and stamped with the names of American bleachers, to pass them as American fabrics. The difference between the true and spurious cloth is, that the former are always stamped with the names of the maker, as well as bleacher. The latter with that of the bleacher only.

Greenland, N. H., March 12, 1824.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SIR,—It has not been in my power to send you the following plan and description of my Harrow before the present time.



This Harrow combines the following good properties. It is strong. It is less liable to be choked with sods or stones, than any other Harrow, which cuts the ground as finely and is in use in this country, or is described in any agricultural books, which have come to my knowledge. It is easily cleared, when choked. It is so well balanced, that it needs no additional weight to keep any part of it to the work; and it cuts all the ground, over which it passes, at equal distances. It cuts deeper into the ground, than harrows, whose teeth are placed nearer each other. It is an improvement on one, which I invented in 1818; and has been used by me, and many other persons in this and several other towns, since the spring of 1820. As its excellence arises from form, it is important, that this should be carefully preserved. Some persons have adopted a mutilated form of it; and, by shortening the inner beams, and inserting more teeth in the outer ones, have destroyed the proper balance of their harrows; and rendered them much more liable to be choked, than those are, which are made agreeably to the plan.

Joists $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 of oak, or 4 inches square of elm, will be sufficiently large for the beams of a common field harrow to be drawn by two horses. A harrow made on this plan, having its teeth sufficiently near, and having suitable handles answers an excellent purpose for harrowing between the rows of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

To form this harrow let the outer beams be butted together at *A* so, as to form with each other an angle of an equilateral triangle; or in other words so, that the teeth at *b* and *d* may be at the same distance from each other, that they are from the tooth at *a*. The distances between the teeth in the several beams must be equal; but may be greater or less at pleasure. The

distance between the teeth in a field harrow may be a foot. But six or seven inches, is sufficient for the distance between the teeth in a harrow, designed to be used between the rows of corn and other vegetables. The spaces between the traces, cut in the ground by the teeth, will be only one quarter as great, as the distance between the teeth in the beams. The hindmost teeth in the harrow, that is used between the rows of corn should be made so, as to be fastened by a screw and nut at top so, that they may be taken out, if necessary, to accommodate the harrow to narrower spaces in the latter stages of cultivation.—The inner beams should each be parallel to one of the outer ones, and tenoned into the other at *c*, so, that the line, in which the teeth are inserted into them, may intersect the line of the teeth in the outer beams exactly in the midst, between the second and third teeth from the foremost one. Let the inner beams be halved together at *g*, where they intersect each other. From the point *c*, where the line, in which the teeth are inserted in the inner beams, intersects the line of the teeth in the outer ones, set off on one of the inner beams, at the distance of the teeth in the outer beams, as many places for teeth, as there are teeth in either of the outer ones; and on the other one mark the same spaces; but do not insert teeth in the two forward places. Let a bar *o o*, of suitable width and an inch or more in thickness, be passed through all the beams immediately before the hindmost teeth in the outer beams, and behind the third place of the teeth in the inner beams. If it be of suitable width and properly inserted, it will not interfere with the places designed for the teeth. Let a similar bar be passed through the inner beams, between the two hindmost teeth, at *d d*. Fasten the two outer beams, where they are butted together by a trennel at *e*, and at a little distance behind the trennel insert an iron bolt at *h* to receive the hook of the chain, by which the harrow is to be drawn. Let the tenons and the bars be suitably pinned; and let the teeth be inserted in the places designed for them. For scarifying ground not ploughed, teeth made flat and sharp like the coulter of a plough and inserted so, that their sharp edge may be drawn directly forwards are better, than the square teeth, which are commonly used.—It must be obvious to every one, who considers the principles, on which this harrow is constructed, that it may be made larger or smaller, and with a greater or less number of teeth according as the object, for which it is designed may require.

Your obedient servant,

EPIKRAIM ABEOT.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

Newbury, Nov. 15, 1823.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN CORN.

[Continued from page 260.]

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a statement of the cultivation and production of an acre of Indian corn raised by the subscriber in Byfield the present year. The soil is a dark loam and very fertile, perfectly free from stones, and quite level. In 1822 it was planted with corn and produced equal to one hundred and eighteen bushels. In April, 1823, there was about seven exact loads of barnyard manure spread upon the acre and ploughed in. The first of May it was

again ploughed and holed three and a half feet apart, and eight loads of compost manure from the hog yard were put into the holes. The depth of ploughing both times was about six inches; five grains of corn were placed in each hill on the manure and covered with a hoe. The corn was of the eight rowed kind, and weighed when gathered fifty-nine and a half pounds to the bushel. It was hoed three different times, the plough was used the first and second time hoeing; the third time the hoe only was used. It may be proper here to observe, that at the second hoeing the number of stalks in each hill was reduced to four, and in consequence of some high winds it was observed at the time of topping the stalks, that the average number of stalks remaining would not exceed three and a half. The stalks were topped about the middle of September, and I consider the value to be equal to two tons of English hay. It was harvested the middle of October, and there were one hundred and ninety nine bushels of ears, which made by estimation one hundred and thirteen and a half bushels of shelled corn. The expense of cultivation, estimating labor at seventy cents per day, will be as follows, viz.:

April 20,	15 loads manure at \$1 per load	\$15 00
May 6,	Ploughing	1 4
May 6,	Cross Ploughing	1 4
" 8,	Putting manure into holes & planting	2 1
June 3,	Hoeing first time	1 0
" 12,	Hoeing second time	1 0
" 20,	Hoeing third time	7 0
July 10,	Destroying weeds	3 0
Sept. 9,	Topping stalks	2 11
Oct. 14 and 15,	Harvesting, measuring, &c.	5 6
		\$30 61

Yours respectfully, JOHN LEES.

Newbury, Nov. 26, 1823.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a statement of the cultivation and production of a lot of Indian corn raised by the subscribers in Newbury. The soil as to quality is similar over the lot, of a clay loam, and had been mowed three years. In November, 1822, there was drawn on to one half of the lot twelve ox cart loads of yard manure, spread on the grass stubble, and then ploughed; the other part was not ploughed until May, 1823. The part that was ploughed in the fall was then cross ploughed, then harrowed; the whole lot which contained about two acres was then holed about three and a half feet apart.—There was ten cord of compost manure put in the holes on the whole lot, and was planted between the 15th and 25th of May, with five grains in each hole on the manure and covered with a hoe; the corn was the eight rowed yellow kind, selected the fall before from the most fruitful stalks. It was hoed four times: the stalks were topped about the 20th of September. The suckers were taken out at the same time. About the 20th of October there was one acre staked off by a surveyor, which acre was gathered, husked and measured; and there was two hundred and thirty bushels of ears, and a fraction over. Six bushels of ears were shelled, and it produced three bushels of shelled corn, from which there was one hundred and fifteen bushels and one quart of sound corn from one acre of land. The other part of the lot which was not ploughed till spring and no ma-

ploughed in, but managed otherwise alike, gathered soon after the other, and produced about one hundred bushels to the acre. The work of cultivating and harvesting the above was about twenty days work to the acre. The part that was ploughed in the fall and cross ploughed in the spring worked as much lighter through the summer as to repay the extra ploughing. The weight of the corn was fifty-eight pounds to the bushel. The stalk and straw we estimate equal to one ton and a half of good hay from one acre.

Your respectful servants,
TRISTRAM LITTLE.
HENRY LITTLE.
(To be continued.)

MR. ADLUM'S VINEYARD.

My friend and myself, before the meeting of the Association this morning, rode to the Vineyard of Mr. Adlum at Georgetown, three or four miles from this city, for the purpose of obtaining a full view of slips to be forwarded to the N. York Horticultural Society, and by them disposed of as may be deemed proper. Unfortunately my horse was defeated to-day by the accidental negligence of the proprietor. We however had the pleasure of surveying Mr. Adlum's grounds, and of observing his mode of cultivating the vine. His vineyard is in a sequestered and rocky situation, surrounded by hills and woods, a few banks of Rock Creek, a small branch of the Potomack. It is planted on a steep declivity looking to the south, and covering several acres. The soil is a light loam, stony and dry, but the growth about it being chiefly white mulberry. At the lower verge, passes a small brook shaded with willows, from which a black vine-grower was very busy in plucking twigs, to be used in tying up the tendrils, instead of strings, which check the circulation and impede the growth. The vine is planted in rows, ranged above another along the slope, so as to catch all the moisture that falls, and the better to obtain the artificial irrigation. Between the rows, which are at about twice the distance of the corn, there is sufficient space for using the plough, to keep the ground light and free from weeds. The soil is also enriched by manure from barn-yard manure.

There are several distinct departments in the vineyard, set apart for the cultivation of numerous varieties of the vine. Mr. Adlum has in all about thirty or thirty different kinds, among which are the following: Hulin's Orwigsburg grape, Hulin's Madeira; Clifton's Constantia; Tokay; Earlykill Muscadell; Worthington grape; Carthagen purple Muscadine; Red juice; large fox grape; Malmsay; purple Frontinac; Royal Muscadine; black Hamburgh; black cluster; Claret; Clapiers; Miller Bergundy, and white seed water.

Mr. Adlum received us with much politeness, and treated us with a glass of two kinds of his wine of an excellent quality. It is found on the tables of the Secretaries, and other gentlemen of Washington, not less on account of its intrinsic excellence, than from a wish to encourage the growth of the vine, and the cause of domestic manufactures.

On our return home, we passed by the race track, and the field of Eclipse's fame. It is a fine scene. A few dilapidated shanties mark the

spot, where once the sports of the turf ran high; where revelry and riot resounded; and where so many contests of pith and moment have been decided. The mention of horse racing reminds me of a very curious document which I saw yesterday, in the hand writing of Mr. Randolph. It is entitled "*The Stud of Roanoke*," containing the number, name, description, and genealogy of all the horses which Mr. Randolph has at present upon his plantation.—The whole number is fifty-eight. Most of them are of the first breeds in the country. The oldest is marked 1801, making him twenty three years of age. Several of them were purchased of English noblemen—"atavis editis regibus." The list was in the hands of the Clerk, to be copied for the benefit of a southern member.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith I have the honor to send you a Recipe to prepare a wash for your Fruit Trees, which, when you use it, never be afraid of letting it run down in great plenty about the roots, as it is a most powerful manure, and will force the fruit on your trees; after your trees are in full bloom or leaved out, it is best not to wash the buds in it, as it is too powerful for them to stand such a shock. I beg you to accept the use of it.

I make use of many other ways to bring fruit and trees to great perfection, all found out myself. I am, Dear Sir, in haste,

Respectfully yours, &c.

J. WILLIS.

Take strong soap suds made of soft soap, put it into a tub or cask, with one head out, let it stand in the air where the rain will not fall into it, and put as much strong tobacco, or tobacco stocks, as will when well soaked, turn it of a reddish color and in a few days will turn quite offensive; then to every five or six quarts of the suds, put in one quart of strong beef brine, stir it well, and wash the trunks of your fruit trees and large limbs with it, such as apricots, plums, and peaches, &c. you will find it of great utility against frosts and insects; this is my own discovery, and I use it on some trees three times from the 15th February to the 6th April, with great success.

Having regard to the extraordinary and well known excellence of his fruit, we consider every hint from Mr. W. as a treasure to the young farmer. It is in this way that we flatter ourselves, we often give the value of the subscription in the promulgation of a single recipe—the result of many years of skillful attention and laborious care.—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

LIGHT! MORE LIGHT!

MR. PRINTER,—I am persuaded from the little observation I have made, that the prejudice existing against an oil light, arises almost entirely from the ignorance of the person who trims the lamps. To produce a good light from oil, the inside of the lamps should be perfectly clean, and the vent hole at top always open and free from dirt. The oil ought to be clear of sediment. If the tube for the wick runs down into the bulb of the lamp, it will heat the oil and cause it to burn freer than it otherwise

would. In fixing the wick, care should be taken that it be only large enough to sustain itself in the tube: if it is too large, the oil will not ascend the wick quick enough to supply the flame freely. The black crust should be cut off from the wick every day, and it should not then be raised too high, as it will smoke, or spread out as I have often seen done, as that will cause it to crust very soon, and the flame will soon grow dim.

LAMP LIGHTER.

From the Revue Medicale, Juin.

New treatment of the Croup by Professor Reclamier.

This gentleman has lately informed the Academie Royale de Medicine of Paris, that he has recently succeeded in curing three cases of Croup which threatened suffocation, by means of the injection of milk and water, by the mouth and nose, at the same time, so as to excite violent convulsions of the throat and muscles of the larynx. In all the three cases, portions of false membrane were expelled. One of the children, however, died; but the death is accounted for by the presence of a dissolution of the stomach. We have no account in the Revue Medicale at what period of the disease this extraordinary mode of treatment was adopted; it must of course have been used after the complaint had existed for some time.

Patent Bedsteads.—Mr. Adams, a Cabinet Maker in Orange-street, has obtained a patent for an improved mode of constructing Bedsteads, and has for exhibition and sale some of the bedsteads of the improved construction. The improvement consists in the mode of straining the *sacking* in such manner as to dispense with the use of screws, and as to make the bedstead more firm, and the sacking much more tight, than it is possible to make it in the common mode of construction. It is also less likely to get out of repair, than those in common use, and is so simple, that it may be taken down and put up, and strained to its greatest tension, in a very few moments. We saw one of them taken entirely to pieces, put up again and perfectly strained by two persons in less than two minutes. It is easily taken down or put up by a single person.

[Boston D. Adv.]

Experimental Chemistry.—M. Fouelle the most eminent French Chemist, was not the most cautious of operators, he observed to his auditors, "Gentlemen, you see this cauldron upon this brasier; well, if I were to cease stirring a single moment an explosion would ensue, that would blow us all into the air!" The company had hardly time to reflect on this uncomfortable piece of intelligence before he did forget to stir; and his prediction was accomplished! All the windows of the laboratory were smashed to pieces, and two hundred spectators whirled away into the garden. Fortunately no serious injury was received by any one, the greatest violence of the explosion having been in the direction of the chimney. The demonstrator was quiet with the loss of his wig only.

As proofs of the mildness of the season, a bird's nest was taken by a boy at Wetherby on the 5th ult. of the hedge sparrow kind, with two eggs in it; and we understand that Mr. F. Pickersgill, carrier, of Ainderbury House, Leeminglane, has green peas in his garden, and also has a quantity of lambs. [*Leeds pa. Feb. 1824*]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

BEES. When we consider the various uses to which honey and wax are applied as well in medicine as the arts, we shall be led to conclude that these insects would be highly worthy of the attention of the rural economist, even should the requisite care be accompanied with considerable labor and expense. But the cost of keeping bees is very trifling, after the beehouse and hives are made, and the care will prove merely an amusement to any one who has a mind fitted for philosophical inquiry and experiments.

It is sometimes worth the while to feed bees during the winter, and early in the spring. The quantity of provisions, the bees may have in store is to be known by the weight of the hive, and its contents. The weight of the swarm, and of the hive or box containing them should always be known, and marked; and then, after reasonable deduction, for the weight of the comb, the remainder of the whole weight must be honey and bee-bread. The swarm should weigh from four to six pounds. To ascertain their weight, that of the empty hive should be first known, and marked on it; and then the addition to that will be the weight of the bees when put into it.

If, however, the weight of the hive or box and of the swarm have not been ascertained in proper season, and there is no way to inspect the inside of the hive, the bee-keeper may perhaps form some conjecture by the apparent weight of the hive, when poised in his hands, whether the bees are deficient in provisions.

The best method of supplying bees with food, is by small canes or troughs, conveyed into their hives. "There are two seasons in which the feeding of bees become necessary, and these are in winter and spring; at these seasons, the hives should be carefully watched, and when found light, an immediate supply be given them. It is the opinion of our author, that it is best not to feed profusely, by giving a great quantity at a time, but gently, say about two pounds a month, and that the feeding should be in the morning early before the bees leave the hive, and always in pleasant weather, and that the entrance of the hive should be closed immediately after feeding to prevent robbery from other hives. Or, it may be considered most prudent and safe to administer food at evening, after sunset, when the entrance of the hive need not be closed; but the vessel containing the honey must be removed before the next morning, to prevent robbery as before. Care should be taken not to delay feeding your bees till the old store is all exhausted, for they will then become feeble and if you preserve your bees, you will lose much of their labors the next season. Sugar is sometimes administered as food for bees, as well as clear honey; Mr. Huish considers the first as improper food and often exposing the bees to the dysentery; and adds, "Wherever honey is given it should be mixed with some good old white wine; in the proportion of six pounds of honey to one of wine; it should then be placed on a slow fire, and stirred until the honey is all dissolved, then poured out into a jar or other

vessel for use, "Dissolve one pound of sugar in a quart of good old ale; boil and skim it until it is clear, when cooled it will have the consistence of honey, and may be given your bees. A little salt added to the food is both safe and useful, especially when they are threatened with dysentery. Molasses and water boiled, with little salt, may be a good substitute, together with a little treacle."—*Farmer's Assistant.*

Dr. Anderson observes in substance that during the frequent mild days of winter, and the warm mornings of spring, which are suddenly succeeded by a nipping frost, or sleety rain, bees are awakened from their torpid state, and consume their food. They are likewise often allured by unseasonable warmth to leave their hives, and are chilled before their return so as not to be able to fly. To prevent these evils he advises to place the hives in an ice house to be kept till the spring is so far advanced that the bees may be safely trusted abroad. We do not know whether this hint has ever been acted on, but it may be well to try the experiment.

EWES AND LAMBS. Deane's New England Farmer says, "if sheep are fed with a little Indian corn, about half a gill a day to each, it will keep them in good heart, prevent the wool from falling off, and enable the ewes to rear their young much better." Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which it is said are apt to injure the lambs. The *Farmer's Manual* tells us that the best nursing for feeble lambs is to keep the ewes well, and recommends not only potatoes and carrots but white beans in small quantities, so as not to excite fever. If your lambs are feeble they will require to be nursed with warm milk, given frequently in small quantities. Ewes milk is best, and if a ewe does not give milk enough for her lamb there is little probability that the lamb will live. Therefore as before intimated you must doctor the mother for the sake of her offspring.

If your sheep have colds and discharge mucus from the nose feed them well, and occasionally give them pine boughs or spread tar on a board, and strew a little fine salt over the tar, and the sheep will lick the tar, and get well immediately.

GOOD BEER. The season of the year has now arrived in which beer of the superlative degree will be quite a luxury, and almost one of the necessities of life. We have seen many recipes for making beer, but none which we think quite equal to the following: taking into consideration cheapness, and simplicity in making, and excellence of the beverage when produced. It was furnished by a friend, who can have no other motive in the communication than what arises from a laudable wish to benefit his fellow creatures.

A Recipe for making Beer.

Boil 10 ounces Hops in 3½ pails of water one hour, or until the leaves settle at the bottom of the kettle. Then strain it into a 20 gallon cask in which must first be put 6 quarts and one pint of good thick molasses. Fill it up with cold water. Add one pint brewer's yeast. Roll it over and shake it well. Let it remain in the cellar 24 hours with the bung out, after which it must be bunged tight, and in one week it will be fit for use. If bottled it will very much improve.

MR. ABBOT'S HARROW. The drawing and description of the newly invented harrow, which we have published, page 276 of this day's paper will, we believe be found an acquisition to the agriculturist. We have carefully perused the descriptions, and drawings of English implements of the sort, as well as compared Mr. Abbot's with those now in use in American husbandry and so far as we are able to judge, Mr. Abbot's is decidedly superior to any of them; its cheapness and the simplicity of its construction are not among the least of its merits, it is so broad and as it were fortified by the position of its timbers, that it cannot fail to be very strong and durable. It will be observed that the teeth are so placed that not any two of them move in one tract, and that the tracts are at equal distances from each other, which are desirable things in the construction of harrows. Sir John Sinclair says that "teeth of harrows should either be round, or perhaps with a sharp edge, bent forward, like so many coulters, as they make themselves cleaner than when they are square, or of any other shape, and worse after the horses." We should believe, however, if the teeth were square, and set diagonally, so that on corner of each might go forward in the line of motion that the harrow would be as easily drawn and perform as good work, in ordinary cases, as in any shape which could be given them. If the ground be rough the teeth of the harrow should be set standing a little backwards, so that they may not be so liable to catch or hang by roots, stones, &c. But when the ground is smooth, the teeth should slant a little forwards. The best way to fasten harrow teeth according to Dr. Deane is with shoulders under the harrow, and nuts screw on above. A friend, however, has suggested that a better and cheaper way is to place strong slips of timber over the beams of the harrow so as to press on the head of the teeth and confine those slips in that position by spikes, or iron pins, with screws.

Harrows of the construction abovementioned are for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, Boston.

Fires.—On the 14th inst. an extensive Saw-mill establishment, and a Ship-house in New York, with new Steam-boat, building to ply between that city and New Haven, two brigs, and a large quantity of timber lumber, &c. including the entire timber for a new ship were destroyed by fire together with one of the City Engines, deserted in consequence of the rapid spread of the flames. A stable in Newton, N. Y. together with its contents, and three valuable horses were destroyed by fire on the 6th inst.—A large three story brick house, belonging to Jacob Ridgway, Esq. of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst.

Intoxication.—A man named Armstrong, who lives in a small cabin and alone, on Scotia Brush Creek, Ohio, was lately burnt to death, while in a state of intoxication. He had lain down by the fire, in the course of the night, which communicated to one of his hands, and entirely burnt off the flesh—burnt out his eyes, and so far burnt the skin from his head as to show the bone.—He lived but a day after this unhappy circumstance, utterly deprived of reason.

The sum of one thousand and four dollars was subscribed in the town of Newark for the benefit of the Greys.

Dr Geo. F. Klinge of the Northern Liberties, announces the death of a lad aged 14 years, from inhaling ether. It is hoped his fate will prove a warning to others. He suffered excruciating pain from Monday the 1st, to Saturday the 6th, on which day he died.

[U. S. Gazette.]

Dr. Percival, who has made himself eminent for his poetical effusions, has been appointed by the President and Senate an Assistant Surgeon in the Army to be stationed at West Point. The duties of Lecturer on Chemistry are assigned to that station.

Schuylkill Coal.—A writer in the New York Statesman recommends the Schuylkill or Susquehanna Coal as a substitute for the Liverpool Coal. He says, in substance, that two tons of the Liverpool coal are required to produce as much heat as is afforded by one ton of the Schuylkill coal; and that the latter can be ordered at about half the price of the former. Three dollars, according to this writer will go as far in purchasing fuel, if laid out in Schuylkill coal, as eight dollars applied to the purchase of Liverpool coal. We do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of this writer's calculations, but the subject is worth the attention of the economist.

FOREIGN.

Discovery Ships.—His Majesty's discovery ships *Arctica* and *Fury* were recommissioned at Deptford, by Captains Parry and Hopper, destined for the new expedition to the Polar seas.—Captain Lyon, at the same time, commissioned his Majesty's ship *Grip*, which ship is destined for Repulse Bay, whence Captain Lyon proceeds over land to the back of that bay to survey the coast, thence to "Cape Turnagain," and then to the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Captain Franklin's recent discoveries. Captain Franklin proceeds by the way of York to Fort Enterprise.

France.—Paris papers have been received to the 22d inst., but no news of much interest is contained in them. The choice of a new Chamber of Deputies engages the attention of the people, and the Journals are filled with speculations thereon.

We learn nothing new from Greece or Turkey. The peace appears settling on her, less, and the population quiet if not contented.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, March 12. A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, as taken into a new draft, was introduced and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A bill "to amend the ordinance of the State of Alabama in relation to the navigable waters of the State" was discussed in Committee of the whole; and after debate was ordered to lie on the table.

Saturday, March 13. The Senate had no session on Monday.

Sunday, March 15. The bill, more effectually to provide for the National Defence, by establishing a Uniform Militia, and providing for the discipline thereof, was considered in Committee of the whole.

Mr. Chandler explained the objects of the bill; and some debate on its details, (to which Mr. Mills objected to the section providing for the training of the militia as transcending the power vested by the Constitution in Congress) it was laid on the table.

Tuesday, March 16. The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was again considered, and debated at considerable length, but no decision obtained.

Wednesday, March 17. A bill further regulating the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was reported and read twice.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was resumed, further discussed, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Thursday, March 18. A bill to enable the President to carry into effect the Treaty of Ghent excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, to preserve the fur trade within the limits of the United States, to American citizens was reported and read to a second reading.

Friday, Saturday, March 13. The Appropriation bill, as reported by the Committee of the whole, with amendments was considered. Many of the amendments were agreed to; but one to appropriate \$26,000 for completing the North Portico of the President's House was disagreed to—Ayes 66. Noes 114. An appropriation of \$5,000 for completing the walks in front of the public property was agreed to—Ayes 94. Noes 4.

Also an appropriation of \$16,000 for carrying into effect the 1st and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent.

Sunday, March 15. The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Baines, of Mass. moved to amend the bill by increasing the minimum cost of Leghorn hats, &c. to five dollars each, and to be charged with duty accordingly. In support of this motion he gave a succinct history of this branch of manufacture in this

country, from its earliest origin, till it had grown to the annual amount of a million and a half of dollars; and stated the manner in which it had been ruined by importation of Leghorn bonnets, to the amount last year of \$300,000. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Cambreleng, Sharpe, Marvin and Floyd, and lost.

Tuesday, March 16. A Message was received from the President, informing the House that he had caused the necessary inquiry to be made respecting the execution of the resolution of Congress, of 1777, directing a monument to be erected to the memory of Brig. Gen. DAVID WOOSTER, and finds by the report of the Register of the Treasury that no monument has been erected to the Memory of that patriotic and gallant officer, nor has any money been paid to the Executive of Connecticut on that account. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Wednesday, March 17. On motion of Mr. Newton, 2000 additional copies of the communication from the Treasury containing a digest of the Commerce of the United States were ordered to be printed.

Thursday, March 18. The House took up the report of the Committee that Mr. Bailey is not entitled to a seat, &c. which after debate was decided against Mr. Bailey's admission. This question was decided against Mr. Bailey on the ground that he was not an inhabitant of Norfolk, Mass. but was an inhabitant of Washington at the time of his election.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has just received per London Packet, and for sale, an extensive variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds, which added to his former collection makes the greatest assortment in New England—among them are 50 bushels early and Late Peas, of various sorts; 150 lbs. Turnip, 100 lbs. RUTA BAGA, 200 lbs. Carrot, 100 lbs. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, 50 lbs. Cabbages of sorts, Cauliflowers, 100 lbs. Radish of sorts, Lettuce of sorts, Endive, Kail, Celery, SALSAPILLA, SCORZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Lavender, sweet Basil, Chervil, Fennel, Burnet, Grass Seeds, viz:—Herds, red and white Clover, Fowl Meadow, Red Top—with a large collection of ORNAMENTAL SEEDS.

Garden Tools, viz:—Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Pruning Shears, Garden Reels and Lices, transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Hoes, Edging Irons.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Honeysuckles, Garden Roses, &c. 1200 Flower Pots with stands.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety, constantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Geraniums, Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom, Rosa Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Daisies, Lantanas, &c. 50,000 THORNS or QUICKS for live fences.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine **ENGLISH SPLIT PEAS**. March 27.

NEW GHRDEN SEEDS.

JUST received by the London Packet, and for sale by GEO. MURDOCK, No. 14, Market-square, an assortment of GARDEN SEED, of the last year's growth, among which are, Early and Late Cauliflower, Early and Late Cabbage, Early and Late Peas, Sweet Marjoram and Thyme, ARMACK, MANGEL WURTZEL, RUTA BAGA, &c. *Likewise*—a few cases of MARASCHINO and CURACOA, a Cordial much celebrated in Europe—French Anisette in baskets of 2 bottles each—Welch's No. 1 Chocolate, Cocoa and Shells—green Madeira Citron, with other Groceries as usual.

Likewise—a few Hampers of Rich Cheshire and Loaf Cheese—London Brown Stout, in whole and half Bottles—English and French Mustard, in kegs and jugs. March 27. 6w

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

March 27. LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR sale, as usual, at the **KENRICK PLACE**, near Brighton. The nurseries have been much enlarged, and contain a variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, &c.—Also, the finest Nursery of budded Peach-Trees known in America; consisting of a choice collection of about 30 of the most approved kinds in our best gardens, or seen in the markets. The trees are from 5 to 6 feet high, and sold at the Nursery at the moderate price of 3/1-3 cents each.

Of good sized ornamental trees, the Flowering Horse-Chestnut; Flowering Catalpa; European Mountain-Ash; Weeping Willow; the evergreen Silver Fir, and the Larch. English Walnuts and Butternuts, both of which are justly admired for their fruit. The latter is a hardy, handsome tree, and its bark valuable in dyes and medicine.

Currant bushes of the large prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms: Also the Black, White, and Champaigne do. Red and White Roses; Lilacs; English Grapes; Gooseberries, &c. &c.

Orders addressed to *John, or William Kenrick*, and sent to the Brighton Post-Office, or the Office of Mr. Samuel Dana, Broker, in State-street, Boston, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats, for shipping, and conveyed to Boston when ordered; but gentlemen at a distance should employ some agent to receive and pay for them. March 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 50	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	135 00	140 00
pearl do.	145	137 50	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	8 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 25	140 00
" No 1,	7		
" No 2,	6		
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	10	12
CHEESE, new milk	7	9	
skimmed milk,	3	4	
FLAX	8	9	
FLAX-SEED	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	
Genesee,	7		
Rye, best	3 25	3 50	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	63	
Corn	42	52	
Barley	67	70	
Oats	33		
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, Bone-Middlings new,	bbl.	14 00	14 50
navy, mess,	12	12 50	
Cargo, No 1,	11 50	12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 75	3 00
Clover	lb.	7	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do do		37	40
Native		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.		
BEEF, best pieces	6	12	
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	8		
" whole hog,	6		
VEAL,	4	10	
MUTTON and LAMB,	3	10	
POULTRY,	2	16	
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,	13	16	
lump,	10	17	
EGGS,	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	70	75
Indian, do.	60	65	
POTATOES,	2	40	
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 00	2 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

"A man that flattereth his neighbour spreadeth a net for his feet."

'Tis better to listen while enemies rail,

Take warning from scoffers, with malice replete,

Than lend a pleaser's ear to the Flatterer's tale,

Who is artfully spreading a net for your feet.

The lips of the Flatterer not only bring

To ruin the simple and credulous maid,

But men of all stations from pauper to king

The parasite's prattle has often betray'd.

The vilest of vicious and villainous men

Will play you the friend or the lover in style,

And be most excessively complainant when

Intending like Joab to stab with a smile.

But he who your foibles and faults will disclose,

With mildness of manner, and motive sincere,

Is the friend, whom you ought to hold nearer than those

Whom ties of fraternity serve to endear.*

We often a monitor find in a foe,

Impell'd to abuse by malignity's thrall,

Whose coarsest revilings a favor bestow,

As virtue is found in rattlesnake's gall.

Let reptiles of malice go on to backbite,

And envy's heart burnings burst forth in a blaze;

A man becomes cautious as well as upright

Who knows that such censors are watching his ways.

Then listen and learn while your enemies rail,

Be warned by the scoffer with malice replete,

But turn a deaf ear to the Flatterer's tale,

Who is artfully spreading a net for your feet.

* There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.
PROVERBS.

MISCELLANY.

BRIEF HINTS TO PARENTS.

Industry and Economy.—Idleness is an inlet to most other vices; while, by industry, the powers of the mind are turned to good account.—Usefulness of character depends much on diligence. Early to accustom children to industry, application and perseverance, is a necessary part of education. If indulged in idleness when young, application to business will afterwards be irksome. They should early be made sensible of the value of time; they should be made to understand that no economy is so essential as the economy of time; and that as by squandering pence, we are very soon deprived of pounds; so, by wasting minutes, we shall lose not only hours, but days and months. We must endeavour to inspire children with the spirit inculcated in the following precept: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

For a young woman to have been properly instructed in the management of the family, is far more essential to her than all the elegant arts on which so much time and expense are by some bestowed. If she has been made acquainted with every particular circumstance of a servant's duty, takes an active part in family concerns, combines frugality with plenty, retrenches superfluous cost and decoration, and thus is fitted to meet adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, she will be useful and respectable in her father's family, and particularly so in a married state. When domestic economy is

viewed in this light, is there a woman that would disdain to rank it among her accomplishments? Or a sensible man who would not prize it in his wife?

Whatever may be our occupation in life, there is an industrious, upright, liberal and benevolent mind, an inherent dignity, that will meet with esteem from all whose opinion deserves to be regarded.

And as frugality and industry are by no means necessarily connected with an avaricious disposition, the most opulent parent ought not to be ashamed to adopt, in the economical education of his children, the excellent motto, "waste not, want not." Early habits of care, and an early aversion and contempt of waste, are interesting lessons for children to learn. The most industrious and frugal are frequently the most liberal and benevolent. And it is upon this principle, that children should be taught not only to save, but that they are responsible for making a right use of what they save, or possess.

While encouraging children in industrious habits, let us not forget or neglect to encourage industry at their books, and to afford them opportunities of mental improvement, to qualify them rightly to enjoy the necessary intercourse with mankind.

LONGEVITY IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

When the famous Turketul, who had been Chancellor of England, and one of the greatest warriors and statesmen of his time, retired from the world, and became Abbot of Croyland, he found five very aged monks in a monastery, to whom he paid particular attention. Father Clarendon, the oldest of these monks, died A. D. 973, after he had completed the 168th year of his age. The second, who was named Swarling, died the same year, at the age of 142. The third, who was called Father Turgar, died the year after, in the 115th year of his age. The two other monks, Brune and Aso, died about the same time, whose ages are not exactly known, though they must have been very old, as they both remembered the old Abbey of Croyland, which had been destroyed by the Danes, in the year 870. These facts are related with much confidence by Ingulphus, who was Abbot of Croyland, and wrote from the historical Register of that Abbey. When we recollect also, the very recent instance of longevity in Elizabeth Shaw's case, who died at Keel Cotes aged 117, we think the Lincolnshire fens, are not so unhealthy as generally reported. [*Bell's Wky. Mes.*]

Anecdote of General Lincoln.—At Puryburg, on the Savannah river, a soldier named Ficklin, having made frequent attempts to desert, was tried and sentenced to be hanged. General Lincoln ordered the execution. The rope broke; a second was procured, which broke also; the case was reported to the General for directions. "Let him run," said the General, "I thought he looked like a scape gallow."

A writer in a New-York paper, speaking of the insufficient manner in which the street lamps were lighted, says, "Five-and-twenty full grown lightning-bugs would have stared them all out of countenance."

When we see a wretched people with depressed minds and indolent habits, we do not as-

cribe their poverty to those who govern the but no one, that sees a mangy, half-starved flock of sheep ever doubts that it is the fault of the farmer, to whom it belongs.

BELLFOUNDER,

The Wonderful Norfolk Trotter, imported July 18 from England,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON, 1824.

At Twenty Dollars, and One Dollar the Groom. 7 money to be paid to the Groom at Coving.

THIS celebrated Horse is a bright bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blo symmetry and action excel those of every other trot Stallion. He is allowed by the best judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out that County. He has proved himself a sure foot and his Stock for size and substance are not to be passed; they are selling at the highest prices of Horses in Norfolk.

BELLFOUNDER was got by that well known, and highfomed Trotter, OLD BELLFOUNDER, out Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road, in 18 Sixteen miles in one hour, and though she broke five times into a gallop, and as often turned round, won the match. In 1808 she trotted Twenty-eight miles in one hour and forty seven minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

BELLFOUNDER, at five years old, trotted 2 miles in six minutes, and in the following year matched for 200 guineas, to trot Nine miles in the minutes, and he won easily by thirty-two seconds, and owner shortly after challenged to perform with him a centennials and a half in one hour, but it was not completed. He has since never been saddled or matched.

OLD BELLFOUNDER was a true descendant from original blood of the Firewings, which breed of Horses stand unrivalled, either in this or any other nation.

BELLFOUNDER is strongly recommended to public by the subscriber, as combining more use properties than any other Horse in America, and stand, during the season, at his stable in Charlestown where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JAKUES, Jr.
Charlestown, Mass. March 20, 1824.

VALUABLE STOCK FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A VERY superior MALTESE JACK ASS, 7 years old, 14 hands high, remarkably well made, and quiet in his temper, that a child can manage him, was obtained of the Governor of Malta and imported Capt. Robert B. Edes.

Also two BULLS 22 months old out of good native cows, they are well formed and girt six feet each. Price \$100 each.

Also one BULL 23 months old, out of the famous, derby cow, imported by John Hubbard, Esq. Price \$125.

Also the Bull YANKEE, 34 months old out of a very fine native cow owned by Mr. Francis Amory. Yank received a premium at Brighton Show in October last. Price \$150.

The above Bulls are in fine condition and were sired by the noted Improved Durham Short Horn Bull, Cribbs.

If the Bulls are not sold by the 20th of April they will be let on shares.

SAMUEL JAKUES, Jr.
Charlestown, Mass. March 13, 1824.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of Mang Wurtzel Seed, raised by John Kenrick, Esq., New York, Feb. 21.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but the who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

Communications.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MARLE.

Consists of calcareous matter, clay and sand, some two of these earths, (of which lime or alkali is always one) in various proportions. The blue clay marle is free from sand. Clay marle is also sometimes of a yellowish white, flowish grey, or a brown or red cast. The all marle seldom contains clay. In schistus or one marle, sometimes sand and sometimes clay, preponderates, generally the former. The sand marle, whether shell or schistus, should be applied to clays; and clay marles to sands. In both cases they correct the defects of the soil; by rendering it, in the first, less adhesive;—and, the latter, less open and porous.

The earths are not the food of plants. They constitute the stomach, analogous to the stomach of animals, in which vegetable and animal matter is received, digested, and, with the aid of the leaves [lungs] assimilated to vegetable chyle and blood. The best soil for this digestive process is that in which the three above named earths are suitably blended.

A sandy or gravel soil is called hungry, because it digests rapidly, and dissipates the matter committed to its bosom. Hence green crops, or frequent manurings, are necessary to continue it healthy and productive. Such soils are defective in clay and calcareous matter. Their texture may therefore be improved, and their fertility increased, by the application of clay marle; or, what is the same, by clay and lime separately; though these materials are not most pure, and best blended in the substance of marle. The quantity should be proportioned to the natural deficiency of these materials in the soil. From eight to one hundred loads per acre have been applied, in one or two seasons; and their beneficial effects have been known to continue thirty years. All the sand hills of Norfolk, England, have been marled (layered). Calcareous matter, combined with sulphuric acid [oil of vitriol] is usefully applied to soils in the form of gypsum, or plaster of Paris; as is also powdered lime-stone and chalk, with calcareous. I am induced to believe that either wheat nor sainfoin grass will thrive in soil destitute of calcareous matter, which is a condition with most of our sands.

A stiff moist clay is called cold, and is unyielding to the finer grasses, as well as grains. Its texture is too compact to permit the roots to extend freely, and its temperature too cold, to hurry on the digestive process sufficiently rapidly the plants which grow upon its surface. Sand and lime, or silicious marle, loosen its texture, render it permeable to heat, &c. and powerfully assist to concoct the food of vegetables.

Marle may be known by the most ordinary experiment. The application of a mineral acid, and even of good vinegar, will cause an effervescence. This is the operation of the acid upon the lime, its silicious and argillaceous properties may be ascertained by the sight and feeling, by the aid of water, or of glass. Sand subsides or settles

quicker than clay in a liquid; and will scratch glass, which clay will not.

It is a remarkable fact in the economy of nature, that the indigenous plants of every country, are precisely those which are best adapted to furnish the proper sustenance to its animal population, and to satisfy its medicinal wants. So in regard to our soils,—every district generally affords the means of producing fertility. Hence the clay marles generally underlay sands; and shell and sand marles most abound in the neighborhood of clays. And in addition to the variety of fossil substances which are calculated to increase fertility, every thing that grows upon the earth, every particle of animal and vegetable matter, is reduced to air and water, by the chemical operations of nature, and these forms become the food of new plants, to nourish animals. It is a truth calculated to teach humility, that the animal, the vegetable, and the putrid mass of dung, are found on chemical analysis, to be very nearly alike, and that in the natural order of things, they constantly nourish, feed, and produce each other. "Nothing is nourishment for a vegetable but what enters into the permanent composition of a vegetable. Nothing is nourishment for an animal but what was originally a vegetable." Man is enjoined to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He finds the most noble incitements to duty scattered around him, and he is seldom disappointed in obtaining the rewards, competence and health, which industry promises to her votaries. But I have another remark to make as to the food of vegetables. How scrupulously careful is the farmer of his grain, hay and roots, which are destined to nourish and fatten his animals; and yet how thoughtless and inattentive as to the food of his plants! Vegetable and animal substances are suffered to waste in his fields and yards, unmindful of the havoc which the rains, winds and sun are daily making upon them; while a moiety of his fertilizing materials, the urine of his stock is altogether lost. He will not suffer the flocks of his neighbors to rob his own of their food; yet he sees with but feeble efforts to prevent it, his plants plundered by pestiferous weeds, of the food which is essential to their health and vigor.

PEACH TREES.

I beg leave to add, to the prescriptions which you published in a late Farmer,* for destroying the worms at the roots of peach trees, the two following. The *modus operandi* of both will be readily understood.

1. Hot water, turned from the nose of a tea kettle, upon the trunk, a little above the ground will destroy them without injuring the tree. It may be done in June and October. I think this has been recommended by Judge Peters.

2. Put a peck of old slacked, or effete lime about each tree in August.†

* Vol. ii. pages 241, 242.

† NOTES BY THE EDITOR. THE HON. JOHN LOWELL has recommended the same remedy against the Canker-Worm. Mr. Lowell says "I had understood that Mr. Josiah Knapp, of Boston, was induced to try the effect of air-slacked lime. He put it round one of his

I am surprised that neither correspondent nor editor, in the article alluded to, have enjoined the propriety of cultivating *only* the good, that is, the early peaches: for in our northern latitude the name is nearly synonymous. We seldom have heat enough in the latter part of September and October to mature this fruit should it escape frost, however fine the variety may be in a warmer climate. One tree of an early kind, is worth a hundred of late ones. This fruit is very much like Jeremiah's figs.

I think the peach worm is not the apple worm, nor do I think it a borer. The first never penetrates the wood but burrows and feeds on the inner bark of the trunk and roots. The borer penetrates and lives upon the wood. I have found it in the apple, quince, plum, sugar maple, horse chestnut, and particularly in the locust [robinia] but always in the wood, when in a full grown state.* When the leaf bud of

trees in the spring of 1814, and I have been assured, not only by him, but by another respectable friend who examined it, that it was fully successful. The tree was in a small garden in Boston, surrounded with other trees, which were filled with the worms, and this one wholly escaped, except that a few appeared to have attacked its extremities, where they were interlocked with other trees. I mentioned this fact to a Rhode Island gentleman, who informed me that, in that State, they used to collect the rubbish collected from the breaking of flax, and it had effectually prevented the rise of the insect. I resolved to make the experiment on mine on an extensive scale. As the insects rise in the fall, I determined to put the lime on in autumn. For this purpose I had the turf dug in around sixty apple-trees, and the earth laid smooth. I then took three hog-heads of effete or air-slacked lime, and strewed it an inch thick round my trees, to the extent of about two or three feet from the roots, so that the whole diameter of the opening was from four to six feet. I tarred these trees as well as the others, and although I had worms or grubs on most that were not limed, I did not catch a single grub on those that were limed. I do not speak with confidence; I am, however, strongly encouraged to believe the remedy perfect."—*Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*. See likewise *Thacher's Orchardist*, page 92.

It is a fortunate circumstance that, although the insects which prey not only on our fruit trees, but so often blast the hopes of the farmer in every department of husbandry differ so much in their varieties—their genera, species, &c. &c. that the most scientific entomologist can scarcely describe them, nor trace nor identify them through their different forms and modes of existence, yet the same or similar remedies will destroy any or all of them. Lime, root, wood ashes, tobacco juice, leaves, or decoction of elder, soap suds, salt, salt petre, &c. are all antidotes against all kinds of insects which infest every kind of vegetation. A knowledge of the different kinds of those devourers, their habits and metamorphoses is useful by teaching us how, and when to apply our specifics. Some insects are best assailed in the egg, or in the larva, worm, or caterpillar, some in the pupa, or chrysalis, and some in the perfect insect. But, generally speaking, we believe any of the above applications will prove fatal to any of the tribes in any stage of their existence. The difficulty consists in coming at the enemy; and to obviate that a knowledge of entomology is useful and in many cases indispensable.

* The insect, however, which it is thought to have proved most fatal to the locust tree, in New England, we believe, is not the same with the borer, which destroys apple trees, and is described by Mr. Prince, as a small, white, ringed worm, about three quarters of an inch long, with a dark colored head." The locust-tree

the locust is bursting, it may be found of diminutive size in the bark, and I have picked out hundreds with a knife. But fourteen days after I have had to search for them in the wood, where it is difficult to destroy them, even with a flexible wire probe, as their course is rapid, and seldom but a few inches in one direction. I am not entomologist enough to know, whether these are all of one species. The warts or excrescences on the plum-tree, are caused by an insect different from either of the above, a description of which you will find in the Agricultural Repository.* That disease of the plum-tree is occa-

insed, according to a writer in the Mass. Ag. Rep. Vol. v. No. 1, page 67, are true Caterpillars. "The general color of the larva is red," approaching that of the cherry, paler towards the sides," &c. The locust tree may, however, be infested with a "borer" of the same species with that which Mr. Prince and others have found in apple trees, &c. in addition to the Caterpillar or Cossus Robinia, the technical name of the locust tree insect, which is the principal destroyer of that tree.

* Our correspondent has not directed to the particular part of the Agricultural Repository, which gives a description of this insect. Perhaps he may have alluded to an article, bearing the signature of the late Professor Peck, published in volume v. page 307, from which the following is extracted.

"The plum-trees, *prunus domestica*, have for a number of years been disfigured with irregular swellings on the younger branches. The seat of this disease is in the bark. The sap is diverted from its regular course, and is absorbed entirely by the bark which is very much increased in thickness, the cuticle bursts, the swelling becomes irregular, and is formed into black tumors, with a cracked, uneven, granulated surface.—The wood, besides being deprived of its nutriment, is very much compressed, and the branch above the tumor perishes. The cherry tree is affected in a similar manner.

"When the Board of Trustees met at the seat of John Lowell, Esq. in Roxbury, on the 27th of June last, Mr. Pomeroy took from a cherry-tree in Mr. Lowell's garden, a small branch diseased as above mentioned of the plum tree. On taking off a thin slice of the tumor, I found it was inhabited by living larvae; and flattered myself that the disease of both trees arose from the same insect. I brought the branch home with me, and placed it in a large glass phial. On the 6th of July I perceived that the larva had left the tumor, and were uneasy in the bottom of the phial. A vessel of earth was immediately prepared, as mentioned above in the account of the pruner; the larvae when turned into it buried themselves instantly. On the 30th of the same month, or twenty-four days from their leaving the bark, the perfect insects began to rise. They proved to be insects which I had long known to occasion the fall of peaches, apricots, and plums, by the larva eating into the kernel of those fruits long before they had acquired half their growth.

"This insect belongs to the same genus with the rhynchenus strobil or white pine weevil, described in the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal for January 1817, to a plate in which I would refer for a representation of the parts of the mouth. In that, the rostrum or snout is nearly straight; in the present species it is curved, so as to form the segment of a circle. All the thighs have two small obtuse points on the under side. In color it is variegated with white and red hairs; the ground color of the shelly coat on which they are placed is dark brown. The thorax is contracted behind the head; its surface is irregular, much pitted, and has a raised longitudinal line in the middle, with three small tubercles on each side of it, placed in a triangular form. The elytra were marked with longitudinal ridges, and on these are placed oblong tubercles, of which there are ten or twelve; four of these in the middle of the elytra are largest, smooth, and of a brown black color. On the under side the body is pitted, or marked, with large impressed points, like the top of a thimble. The first pair of feet is rather the largest; the second the smallest, and all sprinkled

sioned by a puncture in the tender branch, thro' which a nit is deposited. The effect is similar to that produced on some species of the oak, by a similar insect, and to which we are indebted for nut-galls. Some of our dwarf oaks produce balls, enveloping the maggot, of appearance similar to the nut-gall. It has been said, and my experience seems to verify its truth, that a large sod of grass, placed downwards, in the crotch of the tree, will prevent this malady, by interposing an obstacle to the ascent of the insect, which it is inferred is unable to fly.

The peach with me is a precarious bearer, in consequence of the frequent destruction of the blossom buds, by frost in winter or spring, before the petals unfold, but when the buds are swelled, by the propulsion of the sap to the extremities, which is often the case in winter. It has been said, that by retarding the flow of the sap, until after the season of severe frosts, fruitfulness is ensured. In confirmation of this fact, I can state, that in travelling sixty miles upon the banks of the Hudson in April last, I found the blossoms of the peach destroyed in all the warm soils and sheltered situations; and uninjured in only three situations, all of which were elevated and bleak, and two of them upon clay soils. Admitting the position to be correct, that we can ensure a crop, by retarding the circulation of the sap till near the first of May, how can this circulation be kept back? Can it be done by keeping the ground frozen about the roots? This may be done by covering the earth about the trunk with straw or manure, after the earth is hard frozen, or by planting the trees on the north side of a close fence or wall. We know that nature, in her economy lays up in the branches and buds of deciduous trees, in the autumn, a stock of food, sufficient to unfold the embryo leaves and blossoms of spring. Can the young progeny of buds derive nourishment and growth from this food, without the consent and aid of the trunk and roots? And can the latter afford aid while bound in a torpid state by the frost? A solution of these questions might very much aid our endeavors to obtain this valuable fruit with some degree of certainty.

Albany, March 10, 1821.

with white and bright rust-colored hairs. The points of the claws on all the feet are double. Figure 5, shows the natural size of the insect, and figure 6 magnified.

"Mr. Pomeroy was so obliging as to bring me three tumours cut from his plum-trees, later in the season, but the larva had left them. Being, therefore, uncertain whether the disease of the plum-tree is to be attributed to this insect or to another species of the same genus, I would call it the cherry weevil. It may be distinguished by the specific name of *rhynchenus (cerasi) femoribus dentatis; fulvo albique variegatus, elytris tuberculis pluribus carinatis, quatuor in medio majoribus nigris*."

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. v. p. 191, is an article, communicated by Justin Ely, Esq. in which Mr. Ely asserts that "Mr. Yates, a respectable farmer of Petersham, in Worcester county, informed me, that the insects which cause black bunches on plum trees, are prevented by digging around the roots in the spring, and putting in half a bushel of ashes and covering them with earth."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

FRUIT TREES.

The season for setting out fruit trees is near, and it highly becomes every one who possesses so much as half an acre of ground, immediate-

ly to attend to this business, if he has heretofore neglected it.

Almost every man who owns any land, may with suitable exertion and care, raise a sufficient quantity of various kinds of good fruit for his own use.

An apple tree taken from the nursery and set in rich ground and properly managed, will frequently bear plentifully in eight or ten years.

The pear tree is as easily cultivated as the apple tree, and will produce fruit in about the same time.

The peach tree will bear in four or five years from the stone, and has been known to bear the third year. But notwithstanding good fruit may be so easily raised it is lamentably true that a large proportion of the people are destitute of it, merely for the want of a little attention and care. It is remarkable that these folks are generally very fond of good fruit and always eager to obtain it if it can be had at the expense of the toil and labor of others.

Such people are the worst kind of beggars and ought to be frowned upon and sent away empty by their more wise and industrious neighbors,—for why should one be dependent on another, year after year, for those luxuries which are as easily to be raised by himself as by his neighbor.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I wish that you or some of your correspondents would give some information through your paper relative to preparing lime to be used as a manure for wheat—whether it is to be taken from the cask and pounded fine and sown unslacked, or whether it is to be slacked with water and then sown, and how much slacked or unslacked would be necessary to be sown on an acre.

BY THE EDITOR. In conformity to the request of our correspondent we will give some directions relative to the use of lime, as manure, mostly taken from writers of established reputation. We should be happy to receive communications from others who have derived knowledge on this subject from experience.

Sir John Sinclair says, "In general it may be observed, that strong loams and stubborn clays require a full dose of lime to bring them into action, as such soils are capable of absorbing a great quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils require less lime to stimulate them; and may be injured, by administering a quantity of lime, recently calcined, that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heavy nature."

The author of Letters of Agricola says, "As an exuberant dose of lime is pernicious, so any quantity great or small, is useless on poor and exhausted land. Dung in this case would be beneficial; but calcareous earth is hurtful and ineffective."

Mr. Evelyn advised to the mixing lime with turf in alternate layers, to lie in heaps for months; in which time it will become so rich and mellow as to run like ashes. He thought it would nourish the soil more than if used alone, in a greater quantity, and without any danger of exhausting the vegetative virtue of the earth, which should be preserved. If it were mixed with a large proportion of clay, or with mud from the bottom of ponds or rivers, it might be applied even to sandy and gravelly soils without danger and to great advantage."

A truly practical husbandman of great experience gives directions for the application of lime, which merit attention. Let the whole quantity of lime, intended to be used on any given field of moderate size, be

* Code of Agriculture, p. 206.

† Letters of Agricola, p. 277.

‡ Drane's New England Farmer, p. 143. Wells & Lilly's edition.

into one heap where water can be had most conveniently. Let it be there thoroughly slackened; and immediately after it is cold, which will be in a day or two, fill the carts, and spread the lime out of them in shovels over the surface. The more common mode of laying it down in small heaps over the whole field, to slack by rain is very erroneous, it is liable to too much rain, which in place of reducing it to a powder, converts it into a running mortar, in which it will neither spread equally nor mix with the soil. And Mr. Wright remarks, for the same reason both the soil and the lime should be quite dry at the time of sowing."

But, if quick lime is laid in small or large heaps and sowed immediately with mould, and suffered to slack, become mild in that situation we believe every object as regards its preparation will be accomplished. If it is wished to use it immediately, water may be poured on the heaps after they are covered with the soil. Lime should not be ploughed in unless with a very shallow furrow, but kept as near the surface as possible. Its effects are not always visible, even when it acts most beneficially the first year. It must be perfectly mild before it can be of any use as manure or enter into the composition of wheat or other plants, in which it is found in analysis. It is therefore well to sow it on grass land a year or two before breaking it up; for if ploughed too soon it falls to the bottom of the furrow. It should have time to become not only slackened, but incorporated with the soil before it is ploughed under.

There is waste in applying quick lime to new dung, or to any other substance which is combustible, and which it is not wished should be consumed. But when it is applied in small quantities to any animal or vegetable substances, capable of being consumed by its osseous burning quality, the loss is very trifling, and there is any earth, or other absorbent substance in the heap, the gas, vapor or smoke, which is evolved while the mass is heating will communicate most of its qualities to the absorbent substance, which may be used as manure.

Lime may be applied at any time of the year from March to November, but never while quick, or caustic to growing plants. If used as manure for spring wheat, it can be slackened and sowed immediately after the wheat is sown in with the seed. This appears to have been the mode in which it was applied by Col. Valence, in obtaining his premium crop of wheat, and the quality used by him was one hoghead to an acre."

See *N. E. Farmer*, vol. ii. pages 170, 186.

CANDLE-BERRY MYRTLE.

To the Editor,

SIR,—It is proper you should call the attention of the public, the Society of Arts, and Board of Agriculture, to a vegetable production, which promises great social benefits, and towards which the speculations of merchants, the ingenuity of manufacturers, and the fostering patronage of the public, ought to be invited.

The triumph of man over nature, by prolonging his enjoyments, and active pursuits, after the setting of the sun, when all other animals retire to sleep, is a splendid proof of his original power of combination. To complete this triumph ought, by continued exertions, to increase the means of creating artificial light, and exhibit the stores of chemistry and natural history till he has united all the points of perfection in production and economy.

What can be more gross and offensive than the oil which, to this day, we burn in our lamps, or the tallow which emits its fetid smell from the candles? What can be more clumsy and worse than those contrivances, as we commonly meet with them! What more primitive—more barbaric—or more unscientific!

In this view I was exceedingly gratified by the experiments of WILSON, and I am yet at a loss to comprehend how his excellent system miscarried, after the beautiful demonstration which he

afforded the public in Pall Mall. He may have calculated, with the over sanguine feelings of genius, on the commercial advantages of his plans, and may consequently have disappointed some of the speculators that flocked about him; but in this intellectual age and country, such a design ought to be supported by the spirit of philosophy and patriotism, and not to depend on selfish views for its introduction. It was a design worthy of the support of a whole people—worthy of the countenance of government—and worthy also of one of those countless millions voted away every year by Parliament, to effect some purposes which a future age may better value, but of the benefits of which, the present age is completely in the dark!

If, when the process and combustion were imperfect, a certain degree of smoke sometimes escaped from the tubes of the gas lights, as it does from tallow candles, this was a subject for the study of our great chemists, who would, in my opinion, at least, have been in this way quite as usefully employed as in chemical conjuring, in producing metals which nobody values; at the same time, too, that those gentlemen knew full well, that no other metal is wanted in England but gold!

My attention has been excited to this subject by a visit lately paid me by a patriotic native of Nova Scotia, who, having never been in England, described himself as much annoyed by the smell and smoke emitted from our tallow candles. On inquiry, I found that in his family and province, he and his neighbors burn only wax. Yes, wax!—startle not reader,—in a beggarly province of Nova Scotia, the farmers and laborers burn none but wax candles! He informed me that in the uncultured woods there grow abundance of the *Myrica Cerifera*, wax-bearing myrica, or, vulgarly, the candle-berry myrtle. With these wax-berries, he says, they make excellent wax candles, fragrant instead of noisome, in their odour, economical in their consumption, and clean and agreeable in their use. He admitted, however, that the manufacture is not perfected, that the wax, which is of a green color, would be improved by being bleached and that some common processes of purification would greatly improve it. He says, that this myrtle delights in moist situations, that it would thrive well in England, and that every country might grow, on sites now useless, wax enough for all the candles which it consumes!

Is not this then an object worthy of the Society of Arts and Board of Agriculture? Is there any pursuit in which, by possibility, they can be more advantageously engaged? It is certainly worth as much attention as an improvement in a pair of snuffers, or as plans for raising rents by consolidating farms!

The Monthly Magazine at least will, I hope, bestow some attention upon it: will encourage communications from Nova Scotia, and other parts of America, where this tree flourishes: will record experiments made upon it in England; and give these wax candles a fair chance of naturalization in the native country of arts, sciences, and improvements! COMMON SENSE.

P. S. The writer is perfectly aware, that *Myrica Gale* grows in great abundance in North Britain, and has been occasionally applied to the purpose of candle making; he has heard also of experiments in Devonshire of the same nature; but these facts serve only to support

his hypothesis in favor of the general introduction of this vegetable wax. A gentleman who has made them in Devonshire assures him their fragrance is delightful, their light brilliant, and their economy great.—*Monthly Magazine*.

HORTICULTURE.

We have received and perused with much pleasure the prospectus of the New-York State Horticultural Society. The source whence this project is understood to proceed entitles it to great respect, emanating from a scientific and distinguished botanist. The primary object of the proposed association is to establish a garden of ten or twenty acres, in the vicinity of this city, for the express purpose of horticultural and botanical improvement. There are to be collected and seen at one view all the indigenous plants of our country, and such exotics as are remarkable for beauty or utility. Another object of the society is the propagation of fruit trees, all the varieties of which are to be cultivated, and seeds, cuttings, and buds, gratuitously distributed to nursery-men, with information as to their character and culture. A third object is an improvement in our markets by an increased attention to the production of esculent vegetables of the best kinds. One distinct department of the garden would be appropriated to flowers, thus combining pleasure with utility; and appended to the establishment would be rooms for botanical lectures. Students attending the Medical College would find such a garden, where they might practically indulge in the pursuits of natural science, a pleasant and profitable resort. It is likewise a part of the plan to establish auxiliary societies, or branches in other parts of the state, wherever a taste for such pursuits exists.

All these objects appear to us rational, practicable, and in the highest degree commendable. Horticulture has been too long neglected, and it is time for New-York, foremost in wealth, in improvements, and in useful institutions of all descriptions, to take up this subject in good earnest. With some few modifications of the plan, we could wish to see it carried into immediate execution. It is well known that a Horticultural Society already exists in this city, consisting chiefly of practical men, who have long been engaged and have much experience in their professional pursuits. At the last session of the legislature, they obtained an act of incorporation, authorising them to hold property to the amount of \$50,000. This charter would be amply sufficient for all the purposes contemplated by the new association. If the society were therefore somewhat enlarged and modified, uniting distinguished botanists and men of science with gentlemen of more practical views, and extensive and valuable institution might be immediately built up. Ground for a botanic garden might be purchased this Spring, without the delay and doubt of obtaining a new charter from the Legislature, and without leading to any of those unhappy collisions, which would hereafter inevitably arise between rival societies. As the members of the existing institution are only ambitious of promoting the public good, we have no doubt they would accede to any proposition, which should have a tendency to promote the interests of horticulture, and thereby confer lasting benefits upon the State and the country at large.—*N. Y. Star*.

Communicated for publication in the American Farmer.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, ESQ. PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Powellton, Nov. 23, 1823.
Philadelphia County. }

DEAR SIR,—I enclose certificates showing that sixteen hundred and thirty-four bushels of Mangel Wurtzel, weighing seventy-eight thousand four hundred and forty-eight pounds, were produced at Powellton, upon one acre and fourteen perches of farm land, accurately measured by a regular surveyor.

I selected a parallelogram, containing thirteen contiguous rows, which were drawn, and measured in my presence, to ascertain the largest quantity, which had grown upon the richest part of the field. One hundred and forty-three baskets, equal to one hundred and seventy-four bushels, were produced upon thirteen and an half perches, at the rate of two thousand and sixty-five bushels per acre, weighing 41 tons, 5 cwt. 0 qrs. 27 lbs.

I am satisfied that the account of my farmer is correct, and as the roots had been drawn ten days, had been closely cut beneath the crowns, were dry, and entirely free from dirt, both the measurement by the basket, and the estimate by weight, must be fair. If a barrel had been used, or any other large vessel of similar shape, the crop would appear greater, as the measure would not have been so often filled, and consequently, not so often heaped.

Mr. Milnor, the Recording Secretary, was good enough, to superintend the measurement of the basket, and saw the manner in which it was filled.

I submit to you the shingles containing the original scores, and refer you to him, for corroboration of the facts. It may be well to state, that however great this crop may appear, in England a larger product has been obtained.

My soil was not naturally strong; it has been gradually so much deepened, as to enable me, with Wood's plough, No. 2. drawn by four oxen, to plough fourteen inches deep. Fresh barn yard manure, was equally spread upon the surface, and ploughed under in the early part of April, in quantities not larger, than are usually applied to potatoe crops in this country.—Early in May the land was twice stirred with Beaton's scarifier—harrowed—rolled—after stirred—harrowed and rolled again in the opposite direction. The holes for the seeds, were made by wheel containing pegs in its circumference, which penetrated the ground, about an inch, leaving intervals of four inches—the rows were made two feet asunder—two capsules were dropped into each hole—the wheel of a common barrow was passed over them, thus compressing the earth, and leaving a slight rut, for the retention of moisture.

A small cultivator which I had contrived for the purpose, was drawn between the rows soon after the weeds appeared; a three inch triangular hoe, removed the alternate plants, leaving the others at distances, varying from eight to twelve inches asunder. The cultivator was twice used before the 20th of July. The heavy rains of August made another hoeing necessary, and surcharged the ground so much, with moisture, that roots increased much less in that

month, than they had grown during the same time, in the two last years.

In order to convey an idea of a Mangel Wurtzel crop, to some of the members, who are not acquainted with its usual product, it may not be improper to state, that three fourths of the root extend above the ground—that I last year obtained one which at Mr. Landreth's shop weighed some days after it was drawn, 17 lbs. 10 ounces.

I this year desired smaller roots which might grow so closely, as by their leaves, to protect the soil, as much as possible from the exhalations of the sun. My cultivator, by its peculiar form, enabled me to cut off the weeds, when the plants were so young, that if I had applied the plough, their crowns must have been covered in many instances, by earth which occasionally falls from its land side. The failure, which attends the cultivation of most root crops in drills, proceeds from the neglect of weeds in their early stages. Four or five days of delay, frequently make the difference of fifteen days in the labor of making clean an acre of ground. The same weeds which a boy with a sharp shingle, could remove at the commencement of one week, may, before the end of the next, require the application of an implement drawn by a horse.

I ascribe my success, in a great measure to the use of Wood's extraordinary plough, which enters the soil more deeply, and pulverizes it more perfectly than any other I have ever seen with equal force in any country—to the habitual use of cultivators, which complete the production of fine tilth—to the destruction of the weeds on their first appearance—to leaving the smallest space upon which a horse can walk between the rows, and above all to planting the seeds of a proper kind upon a surface which is kept perfectly flat.

In proof of the advantages of this invaluable root, I exhibit cream obtained from one of my cows, which has been fed for several weeks, exclusively upon Mangel Wurtzel and Millet fodder. You will find that its color and flavor are perfectly good—the butter which it affords, is more like that produced in June, than any I have used, excepting such as had been derived from cows fed on carrots, and corn meal.

Notwithstanding the large product, I am confirmed in the opinions, which I have repeatedly expressed, that in this country, nothing can supplant the king of vegetables, Indian Corn. I would recommend Mangel Wurtzel, in preference to all other roots, for dairy and breeding farms: and to a limited extent, where labor and manure, are not too dear, in comparison with the value of land, it should be cultivated upon all farms.

The expense of preparation for a mangel wurtzel crop, is not so great as might be supposed.

The labor of four oxen, a ploughman and driver in ploughing one acre, 14 inches deep,* costs \$3.00

* The great depth of ploughing, was noticed by Dr. Buck, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, at Bridgton, N. J. in an early number of the present volume; and we are authorized to assure our much valued correspondent of Talbot, that a Pennsylvania farmer although no Hercules, can plough fourteen inches, and obtain good crops, without the Angean filth of a great city.—*Id. Am. Farmer.*

Amount brought up, \$3.00
3 stirrings with Beaton's improved scarifier, which two oxen managed by one man, can readily pass over five acres in good condition, in one day, 1 20
2 harrowings and 2 rollings, 1 20
Dibbling with a wheel, 1 00
Dropping seeds, (if performed by men,) 5 00
Pressing them under by a wheel, 1 00
Hoing and thinning, 15 00
Cleaning with Blockley cultivator, drawn by one horse. 3 00

JOHN HARE POWELL.

JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, held in November, Mr. Powell exhibited a bottle of cream, produced by a cow, which he stated, had been fed solely on Mangel Wurtzel roots, and Millet hay. It was pronounced by all who examined it, to be equal in richness and flavor, to any they had ever seen.

His Durham short horn heifers, fed upon these roots, yield very large quantities of milk affording the richest cream I ever tasted.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN P. MILNOR,
Assistant Recording Secretary
Penn. Ag. Society.

Philadelphia County, March 3, 1824.

From the New York American.

Invention.—We noticed some time ago a paragraph in an English paper, giving an account of an engine for producing power which would supersede even steam, as an agent; but as this may be said to be the age of invention, we passed it over as not deserving immediate notice. We perceive, however that Congress during the present session, has passed a law authorizing the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to a Samuel Brown for this invention; and we are informed that Mr. Brown, has actually disposed of one half of his patent for this country, to two respectable mercantile houses, one residing in this city, and the other in Philadelphia—a partner in each house being now in England with Mr. Brown; and that they are all sanguine of success. It may be prudent, therefore, for those persons who are disposed to engage in operations requiring the application of mechanical power, to hesitate until the merits of this new invention are (as they must shortly be) fully tested. The advantages said to be possessed by the newly discovered agent over steam are, that with a much less consumption of fuel, and in a far less space, an equal power is produced. As a proof that the discovery is not chimerical, we have seen letters from Europe, stating that eighteen thousand pounds sterling had been offered for the patent rights of France, provided the experiment succeeded.

In Act to authorize the issuing of letters patent to Samuel Brown.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is authorized and required to issue letters patent in the usual form to Samu-

Brown, for his invention of a new and useful engine for producing power, by which water may be raised, machines worked, and vessels propelled without the aid of steam, upon the principle of the screw, and in full compliance with all the provisions of the several acts of Congress relative to the issuing of patents for inventions and improvements, except so far as the said acts require, on the part of aliens, a residence of two years in the United States.

Washington, Feb. 24. 1824. Approved.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

take the liberty to communicate the following particulars respecting the culture of wheat of the past season.

The land measuring half an acre and twelve rods, consists of a rich loam, but a small part is very gravelly and apt to suffer by drought.—It produced a tolerable crop of Indian corn and potatoes the two preceding seasons. In April it was covered with a full coat of stable manure, and on the 15th and 16th of the month, it was ploughed twice and harrowed; after which the wheat and grass seed being sown it was again harrowed. The wheat was immersed in sea water for twenty-four hours and afterwards rolled in time. The quantity sown was one bushel, and of that species of wheat from which the straw of which is employed to make horn bonnets. The wheat exhibited the most favorable appearance during the season, being free from smut or mildew and in August it was harvested. The produce is eighteen bushels, one peck and two quarts. The grain is remarkably well formed, and being ground and bolted, the flour is not inferior to the superfine flour brought from the southern States. The land is now covered with a superior growth of clover and herdgrass.

This is among the instances in proof, that our climate and soil are well adapted to the production of summer wheat. One of my industrious neighbors obtained, a few years since, 31-2 bushels from one acre; and another has obtained in his family no other flour than the produce of his own soil for the last five years. Farmers in this county are greatly deficient in their attention to this object, though it is believed that every farm would afford suitable land to yield wheat sufficient for the consumption of a family. On the principle of promoting the cultivation of wheat ought to be encouraged, more especially as it is found to be the preferable grain to accompany clover and herdgrass for mowing the ensuing year.

I am, with respect,

your obedient servant,

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, Nov. 1823.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN.—The land that raised the Ruta this year, for which I applied to your society for the premium, is an enclosure of one acre, on the edge of a fresh meadow, under the southern declivity of a hill, and commanding a plentiful wash from the adjoining high-

side of the spring of 1822, it was newly en-

closed and planted with corn and potatoes.—About twelve loads of loam manure were put into the hills. It suffered much by the drought, but gave twenty bushels of Corn, one hundred bushels of Potatoes and three or four cart loads of Pumpkins.

About the last of May, 1823, it was ploughed, and on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, it was covered with about forty loads of sheep litter and coarse barn yard manure, (and being very wet,) thrown into ridges, as high as they could well be made three feet asunder.—On the top of these ridges half a pound of seed were sown, with a very simple hand-drill, invented by Wm. Jackson, Esq. of Plymouth.—The 29th, 30th, and 31st of July, it was hoed, thinned, and the wants supplied by transplanting. It had two hoeings afterwards, and the 13th of November the crop was gathered, and amounted to 429 1-2 bushels, making twelve stout cart loads. In some places the ground was too wet, and the crop almost entirely failed.—I have no doubt that in others the produce was at the rate of more than a thousand bushels to the acre.

Expense of Cultivation, viz.

Twice ploughing with yoke of oxen, horse, man and boy,	\$4 00
Ten days men and boys furrowing & planting,	5 00
Forty small loads coarse manure,	20 00
Ten days men and boys, 3 hoeings,	5 00
Four days men, boys, and team gathering crop,	2 00
	\$36 00

Charging all the manure to this crop, it appears to have cost something less than eight and a half cents per bushel to produce a food for cattle, sheep or horses, decidedly preferable to any green vegetable, we have heretofore been acquainted with.

This experiment, (which I consider almost a failure, for I have no doubt 1000 bushels may be raised from an acre at the same expense,) I hope will induce the farmers of our county to give more attention to green crops in general, and Ruta Baga in particular.

WM C. HAMMATT.

Scituate, 15th Nov. 1823.

I certify that I assisted Mr. William C. Hammatt to gather and measure his Ruta Baga above described, and that there was four hundred and twenty-nine and a half bushels.

JOHN SAMPSON.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN.—The following is an exact statement of my proceeding and management with an acre of land upon which I raised a quantity of corn the present year, and for which I have entered my claim for a premium from your society.

The land is situated on the westerly side of my dwelling house and other buildings, and is naturally of a deep rich soil. In November, 1821, when it was green sward, I foddered my cattle, consisting of about twenty head, upon the lot until May 1822, intending to prepare it for raising a large crop of corn. In May, 1823, I ploughed it very deeply into squares of two feet seven inches in width. I then manured it in the hole, putting on 64 cart loads of barn manure. It was planted partly with what is

called smutty white corn, and the rest with a flesh colored corn, having a small cob, and which is considerably used in the town of Middleborough. I was particular to have the kernels placed about 4 inches apart, and then covered in the usual way. By the middle of July the corn was spindled, and grew very thick together, filling every space, like a field of rye, and the rows were scarcely discernable. It was hoed three times only, and was ploughed but once, and that at the second time of hoeing, and all the suckers were early cleared from it. On the first of October, I gathered this acre of corn, and carried it into a field in heaps, where it was husked. It was then measured in a basket, shaking every basket full, that it might lie as solidly as possible. I employed two interested men specially for the purpose of measuring. One other person also was present and kept the tally for his own curiosity. All these three agree in their reckoning, and make out the amount of corn to be 118 1-2 baskets. In order to ascertain the amount of shelled corn, the same basket was filled in the same manner, averaging the ears as to size, &c. by the same persons, and then shelled, and measured by them. The amount of shelled corn was three pecks, six quarts, and one gill to a basket. This method of ascertaining the quantity of shelled corn was tried twice, and the results were alike almost exactly. Therefore according to the above measurement the acre of land produced 139 bushels, three pecks and one quart. I knew of no way of ascertaining the amount of corn produced better than the one I adopted, and presumed it would be approved of by the Board of Trustees, as in the year 1821, I had the honor of a premium from them for raising an acre of corn measured in the same manner, producing about 30 bushels. I was confident that I could raise a greater crop, and was determined to make the experiment, which I have done in the present instance.

Respectfully yours, &c.

LEONARD HILL.

East-Bridgewater, Nov. 3, 1823.

NOTE.—Mr. Hill raised this year, on a small lot of land, containing but 89 rods, 34 bushels, 3 pecks, 6 quarts and one pint of excellent rye.

(To be continued.)

From the Wilmington (Del.) Watchman.

To the friends of Inland Navigation.

GENTLEMEN.—Having completed a model (made to a true scale) of my invention for saving and reapplying water to canal locks, I have the pleasure of announcing that on Saturday the 27th inst. I shall commence to perform operations upon said model, which will more than justify all that I have permitted to be said in favour thereof. The operation will clearly prove that sloops or other vessels may readily be passed through canal locks of 10 feet lift, in the short space of 4 minutes, with perfect safety, and at the same time, eight tenths of the water commonly lost, saved and reappplied—which never has heretofore been done, to wit, saving and reapplying the water, and at the same time expediting the passage of vessels. An operation has already been performed to the perfect satisfaction of a number of intelligent gentlemen well acquainted with the Arts and Sciences.

JAMES PRESTON FAIRLANE.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

IRRIGATION, OR WATERING LAND. It will be proper at or about this time to give a very particular attention to your water courses, and other means of watering your land. Some writers advise not to admit water on grass ground till late in the spring, or till the crop begins to feel the effect of drought. But we believe this to be erroneous. One of the principal objects of irrigation is to make use of water as a *carrier*, to convey certain substances to the soil, which may have a tendency to enrich it. When this is in view the water should be made use of when the streams are high and muddy, which generally happens at the time the snow is melting. At that season the water is surcharged with fertilizing particles. Moreover, many temporary streams, laden with manure, or rich earth, perhaps oozing from dung heaps or escaping from a cow yard, may, with a little attention be made to deposit their burdens in places, where they would greatly benefit the land and the crops of the owner of the premises. No good cultivator will suffer any more of the wash of his soil to glide away from his premises than he can avoid, before it has been arrested, and in part absorbed, and forced to leave its food for plants behind it.

When water stands high in brooks, rivulets, &c. it may be carried over higher parts of a farm than could be in dry seasons, and spread where its deposits are most needed. It should be made to run in courses or channels, which have no more descent than is necessary to prevent its becoming stagnant. If water intended for irrigation moves slowly, it leaves its riches behind it; if it runs rapidly it carries away the farmer's riches with it. In the first case it is an auxiliary or purveyor, in the second a robber of the soil. Perhaps horizontal furrows drawn at proper intervals, with the aid of some implement like that of which we gave a drawing and description in our first volume, (page 14,) may be found useful in some cases, in detaining water and preventing its passing too rapidly over land which is sloping or situated on a declivity. Or the system mentioned in the Code of Agriculture may be pursued in which, "after water is brought from the original stream into a new cut, it is stopped at the end, so that when the trench is full the water is compelled to run out at the side and flood the land below it. But as the water would soon cease to run equally for any considerable length, and would wash the land out in gutters, it has been found necessary to cut small parallel trenches, at the distance of from 20 to 30 feet to catch the water again, and the same plan of spreading and diffusing is continued till the water reaches the main drain at the bottom of the meadow."

When the chief object of irrigation is to add to the soil the substances suspended in the water, it may be well, when practicable, to take the water out of the stream as near its bottom as possible. The water in proportion to its depth will convey a larger or smaller quantity of mud, and other fertilizing matter. Trunks, gates, &c. may be so contrived in many instances, as to afford the lower strata or layers of water instead of the surface of the stream.

Much good may be effected by farmers, in many situations, by making a judicious use of the wash of large roads, especially early in the spring. At that time the water, composed chiefly, of melted snow and ice, is thick and turbid with the manure, dropped in the snow path of the preceding winter. A little attention, with nothing more than a common hoe, may sometimes enable a farmer to manure acres, with the foul water of a highway, with a small expense of time and labor.

MANURE. It is about time to clear your barn yard, and manure your fields with its contents. Having laid it near where it is to be used, you will be so good as either to spread and plough it in as soon after spreading as possible, or cover it with earth, sods, or some other substance, which will protect it from the sun and rain, as well as absorb the gas or effluvia, which might otherwise

"Waste its sweetness on the desert air."

You may about as well suffer your hay cocks to be bleached and washed as your manure heaps, unless there is some suitable substance to coat, underlay, or mix with the animal and vegetable substances, which they contain. Much has been said on the subject of scanty manuring our lands, and perhaps the most prominent faults in American husbandry are half tilling, and deficient manuring. But there may be such a thing as *too much* manuring, and this is a fault to which some wealthy and theoretical farmers are somewhat prone. They fill the soil so full of vegetable and animal substances that it almost needs paring and burning to fit it for cropping. Indian corn will bear over-manuring, or rather it is almost impossible to manure too highly for that crop. But when your ground is manured too highly, and in the course of your rotations you come to grass, particularly to clover, the stalks or spires, where it is thinly sown will be nearly as big as your thumb, and as hard as a ratan, and where thickly sown it will commonly be lodged, a part will be whitened or bleached like blanched celery, and the greater part of the other part will be rotted more or less; and in fine it will require something more than the stomach of a horse to make away with it. Notwithstanding our having frequently seen and noted this kind of bad husbandry, the current of authority sets so strongly against light manuring, that we should not venture to stem it, were we not able to bring up in the case of Sir John Sinclair. That eminent writer says [Code of Agriculture, page 133.] "The quantity of dung to be applied is an important question. Formerly *too much was given*, and the crops surfeited by abundant nourishment. According to modern practice, only as much is furnished at one time as will fertilize the ground, and render it capable of producing good crops, until a fresh supply can be administered. Formerly, from 20 to 30 tons were given, per acre, whereas now, half that quantity is found to be sufficient."

Be very particular in spreading your manure evenly, so that every portion of the soil may have its due share; and not let it lie about in lumps as big as a horse's head as the manner of some is. An experienced and judicious farmer will give a pretty good guess as to the number and size, and distance from each other, of his heaps, in order to bestow a certain quantity on an acre, and have it equally distributed. But some young cultivators would like a rule to go

by; and we will give them a table invented by a Mr. Close, an English agriculturist.

Number of heaps to a load,	Number of loads per acre.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
At 5 yards distance,	193	96	64	48	38	27
At 5 1-2 yards distance,	160	80	53	40	32	23
At 6 yards distance,	134	67	44	33	26	19
At 6 1-2 yards distance,	114	57	38	28	22	16
At 7 yards distance,	98	49	32	24	19	14
At 7 1-2 yards distance,	86	43	28	21	17	12
At 8 yards distance,	75	37	25	18	15	10

Explanation of the first two rows of figures in the preceding Table.—The number of heaps consisting of one load each, laid at five yards distance, is 193 to cover one acre; at two heaps a load 96; at three heaps, 64; at four, 48; and so to the end:—each of the following rows is to be read in a similar manner.

The article on the *Myrica Cerifera*, &c. in a preceding page of this day's paper, refers to a plant known in New England by the name of Bayberry. The shrub which produces it is common in some parts of New England, growing in a wild state. Whether the plant could be improved under cultivation, its product increased, and rendered more subservient to purposes of economy is a question worthy investigation. We wish it might meet with the attention of those who would make the most of the use products of our soil and country.

FOREIGN.

War between England and Algiers.—Hostilities have commenced against Algiers, by Capt. Spencer of the British Navy, who attacked and captured an Alger Corvette, on the 31st of January last. On the 2d of February the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, gave notice that they would appoint convoys afford protection to the trade through the Straits of Gibraltar, &c. The causes of this warlike declaration, said to be two fold—one, the refusal of the Dey make reparation for an insult offered to the British Consular flag; and the other a declaration that he resolved no longer to observe the terms of a treaty made with him not to retain any Christian captive any nation, in a state of slavery.

A Lisbon article of Feb. 4, asserts that an expedition for Brazil is in active preparation. It will consist 12,000 men, and will be commanded by Lord Berford, who has received anew his staff as a Marshall, a Commander in Chief of the Portuguese troops.

Savage Curiosity.—No less than 137,000 copies of the London Observer, containing the particulars of trial and execution of a murderer, whose name was Thurtell are said to have been sold in London. The paper contained no less than seven large cuts, representing the different scenes, connected with the transaction. We doubt whether any good deed, which it could print in any situation or any circumstances could possibly have performed, would have excited a tithe the notoriety and attention which was bestowed on this horrid affair, and the perpetrator who was guilty of crime scarcely to be paralleled in the annals of human atrocity.

DOMESTIC.

A strange animal has recently appeared in this neighborhood, (Trenton, N. J.) which has excited the curiosity of many, and some alarm. His head is in form a cat's, and his track upon the snow does not resemble that of any animal known here. It is supposed to have killed and eaten sheep—keeps mostly in the open field. He does not leap fences, but climbs over as going a stairs. The hunters have not been able with good horses to overtake him, and the dogs keep at a very respectful distance in the chase; when he stops and looks round, they stop also.

A splendid Hat of exquisite workmanship and materials, is now competing by Mr. John Hurley, of

of	BEEF, best pieces	6	12
of	PORK, fresh, best pieces,	8	9
of	" whole hog,	6	6
2	VEAL,	3	10
es	MUTTON and LAMB,	3	10
	POULTRY,	8	16
af	BUTTER, keg & tub, family,	13	16
	lump,	10	17
	EGGS,	doz.	10
	MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65
	Indian, do.	56	60
al	POTATOES,	20	40
	CIDER, liquor, new	2 50	3 00
	HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 80

From the London Literary Gazette.

SIGNS OF RAIN;

An excuse for not accepting the Invitation of a Friend to make an Excursion with him.

An Original Poem, by the late Dr. Jenner.

1. The hollow winds begin to blow,
2. The clouds look black, the grass is low;
3. The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
4. And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
5. Last night the sun went pale to bed,
6. The moon in halos hid her head;
7. The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
8. For, see a rainbow spans the sky.
9. The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
10. Cuckold is the pink-eyed pimpernell.
11. Hark! how the chairs and tables crack,
12. Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
13. Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry;
14. The distant hills are looking high.
15. How restless are the snorting swine,
16. The busy flies disturb the kine;
17. Low o'er the grass the swallow sings;
18. The cricket, too, how sharp he sings;
19. Pass on the hearth with velvet paws,
20. Sits, wiping o'er her whisker'd jaws.
21. Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
22. And nimbly catch th' incautions flies;
23. The glow-worms, numerous and bright
24. Illum'd the dewy dell last night.
25. At dusk the squallid toad was seen,
26. Hopping and crawling o'er the green;
27. The whirling wind the dust obeys,
28. And in the rapid eddy plays;
29. The frog has chang'd his yellow vest,
30. And in a russet coat is drest.
31. Though June, the air is cold and still;
32. The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
33. My dog, so alter'd in his taste,
34. Quits mutton-bones, on grass to feast;
35. And see, you rooks, how odd their flight,
36. They imitate the gliding kite,
37. And seem precipitate to fall—
38. As if they felt the piercing ball.
39. 'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow;
40. Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

APHORISMS.

Plan of Life.—There are some persons who lose all their days without any design, or particular object in view, and wear away existence with no aim, and of consequence with no good effect. Such people have been aptly compared with straws on a current of water, which do not go, but are carried. They pass their prime in fluctuating from one bubble to another, and at length having been waited through the straits of indigence, sink in the gulph of oblivion.

Idleness a hard Master.—No men have so little leisure, or so little enjoyment as those who have nothing to do but to enjoy themselves.—Persons of this description have been known to kill themselves, in order to kill time.

Economy.—With proper economy a few of the good things of life are sufficient for every purpose of real enjoyment; but without econo-

my, a princely fortune serves merely to give a sort of notoriety and splendor to want and embarrassment, which make them the more conspicuous and lamentable.

Bad Men their own Enemies.—A wise and good man is not an enemy to the foolish and vicious, but merely wishes to persuade them not to ruin themselves. He looks on bad men as a physician does on his patients, and prescribes for moral diseases, as the medical man gives directions for the cure of corporeal complaints.

Pursuits of Pleasure.—A life of dissipation is a hard life, and the votaries of pleasure lose all enjoyment in the pains they take to obtain the means of gratification.

Anecdote.—As the passengers of a stage were about to dine at the stage house, one of the guests took up the pepper-box from a castor and nicely sifted it over a fine piece of roasted beef. A French gentleman observing it, deliberately took his snuff-box from his pocket, and besprinkled its contents likewise over the same piece of beef. "Sir," said the first party, "what did you mean?" Why, sir, I suppose you love de pepper. I sar, love de snuff? The table were thrown into a roar, and willingly consented to commute their roasted beef for the amusement the manner of its loss occasioned.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has just received per London Packet, and for sale, an extensive variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds, which added to his former collection makes the greatest assortment in New England—among them are 50 bushels early and late Peas, of various sorts; 150 lbs. Turnip, 100 lbs. RUTA BAGA, 200 lbs. Carrot, 100 lbs. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, 50 lbs. Cabbages of sorts, Cauliflowers, 100 lbs. Radish of sorts, Lettuce of sorts, Turnip, Kail, Celery, SALSAFIE, SPOKZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Lavender, Sweet Herbs, Chervil, Fennel, Burdock, Grass Seeds, viz.—Herds, red and white Clover, Fowl Meadow, Red Top—with a large collection of ORNAMENTAL SEEDS.

Garden Tools, viz.—Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Pruning Shears, Garden Reels and Lines, transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Hoes, Flaying Irons.

Gooseberry and Currant Baskets, Honeysuckle, Garden Roses, &c. 1.00 Flower Pots with stands.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety, constantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Geraniums, Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom, Rosa Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Dahlias, Laurustinus, &c. 50.00 THORNS or QUICKS for live fences.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine ENGLISH SPIT MEATS. March 27.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending T. LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

March 27.

NEW TOWN OFFICE.

JUST published by Dorn & Howland, a New Town Office, containing the General Laws of Massachusetts relating to the Choice, Powers, and Duties of Town Officers arranged under their respective titles.—For sale at their Bookstore in Worcester, and by RICHARDSON & LORIN, Boston. Worcester, March 1, 1824.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREE

FOR sale, as usual, at the KENRICK PLACE, in Brighton. The nurseries have been much enlarged, and contain a variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, &c.—Also, the finest Nursery budded Peach-Trees known in America; consisting a choice collection of about 30 of the most approved kinds in our best gardens, or seen in the markets. 7 trees are from 5 to 6 feet high, and sold at the Nursery at the moderate price of 33 1-3 cents each.

Of good sized ornamental trees; the Flower Horse-Chesnut; Flowering Catalpa; European Mountain-Ash; Weeping Willow; the evergreen Silver-birch and the Larch. English Walnuts and Butternuts, &c. of which are justly admired for their fruit. The latter is a hardy, handsome tree, and its bark valuable in medicine.

Currant bushes of the large prolific red kind, of sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms: Also the Black, White, and Champ de Mars. Red and White Roses; Lilacs; English Girdle Gooseberries, &c. &c.

Orders addressed to John, or William Kenrick, sent to the Brighton Post-Office, or the Office of Samuel Dana, Broker, in State-street, Boston, will duly attend to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats shipping, and conveyed to Boston when ordered: gentlemen at a distance should employ some agent to receive and pay for them. March 2

BELLFOUNDER,

The Wonderful Norfolk Trotter, imported July 1 from England,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON, 1824.

At Twenty Dollars, and One Dollar the Groom. Money to be paid to the Groom at Covering.

THIS celebrated Horse is a bright bay, with legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior symmetry and action excel those of every other trotter in the State. He is allowed by the best judges in New England to be the fastest and best time Horse ever sent to that County. He has proved himself a sure seal and his Stock for size and substance are not to be passed; they are selling at the highest prices of Horses in Norfolk.

BELLFOUNDER was got by that well known and highminded Trotter, Old BELLFOUNDER, of a Velocity, which trotted on the Norwich road, in Staten miles in one hour, and through the brook 8 times into a gallop, and a dozen turned round, won match. In 1823 he trotted Twenty-eight miles in one hour and forty seven minutes, and has also done other great performances against time.

BELLFOUNDER, at five years old, trotted miles in six minutes, and in the following year matched for 60 guineas, to trot Nine miles in minutes, and he won easily by thirty-two seconds. He was shortly after challenged to a prium with him on miles and a half in one hour, but it was not accepted. He has since never been saddled or matched. Old BELLFOUNDER was a true descendant from original blood of the Firecracks, which breed of 1 stand unrivalled, either in this or any other nation.

BELLFOUNDER is strongly recommended to public by the subscriber, as combining more properties than any other Horse in America, and stand during the season, at his stable in Charlestown where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to. SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

Charlestown, Mass. March 10, 1824.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of Mangels Wurtzel Seed, raised by John Knick, Esq., of Charlestown. Feb.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM MICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1824.

No. 37.

Correspondence.

Worcester, March 30, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR,—In the enclosed communication, perhaps I may appear too sensitive in the vindication of my remarks on ornamenting the public roads with useful trees. I know not the author of the strictures to which this is a reply. I owe him, however, much courtesy for his personal notice; and hope, that he will impute my ardor to no other than the feelings of a parent when his offspring are menaced with destruction.

Your friend, and obedient servant,

O. FISKE.

Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq.

Had the remarks of "A Farmer," in your paper of Feb. 28, been confined to your readers, they would probably have been seen by hose, principally, who could judge of their bearing upon the "ideas" contained in my Address—which has derived much of its celebrity from your republication—and would have required from me no reply. But as they have been copied into other papers, independent and lone, you will favor me, Sir, with a portion of the N. E. Farmer sufficient for an attempt to indicate my position. The writer has not on misapprehended the spirit of my remarks it has deviated from the letter. I said nothing of "ornamental trees" merely as such. I observed that trees, judiciously chosen and tastefully arranged, not only delight the senses by their beauty and soothing shade, but excite the pleasing reflection that they may become more substantially useful in some future emergency. The consideration of my agency in transplanting me in early life, gave me great satisfaction in contemplating their value as well as beauty.

I further stated, that in selecting trees for public roads, their use as well as beauty should be considered—and that with this view the Mazzard cherry, the ash, the maple, and the elm would be preferred.

The trees which perhaps I too boastfully mentioned, composed a single row placed on the south side of the road, except in the avenue to the meeting-house, where there are two rows shaded from them is confined to the highway; and their roots do not extend so far as to enclose the contiguous enclosures. But were there two, the road is sufficiently wide to prevent any injurious effects from their roots or shade. I agree with the writer "that most kinds of ornamental trees, wherever they stand, have an unfavorable influence on the ground in their immediate vicinity," but not so far as their shade extends." I should not prefer "ornamental trees" to stand in a plough-field or a garden: but surely in pasture ground, should not, like the writer, restrict trees which are useful for fuel or timber to the mere purpose of shade. The best and most durable timber is produced on open land. If they are named, as they should be, their rotary shade is no detriment to the pasture. The verdure in the vicinity of the maple and locust trees, and some other forest trees, and indeed under their most dependent branches, is greater than

elsewhere; and the sweetness and succulence of the herbage under them, gives no evidence that "the land is poisoned by the destructive influence of the tree." But, as I said nothing of trees in pastures, I shall no further controvert the opinion and practice of the writer on this head. I cannot, however, dismiss the subject without intimating my opinion, that, if he has cut down all the scattering trees on his farm with the reservation of here and there one to accommodate his cattle in hot weather, as "a Farmer" he has conducted unwisely. In some future emergency, he may need them for fuel if not for timber. This is a matter however of his own concern. But if, as he avers, he has transferred his work of destruction to the public highway, and, to the extent he mentions, has laid an impious hand upon large and splendid trees of thirty years' growth, whose lofty and beautiful appearance excited remarks of admiration from the passing traveller, he has done an act which no other man would be willing publicly to avow. Had he no gratitude for the comfort he had received from their protecting shade? Was his the only eye uncharmed by their majesty and splendor? Had he no sympathy for his friends and neighbors with whom these objects had been early and long associated with their happiest recollections? Had he no compunctions for such an outrage upon public feeling? Had he no misgivings at such a violation of public law? Such an infatuation is indeed possible; but as he has laid his scene in "Worcester," where such an act would not have been suffered, or would have been followed by an indictment, I charitably suspect that he has made a strong case for the sake of enforcing his argument. A man who would really do this without better reasons than are assigned, would subject himself to confinement as a lunatic, lest he should be left to pull down his barn or his house to admit the "rays of the sun" to a pumpkin vine!

If the road through his farm is unusually narrow, one of the rows would undoubtedly be prejudicial: but it is scarcely a possible case that both could be detrimental in proportion to their value. If "the ball wood or button wood" are too predominant, he would do wisely to cut them down and substitute a more useful kind. The button wood is neither good for fuel nor timber, and is not found on the list I proposed. Another tree the writer has mentioned, which I have not recommended. No one has a greater antipathy to the poplar than myself. I was the first to introduce this modern and fashionable *upas* into this neighborhood; and among the first to extirpate the deadly pest.

The trees I recommended (combining ornament and use, and from their hardness and cleanliness) I judged the best adapted for a public highway. They are not mentioned as the most suitable for front yards and enclosures about our dwellings. Here I should also prefer the cherry and pear "and other valuable fruit trees to

the poplar and elm and other useless shrubs." But after we have obtained a competent supply of fruit trees, are all others however beautiful, useful or ancient to be cut down, and their places left desolate; or are they to be replaced by the cherry and the pear? The "English," or Mazzard cherry, from its form and foliage, is an ornamental tree but beyond a competent number for use and to decoy the birds and boys from better kinds it is not sufficiently valuable for extensive cultivation. It is liable to injuries and disease; and to be infested with insects. It makes indifferent fuel; and when mature, its fissures render it unfit for timber. Every man who has land sufficient for the purpose, should cultivate the varieties of the cherry and pear and other good fruit; and protect and nourish them with care: but until he will take the trouble to prevent those in his enclosures from being disfigured and destroyed by the hosts of caterpillars which infest them, let him refrain from annoying and disgusting the traveller by their spectacle in the highway.

Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—You request of me "a further communication for your paper"; and had I knowledge, commensurate with my zeal for the agricultural interest, it would afford me the highest pleasure "to communicate and do good." But the limited sphere in which I now move, and most probably ever shall, will debar me from ever attempting to write much. But whenever any little incident shall occur worth remarking, I shall most cheerfully contribute my mite.

In the spring of 1822, S. B. a neighbor of mine, lost by casualty a lamb of eight or ten weeks old. He split it through from the shoulder to the rump, with an axe, and fastened it on the limb of an apple tree, by a withe. The tree was a thrifty and healthy one, but the limb, on which the lamb was fastened, produced apples a third larger and fairer than the other part of the tree. Although the above is not a matter of much consequence in itself, yet I think it may be received as evidence that the ALMIGHTY has prepared trees and other vegetation to receive nourishment by other means than through the roots.*

L.

BY THE EDITOR. It is a fact stated by philosophers, and proved by numberless experiments that the effluvia, or gases, which are evolved by the putrefaction of animal or vegetable substances constitute manure, or food for plants. Such gases, however, are not only offensive to the senses, but noxious to the health of animals. In other words the volatile products of putrefaction are life to vegetables but death to animals. The leaves of vegetables are analogous, and answer similar purposes to the lungs of animals. By the leaves plants inhale such gases, (particularly carbonic acid gas or fixed air,) as are beneficial to them, and at the same time, and by the same means they exhale, or give out oxygen gas, or vital air, which is wholesome when breathed by animals. Sir Humphrey Davy says animals produce a substance which appears to be a necessary food for vegetables;

* See an Act for more effectually Preventing of Tree-passes in divers cases.—Mass. Laws, last edition. vol. i. p. 204.—1783, chap. 29.

* See New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 259, article on the management of Fruit Trees. By D. W. Jew.

vegetables evolve a principle necessary for the existence of animals; and these different classes of beings seem to be thus connected together in the exercise of their living functions, and, to a certain extent made to depend on each other for existence." Plants are greatly benefited by the application of soap suds, and other liquid manures to their leaves. All plants obtain a part and some plants, such as the House-Leek, *Scemp virum*, and many of the mosses, derive nearly all their nourishment from the air, by the instrumentality of their leaves.

But though plants may be fed by their leaves it does not follow that the most eligible way of feeding them is to apply manure, especially in the shape of putrid gas to their branches or leaves. This is *manuring the atmosphere* to little purpose. For one particle of gas or manure inhaled by the tree, or its fruit in the experiment mentioned by our correspondent, hundreds of particles were given to the winds, and went to poison the air. One may as well think of feeding a man by his lungs as a plant by its leaves. A man may be intoxicated by the fumes of spirituous liquors, and cooks, it is said eat very little, as their appetite is in part gratified by the volatile particles of the provisions which they inhale by breathing. Yet nobody ever thought of establishing an inn or ordinary, in which the guests were to be regaled by the fumes of the alcohol, and roast beef, and noses employed instead of mouths as purveyors of nutriment to the animal frame.

We have no doubt but the application of putrescent substances to the bark or limbs of a tree, it may be in some degree nourished. But we think it to be a disagreeable, unwholesome, and wasteful mode of manuring the tree. A man might put a few hundred pounds of hops into a well of water, and that water, used for brewing, might, perhaps, require a smaller quantity of hops than it would without the infusion. But it would be a very extravagant mode of obtaining the requisite extract from the hop. And one may manure his plants by applications to the bark, the leaves, or the atmosphere near his plants. But this is not in common cases an economical mode of using manure.

We have been told by an agriculturist that he found great benefit from manuring his fruit trees with the carcasses of cats and other small animals, which he buried near the roots of such trees. Undoubtedly this practice is preferable to hanging or binding such substances to the limbs or bark of fruit trees. But the better mode of disposing of the carcasses of dead animals is that recommended by Sir Humphrey Davy; who says "by covering dead animals with five or six times their bulk of soil, mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them to remain for a few months, their decomposition would impregnate the soil with soluble matters, so as to render it an excellent manure; and by mixing a little fresh quick lime with it at the time of its removal, the disagreeable effluvia would be in a great measure destroyed; and it might be applied in the same way as other manure to crops."

Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—In your thirty-third number I noticed an extract from a London paper, stating that a clod of earth moulded round the top of the trunk of fruit trees, will effectually protect them from the ravages of the caterpillar. I recollect seeing this recipe some ten or twelve years ago. A gentleman of my acquaintance, who had a young orchard much infested with caterpillars, tried the experiment, by placing large sods in the lowest crotch of

the trees. I examined the crops frequently afterwards, for a number of weeks, but could perceive no benefit from the application. The caterpillars, to appearance, were quite as lively, active, and mischievous after the experiment as before. The clod was afterwards applied by the hand to the nest—this proved the surest and most effectual remedy that I have ever seen employed.

If the clods were placed entirely round the trunk and fastened there, I doubt whether it would prevent the caterpillar from ascending, and I am still more sceptical as to its causing them to fall from the tree. The experiment however is a simple one, and its utility or inutility can be tested at a trifling expense, and without injury to the tree.

Yours, &c.

R. BRISTOL.

BY THE EDITOR. Our correspondent will recollect that we expressed a doubt as to the efficacy of the remedy against caterpillars, which we extracted from a London paper; and his statement must have a tendency to confirm our doubt, or rather to change doubt to unbelief. A respected correspondent from Albany, seems to be of opinion that a large sod, with the grass downwards, may preserve plum trees from an insect, which causes warts or excrescences, &c.* Clods of grass may, perhaps, be so deposited in or about the crotches or trunks of trees as to present barriers, which cannot be passed by such insects as do not use wings, to enable them to deposit their eggs, or carry on their depredations in and upon Fruit Trees.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. p. 262.

Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I believe there has never been any communication in your valuable paper respecting "dairy stock soiling" if any of your correspondents who are acquainted with this important branch of farming, will give a communication respecting the best method, their treatment to the stock, and such other information as they may think necessary, it would confer a favor upon one of your subscribers.

I am, &c.

E. F. G.

GREAT TREES.

The Louisiana Journal says—"We have now before us an account of a mammoth white oak, cut on Mr. Sager's land, in Virginia, the dimensions of which were as follows:—

"The stump measured 4 feet 10 inches across, and 11 feet 6 inches in circumference. When dressed to haul home, 3 feet 4 inches at butt, 3 feet two inches at the top, and twenty-five feet long. It was ascertained to weigh six tons."

Compared with the above, we have now growing in this parish, a sassafras which measures 13 feet in circumference, diminishing very little in size to the height of 25 feet—and a yellow poplar, measuring, at the height of six feet from the ground, 27 feet, and tapering gradually at least 30 feet, at which height, we presume, it would measure not less than 15 feet in circumference. The oak of every description grows to an extraordinary size, but we have never known any of the larger ones measured.

"The great oak at Pausanger," in England, is thus described in a late London paper—no

doubt there are many in the United States that are equally large; for, though our country is called "young," we have as old trees, and a many of them too, as any body else—"This favorite of Pan, and pride of our native woods is now flourishing in its pristine vigor, at the noble seat of the Earl of Cowper, in Hertfordshire. The following account of its dimension was taken May 6th, 1822—Girth, 2 feet from the ground, 20 feet 9 inches; 8½ feet up, 1 foot 6 inches; 15 feet up, 17 feet 6 inches; 2 feet up, and 8 feet above the first branch, 1 foot—inch. Length of the trunk, 80 feet; height of the tree about 90 feet. Diameter, feet from the ground, 6 feet 11 inches. Contents. cubic of the trunk, 681 1-2 feet—one arm, 84 feet; 29 other boughs, 371 feet quantity of timber in the tree, 1139 1-2 feet, twenty-two loads, thirty-nine feet and a half. The boughs extend to the north, 30 feet from the trunk; to the south 58 feet; to the east, 57 feet and to the west, 38 feet six inches. It is considered the noblest oak in the kingdom, has a single dead branch about it, and is perfect sound from the root to the top. There is every reason to believe that it is of great age; memory can trace it beyond one hundred year and at that time it was known as the Pausanger great oak. Within the last fifty years it has creased about one third in its solid contents.

[Niles' Register.

From the National Advocate.

SALT.

A specimen of coarse salt manufactured B. Byington, at Salina, in the western part of this state, has lately been analyzed in this city by Mr. C. Chilton, Chemist, and is proved to superior in purity to any salt ever known in this market. The following is the statement of Mr. Chilton:—"The specimen of coarse salt with me for examination, and which is manufactured by Mr. Byington, at Salina, in State of New York, proves by a careful analysis to be muriate of soda nearly pure, 11 parts by weight yielded 994 parts muriate soda, 5 1-2 sulphate of lime, and 1-2 muriate magnesia, without any sensible deposit of soluble matter. A comparative estimate of value may be obtained from the following table of results of the analysis of the different varieties of salt by Dr. Henry.

	1000 parts consist of kinds of salt	Pure Mur of Soda
From bay salt	St. Ubes	960
	St. Martins	959
	Oleron	964
	Scotch (common)	935
	Scotch (Sunday)	971
Boiled from sea waters	Lymington (common)	937
	Pitto (cat)	938
	Crush'd Rock	983
Cheshire salt	Fishery	966
	Common	983
	Stored	982
	Byington's	994

IMPROVED PATENT HORSE CHECKER.

Mr. Peter Laporte, a respectable French gentleman, who is now a citizen of Virginia, brought to our office this morning, a new kind of bridle, lately invented and patented by himself, to render riding on horse-back, or in vehicles, perfectly safe with any horse, whether vicious disposition or dangerous propensity.

With it, the most untractable, hard mouthed horse, can be governed by the strength of the little finger, so that he can neither run, rear or kick, under its powerful operation. This is effected, by drawing his nose close to his breast, pinching both ears tight, and stopping his breath for a moment. In harness it has an additional effect by drawing the blinds over the eyes.—The bridle is made as cheap, and more ornamental than common bridles. The simple naffle bit is used, thereby enabling the horse to travel without that uneasiness and fatigue which the champing of the heavy, pinching curb-chain unavoidably occasions.

This valuable invention may be seen at the York House, in Courtland-street, or at a saddler's shop, near the corner of Pearl-street and Maiden-lane.

Mr. Laporte is the inventor of the new mail, approved by the Post-Master General, and General Bailey, Post-Master of this city.—We entertain no doubt of the utility of both inventions.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

POORCHING OFF THE HAIR OF HOGS, BETTER THAN SCALDING.

MR. SKINNER,—In the 4th vol. of the American Farmer, page 223, there is an account of an English mode of cleaning hogs by singeing, which states that the quality of the bacon cleaned in this manner, was in much higher estimation, than that prepared in the ordinary way by scalding. My informant was Mr. James Searcy, a butcher, a few years since from England, now a resident at "Fells Point." In the Edinburgh Review of February, 1823, in an essay reviewing "Cobbett's Cottage Economy," page 15, there is a portion of Cobbett's works extracted, which details the English (or more properly the Hampshire) mode of cleaning by singeing. To my taste, no one is perfectly competent to give Cobbett's meaning in as satisfactory way as this singular man himself. I will extract so much of the "extract," as gives an account of cleaning hogs by singeing, hoping that Cobbett's manner of relating may attract attention, and give some one to make an experiment, and use us through the medium of your paper, the result of their experiments. Cobbett's words are, "there are two ways of going to work to make bacon; in the one you take off the hair by scalding, in the practice in most parts of England, and all over America. But the Hampshire way, and the best way is to burn the hair off; there is a great deal of difference in the consequences. The first method slackens the skin, opens all the pores of it, makes it loose and flabby by drawing out the roots of the hair. The second tightens the skin in every part, contracts the sinews and the veins in the skin, makes the skin a solidier thing, and the skin a better preparation to the meat. The taste of the meat is very different from that of a scalded hog—and this chiefly, it was, that Hampshire bacon and its reputation for excellence. As the skin is burnt off, it must be dry, and care must be taken that the hog be kept on dry litter of some sort, the day previous to killing. When the hog is laid upon a narrow bed of straw wider than his carcase, and only two or three inches thick. He is then covered all over thinly with straw, to which, according as

the wind may be, the fire is put at one end.—As the straw burns it burns the hair. It requires two or three coverings and burnings, and care is taken that the skin be not in any part burnt or parched. When the hair is all burnt off close, the hog is scraped clean, but never touched with water. The upper side being finished, the hog is turned over, and the other side is treated in like manner. This work should always be done before day light—for in the day light, you cannot so nicely discover whether the hair be burnt off. The light of the fire is weakened by that of the day. Besides it makes the boys get up very early for once at any rate—and that is something—for boys always like a bonfire."

Thus far Cobbett—for the sequel of his remarks contained in the extract, your readers are referred to the work as quoted. Let me observe that in my communication published as stated in the 4th vol. of the Farmer—that there is a typographical error, which I will beg leave to correct—towards the close, read "*Maryland lady*," instead of "*merry landlady*."

Yours, &c.

RUS-IN-URBE.

Baltimore, July 10th, 1824.

From the Railway Advocate.

PEACH TREES.

New York, 2d mo. 8th, 1824.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,—Being a great lover of good fruit, I have particularly regretted the loss of our Peach Trees by the worm, and have tried every remedy I could hear of, but all to little or no effect. At length I concluded, could I completely shield the parts likely to be affected, it would answer the purpose: I cleaned a number of trees and put a coat of *lime mortar*, about half an inch thick, round the body, then drew the earth up to it. These trees are now perfectly healthy, and there has not been the sign of a worm about them since, although it is about five years past that the experiment was made. I have since tried the same on a great number of trees with equal success.—Thou wilt communicate this to thy neighbor in such way as thou mayest think proper, as I wish it universally known. Thy friend

WILLIAM SHOTWELL.

James A. Bennet, Railway.

Incessant Incubation.—Last summer a turkey cock, the property of Mr. Thomas Brand, of Pentlow, in York county, 'took to setting,' and actually hatched no less than 50 head of poultry; namely, early in the spring he hatched five goslings; then he took to a duck's nest and hatched 11 ducklings; next ascended a skep which hung over his head, and driving away a hen which had been sitting there a week, he hatched a fine brood of 13 chickens; again betaking himself to a nest wherein eggs were laid daily, and setting closely for three weeks, he hatched one or two in a day, as the eggs had been laid, 20 more; and last of all, fixing himself again upon a duck's nest, he hatched nine more ducks. Thus ended the summer labors of this extraordinary turkey cock, who is now strutting about the farm yard among his numerous tribes, with the authority which his unwearied and patient perseverance to bring them forth entitles him to exercise.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

TO PREVENT BOTTS IN HORSES.

Morrisiana, March 23, 1824.

DEAR SIR,—The following observations if you think of sufficient importance, you may give a place in your paper, as I see the subject incidentally mentioned in one of your papers on the botts in horses. I knew a farmer of forty years experience, who told me that he never lost a horse with botts, and he was one of the most extensive breeders in this county. His practice was always to give his horses, particularly while in the stable, an handful of salt once a week to each horse. This practice I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts, I am also a considerable breeder. As a feed for young stock of that kind, I make great use of carrots, and I see none that look better or have better growth than my own.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES MORRIS.

DIRECTIONS FOR BOILING POTATOES.

We copy the following from the Irish Farmer's Journal, a very good authority on such a subject.

How to boil potatoes nicely without waste.—Seldom do we see potatoes well cooked, and still seldomer do we see them cooked without waste. By the following directions both ends will be attained. Choose your potatoes of equal size, and put them into a saucepan or pot without a lid, with no more water than is sufficient to cover them; more would only spoil them, as the potatoes themselves, on being boiled, yield a considerable portion of water. By being boiled in a vessel without a lid, they do not crack, and all waste is prevented. After the water is come nearly to boil, pour it off, and replace the hot by cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt. The cold water sends the heat from the surface to the heart of the potatoe, and makes it mealy. Like all other vegetables, they are improved by being boiled with salt, which ought not, therefore, to be spared. The only proper test of their being done enough, is trying them with a fork. When they are boiled with a lid, cracking is usually considered as the test of their being done enough; but they will often crack when they are quite raw in the heart. After straining off the water, they should be allowed to stand ten or fifteen minutes on the fire to dry.

Simple Remedy for a Cold accompanied with a Sore Throat.—Take at night on going to bed a Clove of Garlic, cut so fine that you can swallow it, either in honey, molasses, water, or any other innocent liquid which will enable you to convey it into the stomach with a reasonable number of wry-faces. This will, in many cases, answer quite as good a purpose as to "Fee the Doctor for a nauseous draught."

To escape from, or go into a House on Fire.—Creep or crawl with your face near the ground and although the room be full of smoke to suffocation, yet near the floor the air is pure, and may be breathed with safety. The best escape, from upper windows, is a knotted rope; but if a leap is unavoidable, then the bed should be thrown out first, or beds prepared for the purpose.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

Newbury, Nov. 25, 1823.

TO BENJAMIN GUILD, ESQ. ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO
THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[Continued from page 276.]

SIR,—The production of an acre of land cultivated with English Turnips, by Joseph Little on the farm owned by him and his father, Silas Little, Esq. in Newbury, is here offered for premium. The soil is a clay loam, and had laid to grass for several years. The 29th of June, 1823, I took off the grass and it made short of a ton of hay. Ploughed the ground the 1st day of July, and harrowed and hauled on about thirty cart loads of compost manure, which I put into furrows made three feet apart on the second and third day, and after the manure was covered with a double mould board plough. The seed was sown at different times, viz: from the 3d to the 8th of July, and used one and a half pound of seed, and after seeding, the ridges were rolled with a hand roller. When the turnips were up, and out of the way of flies, they were thinned at the distance of more than one foot (which I think injured the crop), nevertheless I gathered six hundred and thirty-six bushels on the last of October, and I calculate the whole expense of manure and labor did not exceed forty-eight dollars; and that the turnips will bring eighty and the hay ten.

Yours with great respect,

JOSEPH LITTLE.

Newton, 24th Nov. 1823.

INDIAN CORN.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first week in September last, before there was any frost, and while the corn was in the milk, I cut up about twenty hills of my corn, and the next day bound the stalks with the ears on, in small bundles and stacked them in the field, where the stack remained until the last of October. It was then carried into the barn, and the corn taken from the stalks. The corn was perfectly ripe, and sound, and the stalks sufficiently cured, to be packed in the mow. I send a few ears, taken from the stalks, without selection, for the inspection of your honorable board. A belief, that a knowledge of this fact, may, under some circumstances, be useful to the agricultural interest, has induced me to make the communication. It is not uncommon to have our cornfields injured, and sometimes destroyed by early frosts in the autumn. To guard against this calamity, must be a desirable object.

It seems now to be a settled opinion,* that there is no season so favorable for sowing grass seed as the early part of September. In cultivating the corn, the ground, having been frequently ploughed and hoed during the summer, is in the best preparation for this important object. If the corn stands to ripen on the ground, where it was planted, it is too late in the season for the purpose. The ground, consequently, cannot be laid down to grass, until the next spring, and one year's crop of hay is lost. This experiment has been made on a very small scale, and although it has succeeded far beyond my expectations, yet I would not re-

commend the practice, excepting on a similar scale, until further experiments are made.

If however I had a field of corn, late in growth, and there was a prospect of its being injured by frost, I should not hesitate to adopt the practice.

I have reason to believe, that in the event of an early, and unexpected frost, while the corn is in the milk, there is no mode so effectual for its preservation as to cut it up immediately after the frost, and stack it in the manner I have mentioned.

With much respect,

I am your most obedient servant,

WM. HULL.

Roxbury, 16th Dec. 1823.

ON INDIAN CORN.

TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,—Among the papers read to the Trustees on Saturday last, I observed one from Gen. Hull, on an experiment made by him the past season in cutting a few hills of Indian corn, by the ground in September and stacking it, which by the sample exhibited was well ripened, he appears to think it a new mode of treatment. I at the same time mentioned the same thing being done at a merino sheep farm of mine on the island in the Winnepesoga Lake in New Hampshire, on about six acres of corn, the subject appearing to be new to the Trustees, some of them thought it would be well to add a note to the General's communication in confirmation; with which I now with pleasure comply.

About the 8th of September last I was at the island, on one part of which, was five or six acres of corn in three or four different patches, (this island of near five hundred acres is in almost two equal parts divided in the centre by a neck of only eight or ten rods wide, one part is intended for mowing and cultivation, the other for pasture, so as to require as few fences as possible) the season had been uncommonly dry and the pastures generally very short, it was proposed to me by several good farmers, as a common method in that part of the country, to cut the corn near to the ground and put it in small stacks near the barn, and place a temporary fence round them, by which means my sheep could have the range of the whole island; I was pleased with the thing and it was done before the 12th of September, the farmers in the neighborhood were generally topping their corn, therefore it was considerably dry.

I was at the island again about the 20th of November, and found the corn in cribs, and in very fine order, much superior to mine at Roxbury, which was not harvested till about the 10th of November, all the stocks, butts, and leaves are excellent fodder, when by our usual mode the butts are of very little value.

I think considerable labor is saved by adopting this method although a little more handling in the husking will be required, which however is much more than repaid by the better quality of the fodder; and more particularly, as it will give twice to lay down the ground with winter grain, or grass seed only, at a season too, when it is now becoming generally considered the best time for sowing them. In four or five instances on my farm, within ten years, I have

sown grass seed in the autumn without grain, and even as late in one year as the 24th of Dec. and am decidedly of opinion that the grass takes better, gets better hold and is more lasting than if sown in spring, with barley or other grain, which being cut in the hottest season, leaves the young tender grass too suddenly exposed and is often burnt up.

Since the meeting of Saturday, I have looked into the American Farmer, third and fourth Volumes, and find several valuable pieces on the subject of cutting corn early and stacking it, in Maryland and Virginia; where it appears to be of great importance, in their mode of culture, by giving time to plough and sow their fall wheat in good season, there are however some writers who oppose it; but on the whole I think the plan excellent, but care should be taken not to do it too early; I should think it perfectly safe at the time we usually top it, and should recommend the stacks being small, not larger than the top stocks are usually made, to give a better chance for air to pass freely that it may more speedily be fit to house; in Virginia they put the corn of two hundred fifty to four hundred hills in a stack, which I should be apprehensive would not answer so well in our climate.

I hope Gen. Hull's hint will be improved upon, the next season, and the result reported to the Society. I am, dear sir,

very respectfully yours,
JOHN PRINCE.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[Concluded from page 285.]

GENTLEMEN,—I here give you a statement of my proceedings with an acre of corn, for which I have entered my claim for a premium.

Previous to the year 1822, the land was mowed for a number of years, and was generally yarded in the fall. It lies shelving a little to the east, and its soil is a yellow loam. In 1822 I planted it with Indian corn, and the last spring I ploughed down the hills and drew about 20 waggon loads of manure upon it, but I did not then think of claiming a premium on it. I was furrowed one way three feet apart; the other way about two feet or a little short of the distance. I planted it with large white corn putting four or five kernels into a bill. When we harvested the crop, it produced 119 bushels which basket was accurately measured and found to hold one bushel, one quart and half pint. I threw in the half pint to make the small corn equal with the larger. After casting it up, I found the amount of corn raised upon the acre to be one hundred, twenty-two and a half bushels and seven quarts. I consider the fodder to amply pay for the labor and the manure.

Respectfully yours, &c.

THADDEUS HOWARD.

West Bridgewater, Oct. 15, 1823.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having claimed the Society's premium for making the greatest quantity of best compost manure, I here state the manner of making it and the quantity made. In the fall of 1822, I ditched a piece of stump land and carted the mud into my cow yard and hog

* We do not consider this as a settled opinion.
Editors.

rd. I then collected my potatoe tops, which are thrown into heaps, when the potatoes are dug, and spread them over my cow-yard to prevent it from being muddy and to increase the quantity of manure. During the winter I fed six cows, four young cattle, and four oxen, when not employed in the team. In the beginning of June, with a large hoe prepared for the purpose, I turned the croppings of the cattle and waste fodder under the mud, and frequently during the summer, with a shovel. I turned the droppings of the cows under. I often ploughed and harrowed the yard during the months of July and August. After ploughing and harrowing, to prevent what I consider the best part of the manure from escaping into the air, spread on a covering of rich soil, which had collected and piled up for that purpose under the old walls, that I have been building anew, and from the places where I have since erected a barn. I yarded three lines in my hog's-yard, frequently throwing in rye, coarse grass, weeds and shelled corn, which kept them rooting and mixing the different sorts together. In the month of September I scraped the manure from the hog's-yard to the cow-yard, and heaped it into ridges. After the weather turned cold, I loaded, carted and heaped up the manure from the cow and hog yards, and as I loaded it I mixed in it loads of lime, which was slacked on the manure and was mixed. I have used manure prepared in this way two years on a thin, gravelly soil, which had been considered as worn out, and have obtained good crops of corn, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, ruta bagen, and all other kinds of vegetables in common use. I also got out in autumn a quantity of stuff that had been for several years accumulating in a brook, that runs through my pasture. This I placed about a barn under the windows and throwed the droppings of the cattle on it during the winter. Early in the spring I dug over the heaps and mixed part of the stuff under with the droppings, and with the remainder, I covered the sheep. This was carted out in the month of May, and part of it spread on my planting land, and part used in the hole for corn. I have a pond which is so calculated as to receive the wash of the road, house and barn. Into this I carted, in fall, soil, old rotten chips, &c. and have been throwing in the scrapings of the road, and every thing that was offensive about the house and yard, covering it up. This I have carted out and spread about the trees in a young orchard, which I expect to lay down to cover next spring. There were ninety one loads in the hog and cow yards; and twenty-five loads in the pit. I being from home when part of the other was carted out, there is no account kept except of twenty one loads. It is the opinion of the man, who loaded and helped load the whole of it, that there was not less than twenty five loads carted out, of which there was no account kept.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC ALDEN, 3d.

East Bridgewater, Nov. 18, 1823.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—The following is my statement relative to a crop of wheat, for which I have claimed my claim for a premium.

The piece of ground on which I raised the wheat, contained one acre and eighty-nine rods, as measured by Mr. Ames, the surveyor. This lot I planted last year with corn, putting on fifteen loads of good manure, and it produced a very good crop. Last spring, I ploughed it three times, and put upon it three loads of rich manure. On the 24th of April, I sowed three bushels of clean wheat, being well washed and limed, and ploughed it in. The reaping took four days, and the binding and securing took two. Two hands threshed it in four days, and it was winnowed in one. The exact amount of wheat produced as above, was forty bushels and a half. All the above facts are certified by disinterested persons agreeably to the directions of the society.

Respectfully yours, &c.

EBENEZER COPELAND.

West Bridgewater, Oct. 1823.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—The acre of English mowing, which received the premium the present year, is a warm, loamy and good soil. In 1821, it was ploughed up, it being greensward and planted with potatoes, and manured with green manure, and a common quality—which produced a middling crop. In 1822, and in the spring of that year, twenty loads of good compost manure, was spread on the acre and ploughed in, and then was sowed three bushels and a half of oats, ten pounds of clover seed, and one peck of herdsgrass seed and what is called blue top; and there were from forty to fifty bushels of oats, that grew thereon, of a quality very excellent. In 1823, this acre was mowed, and produced five tons, five hundred and fifty-seven pounds.

The acre of oats, for which a premium was given, was greensward two years last fall, and planted in the spring following, when large quantities of compost manure were spread, and eight loads to the acre, put in the hill. The hills were split in the fall, and a large quantity of leached ashes carted on the acre, and left in heaps until the spring, when they were spread. The land was ploughed three times, the oats were ploughed in with ten pounds of clover seed, and one peck of herdsgrass, and blue top; and the oats were gathered in August, and produced as stated in the Report of the Committee.

The manure which obtained the premium was a composition of the liquor of lays, coming from the Soap establishment, mixed with common barn manure, soil and lime—and is supposed to derive much of its excellence, from the lays first mentioned.

ALPHEUS FOBES.

South Bridgewater, Nov. 20, 1823.

From the American Farmer.

PEDIGREE OF MR. POWELL'S STOCK.

VIRGINIA,

Was begotten in England, on Rosemary, by Mr. Curwen's General.

Rosemary, was by Flash, from Red Rose.

Red Rose, by Petrarch, d. by Alexander, g. d. by Traveller, gr. g. d. by son of Bolingbroke.

Petrarch, (bred by Charles Colling) by Comet, d. Venus by Ben—g. d. Phoenix by Foljambe

—gr. g. d. Favorite, by Alcock's bull.

Alexander, (bred by Charles Colling) by the bull Favorite.

Traveller, by Bolingbroke, d. old Blossom.

Comet, sold to Wetherill & Co. for 1000 guineas.

Ben, bred by R. Colling, by Punch, d. by Foljambe, g. d. by Hubback.

Flash, (bred by Mr. Seymour) got by C. Colling's Sir Dimple, d. Carnation, (bred by Mr. Seymour) by Cripple, g. d. Moss Rose by Henry—gr. g. d. Rosbud, by Misfortune—gr. gr. g. d. by Bolingbroke.

General, the sire of Virginia, got by Young Star.

Young Star, by C. Colling's North Star, d. Mary, (bred by C. C.) by Favorite, g. d. Venus, by Ben.

Queen, the grandam of Virginia, by Bruce d. Empress, by Western Comet, g. d. Bright Eyes, by Marquis, gr. g. d. by Simon, gr. gr. g. d. by Traveller, gr. gr. g. d. by Colling's Lamebull.

Bruce, by Jupiter, d. Rola.

Western Comet, by C. Colling's Major, d. Gentle Kitty, by Charges' Grey, g. d. by Favorite.

Marquis, d. by Daisy Bull, g. d. by Favorite, gr. g. d. by Hubback.

Simon, got by Favorite, d. by Punch, g. d. by Bolingbroke.

Bolingbroke, bred by C. Colling, got by Foljambe, d. Young Strawberry, by Dalton Duke, g. d. Favorite, by Alcock's bull, gr. g. d. by Smith's bull, gr. gr. g. d. by Jolly's bull.

MR. POWELL'S BISHOP

Was bred by Mr. Curwen in England, got by Wellington, d. Arbutus, (bred by Mr. Gibson,) by Harlequin, g. d. by Yarrowburgh, gr. g. d. by Duke, gr. gr. g. d. by Jobling's Traveller, gr. gr. g. d. by Bolingbroke.

Wellington, got by Comet, d. Peeress, by Favorite, g. d. Cherry, by Favorite, gr. g. d. Old Cherry by C. Colling's Samebull, gr. gr. g. d. by Hubback.

Harlequin, bred by Mr. Gibson, got by Alexander, d. Liberty, bred by C. Colling, by Washington, g. d. Young Houghton by Punch, gr. g. d. Old Houghton, bred by Alexander Hall, by Hubback.

Washington, bred by Mr. C. Colling, got by Favorite, d. Lady by Grandson of Bolingbroke, g. d. Phoenix, by Foljambe, gr. g. d. Favorite, by R. Alcock's bull.

Punch, bred by R. Colling, d. by Broken Horn, g. d. bred by Mr. Best.

Hubback, calved in 1777, (bred by John Hunter, by Snowden's bull: (dam from Sir James Pennymann's stock, which were from Sir William, St. Quotin's stock,) Snowden's bull by Robson's bull, (bred by Mr. Wastell near Darlington,) d. Wastell's Roan Cow, Robson's bull by Masterman's bull, Masterman's bull by the Studley bull.

Mr. Powell's Matchless, bred in England, by Mr. Wetherhill, and of pedigree equal to Virginias: also fourteen others.

Mr. Powell's Wyecombe, begotten in England, by Blaize, d. White Rose, by Warrior, g. d. by Charles, (which was let at 450 guineas to Col. Mellish and Mr. Champion, for two years,) gr. g. d. by Prince.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1924.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

SPRING WHEAT. We have it in contemplation to make it apparent if possible that New England is, or at least may be made to be a wheat-producing country. We believe there is no more need of our importing flour from New York or from the Southern States than there is for our sending to the torrid zone for cargoes of sunshine.

"Some calculators have supposed, that the average produce of wheat over the whole face of the globe will not exceed six bushels reaped for one bushel sown. Mr. Livingstone has calculated the average quantity of wheat per acre, upon unmanured lands, throughout the middle, northern and eastern states, without taking in the new settlements, where the yield is much greater, to be thirteen bushels. In the Southern Atlantic States it is much less. It appears that in the single district of Newbury-Newton, Massachusetts, there were raised in 1817, by thirty-two persons, on fifty-eight acres of land, thirteen hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat; making an average of twenty-two bushels to the acre, an average greater, it is believed than that of some of the most favored wheat countries. Mr. Emery raised thirty-three bushels on an acre; and Mr. Newall eighty-one bushels on two and a half acres. In New-Hampshire five persons raised on eleven acres three hundred and fifty-two bushels, equal to thirty-two bushels to the acre. If farmers will look over the accounts of late experiments on Spring wheat, even on the sea board in Massachusetts, where it is supposed to be the most subject to blight, they will find the average product to exceed twenty bushels. Mr. Taft, of Uxbridge, Mass. estimates the quantity of wheat raised in that town for three years preceding 1814, to have been one thousand bushels annually. We believe, therefore, that its produce is much more certain and profitable than is generally supposed."

It has been stated by one of the Vice Presidents of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society that the average crop of wheat in Lancaster county, which is considered the richest in the State of Pennsylvania, did not exceed fifteen bushels per acre. The average of all France has been rated at eighteen bushels. The average of all England is said to be twenty-four bushels. But in some counties as in Middlesex and the Lothians forty bushels to the acre is the estimated average crop. In Springfield, Mass. in the summer of 1816, four acres of land belonging to a distillery Company produced two hundred bushels. Payson Williams Esq., Col. Valentine and others, have likewise raised large crops of excellent wheat in Massachusetts. We believe, therefore, that there is nothing in our soil or climate to prevent the profitable cultivation of wheat.

There are many facts and reasons founded on facts, which almost irresistibly lead to the conclusion that lime or some other substance of a calcareous nature, such as marle, pulverized bones, oyster shells, and the shells of other testaceous animals are indispensably requisite for

the production of wheat. If none of those substances, and nothing analogous to them are native in the soil, they must be supplied or wheat will not grow to maturity. These considerations, however, we have urged so often that their repetition might prove unnecessary as well as tedious. Experiments of some Massachusetts cultivators have at least made this theory appear very probable, if they have not fully confirmed it.

That wheat may be made to grow without lime, in any of its combinations may be granted, and still it will not follow that lime may not be useful. Plants may be made to grow in pounded glass, in metallic oxides, in pure water, &c. but they are not healthy, and can scarcely, if at all be brought to perfection. Indian corn may be obtained from any tolerable soil, without manure, but it is, notwithstanding, best to manure for that crop.

Spring wheat should be sowed as early in the season as the soil can be tilled for its reception. It grows best on rich new lands, or on a soil, which has been well manured for the crops which immediately preceded the proposed wheat crop. It is apt to be stifled with grass and weeds, and should therefore either follow potatoes or some other hoed crop; or it may follow peas or a clover lay, if the land is free from weeds. If the soil be clay-loam, or inclined to clay it should be ploughed the preceding fall and twice ploughed in the spring, as soon as the frost will permit. The seed sown, should be ploughed in with a light furrow, then harrowed smooth, and if rolled it will be the better.

Col. Valentine of Hopkinton received a premium of twenty dollars from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and ten dollars from the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, for his crop of Spring wheat raised the last season. We have already published statements of his mode of cultivation, but for the benefit of some recent subscribers, who have not (as they should have done) taken the back numbers of the present volume, we shall repeat that gentleman's description of his mode of cultivation in the case alluded to.

"In the spring of 1822, the ground was ploughed and planted with Indian corn, forty tons of manure were spread and laid upon it, and the crop produced was one hundred and sixteen bushels, and twenty-eight quarts of corn, well dried and fit for use. In the spring of 1823, as soon as the ground was fit for ploughing, I had it ploughed twice and harrowed; three bushels of Gilman wheat were sowed on one acre and a few rods and ploughed in; I then sowed twelve pounds of clover, and half a bushel of herd's grass seed, spread one hoghead of slacked lime upon the land, and harrowed it well twice with an iron harrow. The wheat before sowing was washed clean in clear water, then soaked forty-eight hours in strong lime water, then laid on a dry floor and slacked lime sprinkled upon it, and frequently stirred until it was covered with lime."

By this mode of cultivation, Col. Valentine raised the great crop of thirty-seven bushels and one fourth of a bushel on one acre. And yet Massachusetts is not a wheat country! One might as well say that onions cannot be raised in Weathersfield, Conn.; that the Irish would find their account in importing potatoes, or that careful and calculating farmers must buy hay to keep

their stock through the winter. Wheat may be profitably cultivated by those who know how and will take pains for the purpose; and those who have neither intellect nor industry may as well confine themselves to crops of less value and now and then buy a little southern flour to entertain company, and confine themselves to the meanest products of their soil, instead of enjoying the best. The quantity of seed used by Col. Valentine was greater than that which has been generally recommended. From one and an half to two bushels to an acre is the common prescription.

MANGEL WURTZEL. The species of beet called Mangel Wurtzel appears to be about to become a very fashionable root among husbandmen and there is reason to believe that it merits more attention than it has, till of late, generally received. It is said to be a very sure crop, as the plant will endure the driest weather with less injury than most other plants. Its leaves are valuable, and it may be stripped several times without injury to the roots. But we do not know a better way to forward the culture of this plant than by giving the substance of certain directions, by Leonard Philipps, Jr. an English cultivator, who has lately received from the Society of London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, a gold medal for his success and exertions in removing the prejudices against, and extending the culture of this root.

"The seed should be soaked in soft pond water for six hours before sown, and it is requisite that the ground should be well pulverized without it is fine, to allow the roots to swell freely, they will become stunted and the crop spoiled. The season for sowing the first crop is from the middle of April to the end of May (for after crops the time of course will be according to circumstances); if the ground is not wet, and in good order the middle of April; the best time, should the weather be mild; not, about the latter end. It is the opinion of Leonard Philipps, Jun. after trying numerous experiments, to ascertain which method is preferable, that for general cultivation it is best sown upon the ground, where it is to remain either by machine or by hand, at two feet apart each way, and not more than three quarters of an inch deep; and to transplant none but the superfluous ones to fill vacancies: every case usually contains more than one seed, and only one plant should be suffered to remain at two feet apart. At the thinning them to single plants there will therefore be many superfluous ones."

"Six or more crops of leaves and stocks which are good food for cattle, may be taken off, during the growth of the root; women or children can take off the leaves, which is best done as follows: they should place their hands on each side of the top of the root, at the foot of the stalk of the leaves, leaving about six of the smallest central leaves between the fore finger and thumb of both hands, (the small leaves are to be left on the root to grow to make a fresh top) then spreading the hands flat, with their face downwards, push them both at the same time towards the ground, and thus by one motion will the whole of the top of each root, except the few small leaves, which are left to form a fresh head, be removed without unsettling the root or its fibres, which would check its growth: the leaves should be put into a basket,

which can be emptied into barrows or carts, according to the quantity required. Cultivators are given different descriptions of the effects produced on the roots by taking off the tops, some stating that it increases the weight of them, others that it diminishes it, and some that it does neither; but on Leonard Phillips, Jr.'s latter experiments, he is of opinion, that the leaves and stalks being taken off (in the manner before described) six times at least, will greatly increase the size of the roots; other cultivators have not taken off more than three crops; but he has ascertained that by taking off more the weight of the crop will be heavier.

"The forwardest experimental crop grown in his establishment in 1815, (which was not sown until the middle of May, for the reason above stated) had the green tops taken off six times, and weighed above two hundred weight per rod each time, which makes the weight of the six crops of leaves and stalks amount to over ninety-six tons per acre; and the roots taken up in the month of November weighed from twenty to twenty-six pounds each; and some of them weighed above twenty-eight pounds each; but taking the weight at from twenty to twenty-six pounds each (the average weight is twenty-three) the weight of the roots will be one hundred and eleven tons seventeen hundred weight and sixteen pounds per acre, making the whole crop of roots and tops to be one hundred and seven tons, seventeen hundred weight and sixteen pounds per acre, grown in the course of seven months upon unmanured ground, that had not been manured for seven years before and repeatedly cropped.

"The crop of roots should be taken up in November, before there is frost to hurt them, the tops being first taken off in the same manner as before described; the roots, being loosened by a potatoe fork, will draw well out of the ground; to stack them they should be laid upon the level ground, making the first tier about four feet wide, laying the roots across the tier, the two outside rows with the root end upwards, and thus continue the tiers till the stack is four feet high, making each tier narrower than the lower, so that the top will be of the width of a root, laid crossways; then place a moderate layer of any dry litter over the whole; and at a foot distance from the bottom tier, dig a ditch all round, banking the earth against the stack a foot thick all over."

"The above statement of the quantity of roots raised on an acre may seem incredible, and we have no other authority for the account than a bill, purporting to have been printed in London. We have before seen accounts of six tons weight of these roots, exclusive of the stalks, having been raised in England on an acre. The largest crop raised in the United States, of which we have seen any notice, is that of Col. Level, of Powelton, in Pennsylvania, which was at the rate of a little more than 44 tons to an acre. The mode of cultivation, &c. in obtaining that crop is given in page 284, of the present volume of the New England Farmer. The proper time for planting Mangel Wurtzel in New England is as soon as the ground is in a proper state to receive the seed in May.

DOMESTIC.

We do not remember seeing the following article published in any Boston paper at the time, (1805)

when the Report was made to the French National Institute.—*Boston Patriot.*

The Agricultural Society for the department of the Seine, held on the 8th Floreal, a very interesting public meeting.—M. Francois (of Neuf Chateau,) Report on the improvement of the plough, was particularly noticed. The prize proposed for that object was considerable; but notwithstanding the vast number of competitors, not one obtained it. The society distributed only five medals to five of the competitors. The second was adjudged to Mr. JEFFERSON, President of the United States. "The first magistrate of so great a Republic, said the author of the Report, 'attaching his name and glory to the improvement of agriculture, must be observed with much pleasure; it a remarkable incident in the history of our century and in that of the world.'" *[Foreign and Literary Gazette.*

Paray.—The pirates are becoming very daring and numerous about Cape Antonio, and the Isle of Pines.—A few days before the Caroline sailed, they secreted themselves in the mangroves in that quarter, where they had a piece of artillery, which they brought to bear on a boat from a British man of war, and killed one lieutenant, one midshipman, and five of the boat's crew.—*Philad. Gazette.*

Indiana Wine.—In the past season, the cultivators of the vine have had the most flattering success. At Vivay, Indiana, six persons alone manufactured 5,500 gallons of good wine.—*Mobile paper.*

Mr. Clement, a French Chemist, has lately invented an apparatus for the distillation of sea water, which produces six pounds of good fresh water by the burning of one pound of common coal. A single still will supply five hundred pints daily, and the distillation may be performed during the roughest weather.

John Johnson, who was convicted of the murder of James Murray, was executed at New York on the 2d inst. The concourse assembled on the occasion was immense, and estimated at 50,000 of all ages, and both sexes. The body of the culprit was given to the Faculty for dissection. Several gatraic experiments were tried upon it, and although life had been extinct an hour the muscles were violently convulsed, and even the lips and eyelids were put in motion.

State Election.—The votes for Governor in Massachusetts have been received from 232 towns, and are for Lathrop 30353, Eastis 33933. From the same towns, at the last election, the votes stood for Otis 26413, Eastis 29368.

Early Spring.—Green peas are stated to have been in blossom in the town of Cheraw, S. C. on the 20th of last month.

Three rogues were apprehended in Philadelphia, for having committed sundry larcenies, on the morning of Friday last. They were indicted, tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary before 12 o'clock at noon of the same day. *N. Y. Com. Adm.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.—Friday, March 26. The bill making provision for the support of Government for 1824, after repeated discussions and amendments was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

After attending to some local matters the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March 29. The Senate, in Committee, took up the bill to enable the President to carry into effect the Treaty of Ghent, to prevent foreigners from trading with the Indians within the limits of the U. S. and to secure the trade to the citizens of the same.—This bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Tuesday, March 30. The 1824 Appropriation Bill as amended by the House was again considered, and the Senate having receded from some of its amendments the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

A bill from the Judicial Committee providing for the settlement of certain pecuniary claims against the U. States, by the establishment of a tribunal for their adjustment, instead of their occupying the attention of

Congress, was discussed in Committee, and ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, March 31. A statement of the expenditures for the several U. S. Armories, during the past year, and the arms made therein was received and read.

The amendments of the House to the Navy Pension Bill, restricting the payment of Pensions to the widows to the continuance of their widowhood, and to orphans to the age of 16 years, were, on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. concurred in.

Thursday, April 1. The bill providing for the settlement of certain pecuniary claims against the U. S. was discussed, its operation limited to three years, and passed to be engrossed for a third reading.

House.—Friday, March 26. The new Tariff Bill was again considered in Committee, but nothing very material was finally decided on.

Saturday, March 27. The Civil List Appropriation Bill, being under consideration, an amendment, by which the Senate proposed to appropriate \$2,600 for the salary of an Agent, under the article of the Treaty of Ghent, respecting slaves carried off during the late war, occasioned a long debate, in which fourteen Members took a part; and in which the amendment was opposed, on the ground that an Agent was not provided for by the Treaty, and was an unnecessary officer. In support of the amendment it was contended that the President had appointed the agent, (George Hay, Esq.) that he had commenced the discharge of his duty; and that his services were necessary to enable individuals to substantiate their claims for indemnity. The motion to strike out the provision for the Agent was carried, 97 to 52.

Monday, March 29. The amendments of the Senate to the 1824 Civil List Appropriation Bill were considered, and the House concurred with the Senate in striking out a clause which prohibited any person who received an annual salary from the government of the United States from receiving any thing in addition thereto for official services.

The House non-concurred with the Senate, in an amendment for appropriating \$2000 for improving the grounds near the President's House.

Tuesday, March 30. The new Tariff Bill was discussed, and Mr. Clay in a long and unfinished speech advocated the bill.

Wednesday, March 31. Mr. Allen, of Mass. gave notice that he should call up his motion for a recess on Monday next; and Mr. Randolph, that he should on Saturday call up his motion for lessening the per diem allowance of the Members of the House.

The consideration of the new Tariff Bill having been resumed, Mr. Clay finished his speech in support of it, and spoke in all 7 hours, during the two days.

Thursday, April 1. The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the new Tariff Bill. Mr. Rankin concluded a speech which he commenced yesterday. Mr. Webster of Mass. took the floor, and continued his remarks till past 3 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion for the Committee to rise.

PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes, pot, per ton, \$130.—Pearl, do. \$130.—Cheese, skinned milk, per lb. 3 cts.—Flour, Howard St. \$6.75 per barrel.—Rye, best, per bushel, \$3.25.—Oats, do. 30 a 32 cts.—Fork, bone-middlings new per bbl. \$15.—do. navy mess, do. \$12.50 a \$13.—do. Cargo, No. 1, do. \$12.—Herd's Grass, 1822, \$2.25 a 2.27.—Pork, fresh, 8 cts.—Mutton and Lamb, 4 a 12 cts.—Potatoes, per bush. 25 a 33 cts.; Cider, per bbl. \$3 a 4. *For other quotations see our last.*

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received by the London Packet, and for sale by GEO. MURDOCK, No. 14, Market-square, an assortment of GARDEN SEED, of the last year's growth, among which are, Early and Late Cauliflower, Early and Late Cabbage, Early and Late Peas, Sweet Marjoram and Thyme, ARMACK, MANGEL WURTZEL, RUTA BAGA, &c. *Likewise*—a few cases of MARASCHINO and CURACOA, a Cordial much celebrated in Europe—French Anisette in baskets of 2 bottles each—Welch's No. 1 Chocolate, Cocoa and Shakes—green Madeira Citron, with other Groceries as usual.

Likewise—a few Hampers of Rich Cheshire and Loaf Cheese—London Brown Stout, in whole and half Bottles—English and French Mustard, in kegs and jugs.

From the New-York American.

THE CLOUD.

In the blue heavens, far away,
On the breathless eve of a summer day.
An empty vapor floated by,
Whose changing beauty caught my eye:
I turn'd me from this world of care,
And fix'd my meditations there.
At first, methought it seem'd to be
An angel isle in the boundless sea,
Where fairy beings love to rove,
And look from fields of light above,
And laugh at the good, and pity the wo,
That varies this scene of earth below.
A minute it staid—when that was o'er,
The isle and angels were no more:
And fancy, in their place, could form
The rage of war and the battle's storm—
Chariots, and horses prancing high,
Now mark'd the scene, in the clear blue sky;
And murdered wretches seem'd to lay,
All bleeding and torn, in the battle's way;
And dying victims seem'd to bleed
At the frighted spring of every steed.
But soon, as the vapor floated on,
The steeds and the warriors all were gone;
And as they chang'd, in the vaulted sky
I saw a sleeping Giant lie.
His robes of white around were spread,
As he stretched at ease on his azure bed.
His arms were folded on his breast,
In all the pride of a Giant's rest.
And as the gentle sun-beam shone
His face and mighty limbs upon,
He seem'd the form of some other sphere,
That had left its world, and wander'd here.
But now the cloud began to rise,
And mingle with more distant skies,
And the form of the Giant grew so dim
My eye could scarcely follow him:
Till softly—as he sleeping lay,
I saw his figure melt away.

MISCELLANY.

Bon Mot.—The Emperor Alexander, during the occupation of Paris, was present at the anniversary of one of the hospitals. Plates were handed round for contributions, and they were borne by some of the patron's wives and daughters. The plate was held to the Emperor by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his Louis d'ors, he whispered, "Mademoiselle, this is for your bright eyes." The girl curtsied, and presented the plate again, "What," said the Emperor, "more?" "Yes, Sire," said she, "I now want something for the poor." The Emperor, amused by her ingenuity, repeated his donation. "Go, go," said he, "all your features are petitions."

The eccentric Captain Cochrane, who had undertaken the arduous task of a pedestrian tour through Russia and Siberia, for the purpose of minutely exploring that inhospitable region, and also for ascertaining the disputed fact of the separation of the continents of Asia and America, has, after two year's survey, decided the question in the affirmative, there being a continuous channel between the continents, though frequently blocked with ice during a great part of the winter.

Strange Legal Facts.—To burn the house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is capital, but if he has a lease, it is only misdemeanor.—To wound cattle is a capital crime; to wound man is only a misdemeanor. A comedian, who performs in a theatre royal is a reputed person, but if the same comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of royalty, he is a rogue and a vagabond. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while the man of small property may not hunt on his own ground. Peers and members of parliament cannot be arrested for debt, but their creditors may. [English paper.]

Geographical Curiosity.—At the bottom of a Wood belonging to Wm. Turton, Esq. of Knowlton-Hall, in Flintshire, is a rill of water called Sheddbrook, which empties into the river Dee; and when you step across, you are

In the Kingdom of England and Principality of Wales;
In the Provinces of Canterbury and York;
In the Dioceses of Chester, Litchfield, and Coventry;
In the Counties of Flint and Salop;
In the hundreds of Maylo and Oswestry;
In the Parishes of Ellesmere and Overton;
In the townships of Knowlton and Souldyht; and
In Mr. Turton's ground, and his neighbors.

[Bell's Weekly Messenger.]



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FOR sale at the AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a great variety of new and useful Farming and Garden Tools, among which are the following, viz.:

Nixon's Patent Cast Iron Plough; Tice's do.; Seaver and Fay's do.; Wood's and Freestone's do.; Howard's Cast and Wrought Iron do.; do. Wrought do.; do. Double Mould Board and Expanding do.; Sinclair's Side Hill Plough; Beaton's Improved Scavengers and Cultivators; Harrison's and James' Patent Corn Shellers; Jaquith's Threshing Machine; Willis' Patent Straw and Hay Cutter, the most improved and best constructed machine for the purpose ever invented. One of the above Machines is now in use and may be seen at Miles' Livery Stable, Hawley Place.—Also, Safford's Patent Straw Cutters; Hand Straw Cutters; Bennett's Broad Cast Machine for Grass and other Seed; Corn and Turnip Drills; Stearns' Patent Steel Spring Hoes and Manure Forks; Brade & Co's. Cast Steel Hoes; Wright's Steel Plated do.; Common and Narrow do.; Merrill's Steel Crook Neck do.; Iron and Steel Potatoe do.; Turnip and small Garden do. of all kinds; Garden and Pruning Shears; Transplanting Trowels and Forks; English and American Shovels and Spades; Birbeck's polished Cast Steel Back Strapped Shovel, a new and very superior article; Cam's Cast Steel Scythes; Brush and other Scythes; Common and Iron Teeth Garden Rakes, together with many other valuable Tools.—Also, a New Improved Tree Brush for destroying Caterpillars.

♣ A liberal discount made to dealers in the above articles. April 3.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending **THE LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE**, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FOR sale, as usual, at the **KERRICK PLACE, Brighton.** The nurseries have been much enlarged, and contain a variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, &c.—Also, the finest Nurseries budded Peach-Trees known in America; consisting of a choice collection of about 30 of the most approved kinds in our best gardens, or seen in the markets. Trees are from 5 to 8 feet high, and sold at the Nur at the moderate price of 33 1-3 cents each.

Of good sized ornamental trees; the Flower Horse-Chesnut; Flowering Catalpa; European Mountain-Ash; Weeping Willow; the evergreen Silver and the Larch. English Walnuts and Butternuts, 1 of which are justly admired for their fruit. The latter is a hardy, handsome tree, and its bark valuable in medicine.

Current bushes of the large prolific red kind, or sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on in rate terms: Also the Black, White, and Chaamp do. Red and White Roses; Lilacs; English Grass Gooseberries, &c. &c.

Orders addressed to **John, or William Kenrick**, sent to the Brighton Post-Office, or the Office of Samuel Dana, Broker, in State-street, Boston, will duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats shipping, and conveyed to Boston when ordered; gentlemen at a distance should employ some agent to receive and pay for them. March 2

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has received per London Packet, and for sale, an extensive variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds which added to his former collection makes the greatest assortment in New England—among them at bushels early and late Peas, of various sorts; 150 Turnip, 100 lbs. RUTA BAGA, 200 lbs. Carrot, lbs. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, 50 Cabbages of sorts, Cauliflowers, 100 lbs. Radish of sorts; Lettuce of sorts, Endive, Kail, Celery, SALSA SCORZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Marjorie Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Love sweet Basil, Chervil, Fennel, Burnet, Grass &c. viz:—Herbs, red and white Clover, Fowl Meadow. Top—with a large collection of ORNAMENTAL SEEDS.

Garden Tools, viz:—Pruning and Bedding Kif Trimming Saws, Trimming Shears, Garden Reels and Ir transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Ir Edging Irons.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Honeysuckles, den Roses, &c. 1200 Flower Pots with stands.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety, constantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Gerani Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom, Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Daisies, La times, &c. 50,000 THORNS or QUICKS for fences.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine **ENGLISH SI PEAS.** March 3

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of **M Wurtzel Seed**, raised by John Kenrick, Esq., ton. Feb. 2

NEW TOWN OFFICER.

JUST published by **DORR & HOWLAND**, A new 2 Officer, Containing the General Laws of Massachusetts relating to the Choice, Powers, and Duties of Ir Officers arranged under their respective titles.—For at their Bookstore in Worcester, and by **RICHARDS LORD**, Boston. Worcester, March 1, 182

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office **BALL SKINS**, at the v prices.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

♣ Published every Saturday, at **TERMS** Five p per annum, payable at the end of the year—let who pay within sixty days from the time of subscri will be entitled to a deduction of **FIFTY CENTS.**

♣ No paper will be discontinued (unless at discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are p

Domestic Economy.

ROASTING MEAT. Let the young cook bear in mind that cleanliness is the chief cardinal virtue of the kitchen;—the first preparation for roasting is to take care that the spit be properly cleansed with sand and water; nothing else. When it has been well scoured with this, dry it with a clean cloth. If spits are wiped clean, as soon as the meat is drawn from them, and while they are hot, a very little cleaning will be required. The less a spit is passed through the meat the better,* and before you spit, joint it properly—especially necks and loins—so that the carver may separate them easily and neatly, and take especial care it be evenly balanced on the spit, that its motion may be regular, and the fire operate equally on each part of it;—therefore be provided with balancing skewers, and cookholds, and see that it is properly jointed.

Roasting should be done in the open air to ventilate the meat from its own fumes, and by the radiant heat of a clear glowing fire, otherwise it is in fact baked; the machines, the economical grate-makers call *roasters*, are in pain English, *ovens*.

Do not put meat too near the fire at first;—the larger the joint the further it must be kept from the fire;—if once it gets scorched the outside will become hard, and acquire a disagreeable empyreumatic taste; and the fire being prevented from penetrating into it, the meat will appear done, before it is little more than half done, besides losing the pale brown color which roasted meat should have.

If you wish your jack to go well keep it as clean as possible, oil it and then wipe it; if the oil is not wiped off again, it will gather dust;—to prevent this, as soon as you have done roasting cover it up.

Be very careful to place the Dripping-Pan at such a distance from the fire as just to catch the drippings; if it is too near, the ashes will fall into it, and spoil the dripping, which will occasionally be found an excellent substitute for butter or lard.

The time meat will take for roasting will vary according to the time it has been kept, and the temperature of the weather:—the same weight will be twenty minutes, or half an hour longer in cold weather, than it will in warm;—and if fresh killed, than if it has been kept till it is tender. Cooks seldom calculate according to the variation of temperature, &c.

Every one knows the advantage of *slow boiling*—*slow roasting* is equally important.

It is difficult to give any specific rule for time; but if your fire be properly made, and your meat skreen sufficiently large to guard what you are dressing from currents of air, and the meat is not frozen you cannot do better than

to follow the old general rule of allowing rather more than a quarter of an hour to the pound; a little more or less, according to the temperature of the weather, and in proportion as the piece is thick or thin,—the strength of the fire,—the nearness of the meat to it,—and the frequency with which you baste it; the more it is basted the less time it will take, as it keeps the meat soft and mellow on the outside, and the fire acts with more force upon it.

Reckon the time not to the hour when dinner is ordered but to the moment the roasts will be wanted. When the joint is half done remove the spit and dripping pan back, and stir up your fire thoroughly, that it may burn clear and bright for the browning; when the steam from the meat draws towards the fire, it is a sign of its being done enough; but you will be the best judge of that, from the time it has been down, the strength of the fire you have used, and the distance your spit has been from it.

About half an hour before your meat is done make your gravy. Mix a salt spoon full of salt, with a full quarter of a pint of boiling water, and drop this by degrees on the joint; and just before you take it up, put it nearer the fire to brown it. If you wish to *broil* it,—baste it, and dredge it with flour carefully; you cannot do this delicately nice without a very good light. The common fault seems to be using too much flour. The meat should have a fine light varnish of froth; not the appearance of being covered with a paste.

Though roasting is one of the most common, and is generally considered one of the most easy and simple processes of cookery, it requires more unremitting attention to perform it perfectly well than it does most made dishes.

The Cook's Oracle from which most of the foregoing observations are extracted and abridged, says that a sir-loin of about fifteen pounds will require to be before the fire about three and a half or four hours. It should be spitted evenly, so as not to be heavier on one side than the other,—“put a little clean dripping into the dripping-pan, tie a sheet of paper over it to preserve the fat, baste it well as soon as it is put down, and every quarter of an hour all the time it is roasting till the last half hour; then take off the paper, and make some gravy, &c. as before directed. If there is more fat than you think will be eaten with the meat cut it off and use it for other purposes, such as making pudding, frying, &c. About the same time, and similar management are proper for roasting ribs as for a sir-loin. The inside of a sir-loin should never be cut for the first meal, but be reserved entire for a hash, &c.”

Meat should be kept uncooked, till it has lost its organic elasticity, and the flesh may be indented with the finger, but beyond this it is not wholesome to keep it.

Roasting and broiling, however, greatly diminish the weight of meat. By far the most economical mode of cooking is boiling or stewing, and with proper attention to season and giving a flavor to food dressed in that manner the nicest palates may be gratified. Still as roasting and broiling are not likely soon to be

dispensed with, especially at the tables of the wealthy, those who roast, had better *roast by rule*, and thus become entitled to *rule the roast* among those who are fond of *exquisite eating*.

TO CHOOSE EGGS AT MARKET AND PRESERVE THEM.
Put the large end of the egg to your tongue; if it feels warm it is new. In new laid eggs, there is a small division of the skin from the shell, which is filled with air, and is perceptible to the eye at the end. On looking through them against a sun or candle, if fresh, eggs will be pretty clear. If they shake they are not fresh.—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

Eggs, it is said, may be preserved by dipping them in boiling water, and instantly taking them out, or by oiling the shell; either of which way will prevent the air from passing through it. They may likewise be packed in a keg and covered with lime water. Or if packed with wood ashes in a barrel or other close vessel, so as not to touch each other, standing on end and the barrel turned frequently so as to stand sometimes on one head, and sometimes on the other, it is said they will be preserved.

Correspondence.

BLACK INK.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—As you are fond of rational experiments, I beg leave to communicate to you the result of my endeavors to manufacture Black Ink. Although I have a recipe copied from the autograph of the Apostle Eliot, who in the church records of Roxbury prefixed, very appropriately, a recipe to make good ink, yet President WILLIAM FLEMING's proclamation, in the New England Farmer of November 1, to the clerks of courts, with a recipe annexed, took with me so much that I undertook to see, as good farmers should, how much it was worth by experimental knowledge. In the first place I went to our Apothecary for the materials. I might have got them cheaper, but I wanted all to be warranted. Here is his bill.

1 lb. Chips of Logwood,	17
1 lb. Aleppo Galls,	75
2 oz. Pomegranate Peels,	12
1-2 lb. Green Vitriol, or Copperas,	6
4 oz. Green Arabic,	8
1-4 pint Spirits of Wine, and Phial,	12
Salt of Tartar,	6

\$1. 36

The *Spaluta*, alias small pudding stick, was made by my boy. Well, sir, the next thing was to get an earthen pail-full pot of my wife, and she, good soul, let me have a new one from a parcel she had just bought to put in hog's fat. I took a gallon (beer measure) of brook water, put in the *logwood chips*, and boiled it thirty minutes. Then I poured off the decoction from the chips into the pot, (having previously put into it the *galls* and *peels*;) but as their strength did not appear to be exhausted, I ventured to pour on one quart more of hot water, which I also poured off into the pot, making five quarts of water in all. I set the pot on the hearth near the kitchen fire, for three days, stirring it three or four times a day with the spatula or stick. I

* Small families have not always the convenience of roasting with a spit,—a remark on roasting by a string is necessary. Let the cook, before she puts her meat down to the fire, pass a strong skewer through each end of the joint; by this means when it is about half done, she can with ease turn the bottom upwards, the gravy will then flow to the part which has been uppermost, and the whole joint be deliciously gravy-full.

think it was wrong to keep the pot so near the fire, for it dried up the liquor I am persuaded; and it convinced me, that the summer time is the most suitable to make the ink.

Well, sir, at the end of three days I added the powdered *copperas*, and continued to stir up the mixture several times a day for four days longer. Then I added the *gum*, dissolved in a quart of hot brook water, giving the whole a thorough stirring. I should not have agitated the mixture any more, but my girl Nancy, had got into such a habit of stirring it that she kept at it all day, when I went to work to strain it off from the dregs. I took a tight piece of coarse linen cloth, and it took me an hour to strain the ink through, the dregs were so fine and thick. After accomplishing the task, however, I measured it, and there were three quarts, lacking half a pint, of the six quarts, from first to last, poured into the pot. Some was *wasted* unavoidably, some was *dried* away as stated, and some was *absorbed* into the earthen pot. I poured it off into a stone jug.

I now took the *spirits of wine* and *salt of tartar*, shook them together well, strained the wine off, poured it into the jug; corked it tightly, shook it up well, and sat it aside.—You shall hear from it further. But meantime, as it appeared a sin to throw away so much costly stuff, (the dregs) I tried an experiment of my own, by putting two and a half quarts hot water to them, stirring all up in the aforesaid pot, to see whether another batch of ink cannot be made therefrom.

April 12. It is now about four months since the above was written. A day or two since, I took from the jug some of the ink, and after thoroughly shaking the jug, took some more. The first was pale, but the other of a very good color, and to my entire satisfaction. I am now writing with this "Fleming Ink," and think it will prove the best I have used for many years. Perhaps it may be doing a favor to some of your readers to know the result of this experiment.

W. S.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—There is a problem that I have long sought for in vain which if discovered would be of great importance to the business of our country—it is

What size and descent must a Mill Race be to carry a given quantity of water in any given time? Or, in other words suppose there was a Race made of smooth planed boards 4 feet wide, 2 feet deep at the head with a descent of 3 inches in a rod, how many gallons or tons of water would it carry in fifteen minutes, allowing a cubic foot of water to be 62½ lbs. avoirdupois?

Or suppose such a Race of equal width for 10 rods as the velocity of the water would increase on an equal descent what depth would it run in such a race at the end of 10 rods if two feet deep at the head?

Algebraically considered as we know the specific gravity of water, the principles of falling bodies, and the size and descent of the sluice—the question may appear limited by having more given equations than unknown quantities. Yet by my few experiments, I find the depth of water alters the velocity, that the bottom and sides of any Race or Sluice will occasion a friction to retard motion. This may be proved by

scattering saw dust in a Mill Race—it will swim faster in the middle of the Race than near the sides—it will swim faster on top of the water than near the bottom.

Another difficulty, the deeper the water is on the same descent, the swifter it runs; and the swifter it runs the more passes in the same time, which decreases the depth and that decreases the motion.

A rule for our Millwrights to calculate by arithmetic how to form a Mill Race to carry a given quantity of water in a given time, would be the desideratum of their business; and he that may discover it ought to have his name perpetuated by honorable mention.

I am, with due respects to all men of science, your friend.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. March 26, 1824.

SCIENCE THE HANDMAID TO THE USEFUL ARTS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—A few days since, I visited a Lead Pipe Manufactory. Inquiring of the manufacturer how much dross was formed, he said two or three hundred weight from a ton of lead, which is of course, something more than ten per cent. Asking what he did with it, he said, nothing. I suggested to him that if he would mix 12 or 15 parts of charcoal with one of dross (in bulk) and burn the charcoal the lead would probably be restored. He tried the experiment and in two or three hours with an inconsiderable quantity of charcoal he obtained 200 weight of lead.

Query. Would not some knowledge of science, particularly of chemistry, be useful to artists?

A Friend to Science and the Useful Arts.

From the American Farmer.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR,

Dated Washington, Pa. March 6, 1824.

DEAR SIR,—I sent you a small sample of our tree sugar, by a friend, who will leave it in the care of Mr. Henderson. It is from the parcel that took the first premium last fall. I consider it superior to common lump. My intention was to send you fifteen or twenty pounds of it, but it was all snatched up whilst I was engaged with the business of our society. I have bespoken some of this spring's making, which I shall send you. We are all alive here about the fate of the Tariff Bill, now before Congress. There is not the slightest doubt amongst us, either as to the expediency or constitutionality of an increase of duties. It is somewhat singular to remark the different aspects in which the same object will present itself to different individuals. We have here the consolation that no change can place us in a much worse situation than we are. No articles from our farms will bear transportation to market, with the exception of horses; and I fear they will not pay well.—We have had quite a mild winter—the medium heat for Jan. was 39 1-10, for February, 33 4-10 at twelve o'clock. I have no doubt but a thermometrical table would be a very desirable article to many of the readers of the Farmer. The subject has a close connexion with husbandry, and might be highly serviceable to foreigners who contemplate settling in our country. A table might be so arranged, as to shew at one view, the different

degrees of temperature in five or six places in the United States, and not occupy more than two pages of your paper. Should you think proper to publish such a table, I should with much pleasure furnish you with the necessary notes; as one of my sons makes regular notes three times a day—also of the wet days, and some other observations.

ALEXANDER REED.

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING.—By the Editor.

The people of the United States within the extensive region of country congenial to the growth of the sugar maple, are not aware, probably, of the treasure they possess in that very beautiful and majestic native tree of the American forests.—Imperfect as were the returns from only eight of the twenty six districts in which maple sugar was manufactured, in 1810, while they show the manufacture of nearly 10,000,000 of lbs. in that year.—The State of Ohio alone manufactured more than 3,000,000 pounds—many families make from 3 to 400 lbs. and were the whole Union to produce it at the same rate, we should, instead of importing produce more than double the quantity necessary for the consumption of the United States.—The time devoted to the making of maple sugar, is when farmers in grain sowing regions have little to do, being from the middle of Feb. to the end of March.—A single tree is said to have yielded 5 pounds of sugar in a season—forty trees frequently stand on an acre of land, and it has been calculated that with 34 trees to the acre, 500,000 acres, which is less than some single counties in the United States, would yield a supply for the whole of our consumption, as the population stood in 1810; or that a tract of 2,000,000 acres, whereof three fourths might be cleared for the plough, would have then sufficed, or say double that for our present population, making not more than one seventh of the land of New York or Pennsylvania.—In the returns before referred to, we trace the manufacture of maple sugar from Vermont in the north, to Tennessee in the south, embracing a district of several hundred millions of acres.—What would not the genius and the power of Napoleon have extracted from such resources?—The sapmentus us by Mr. Reed, is very beautiful in color, and of excellent grain—it may be seen in our office, where many have seen and much admired it.

[A writer in a late western paper makes the following remarks, which it may be of use to add.]

Another subject of much regret, and one which demands the early attention of the agriculturist, is the great destruction made among the sugar trees, by cutting them with an axe, instead of tapping them in a proper manner.—It would appear that those who thus destroy them, do not look forward and see what the consequences will be in a few years.

An improvement has lately been made in the manner of tapping the sugar tree, which, I hope, will be widely circulated, that it may supersede the barbarous use made of the axe in tapping them; and, in my opinion, it is preferable to boring them. I am informed it is used almost exclusively in the state of Kentucky.—It is this:

About one of the small roots of the sugar tree, dig a hole large enough to set the vessel

in, which is designed to catch the sap: saw of the end of the root, and it is accomplished. It is asserted that the sap will run more freely this way, than any other way yet discovered.

Among the advantages attending this manner of tapping trees, is this: the sap can be sheltered from animals, and from leaves and dirt, by placing a board over the hole. I hope farmers generally, will make a proper application of this important improvement. X. Y.

From the New York American.

Notice of some Experiments performed on the body of John Johnson, who was hung on the 2d April, for the murder of James Murray. By a Committee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, consisting of Doctor A. H. Stevens, Professors Mott and M'Nevin.

The deceased was a stout, athletic man, about 45 years of age. He was suffered to drop about four feet; was suspended about 45 minutes, and remained in his coffin, with a muslin dress over his ordinary wearing apparel, for half an hour. Afterwards he lay 15 minutes, between buffalo skins, making in all, one hour and a half between his execution and his arrival at the College.

The temperature of the air at the time was about 60° Fahrenheit.

At the commencement of the experiments, the extremities were three or four degrees below the natural standard; the body not at all so. The muscles were perfectly flexible.

The neck was not dislocated. The face and neck above the marks of the cord were livid. The expression of the face in other respects natural.

The galvanic battery consisted of the plates of Professor Griscom, Dr. Smyth Rogers, and Dr. Greenhow, added to those of Professor M'Nevin, in all, 323 pairs, of 4 inches square, acted in action by dilute nitric, and sulphuric acids; the poles being provided with leaden wires, armed with platinum wires at their extremities.

EXPT. I. The surgeon made incisions under the tendo achillis of either side; armed the tendons with tin foil, and connected them with upper wires, to which the wire of the negative pole of the battery was applied; the positive pole attached to a ball, being introduced into the mouth. The jaws were instantly closed, and convulsive movements of the whole body immediately followed. They were not like the shakings of an ague, nor the tremblings of fear, but rather like a succession of startings from surprise: the sight made the spectators shudder.

II. By an incision behind the Sterno-clido-astoides* muscle, Dr. Stevens now laid bare the phrenic nerve of the left side, as it passes over the scalenus muscle, and introduced a blunt probe under it, while Dr. Mott made an opening in the chest, under the cartilage of the 6th rib, with a view to push a metallic plate against some of the branches of the phrenic nerve going to the diaphragm. Some slight spiratory movements followed; but by no means so marked as those described by Dr. Ure. The result which followed another experiment, amply compensated for this partial success.

* The phrenic nerve is much more accessible in this way, than on the inside of the muscle, as proposed by Dr. Ure.

III. One of the supra-orbital and one of the infra-orbital nerves were now exposed; armed and connected with the positive pole, while the negative pole communicated with the wire, connecting the tendons at the heel, as in experiment I.

The countenance was at first considerably distorted; it afterwards assumed a more natural play of expression, varying at each successive application of galvanic influence. The motions of the lips reminded several of the spectators of their expression during life. In this experiment, the wire connected with the negative pole lay on the right arm, near the insertion of the deltoid muscle, and caused considerable motion in the fore arm and fingers.

IV. Communication being established between the brachial plexus and the radial nerves at the wrist, and between the former and the ulnar nerves, the arm, was contracted by a sudden spasmodic action, and the hand grasped firmly the hand of a person who held it: by changing the position of the arm, it was thrown across the table in different directions.

V. The two radial nerves at the wrist being connected, the one with the positive, the other with the negative pole, both arms and hands were contracted, and the deltoid and pectoralis major were much swollen.

VI. In this experiment the positive pole was applied to the spinal marrow by means of a metallic instrument plunged in between the cervical vertebrae; the negative to the heels as in experiment 1st. The results produced by this arrangement were not so striking as those described in experiment 1st. Had this experiment been made at an earlier period, while the sensibility was undiminished, the effects would probably have been more marked.

VII. The anterior crural nerves being now laid bare, as they come out from beneath Ponsart's ligament, were touched with the positive pole; the negative being applied as in experiment 1st. The legs were thrown into strong agitations, and when previously flexed were violently and suddenly extended, performing the operation of kicking.

[At the suggestion of Professor Griscom, the course of experiments prepared by the committee was varied, and the wire of one pole applied to the spinal as in experiment 6th, and the other to a catheter introduced into the urethra. No particular effect was observed.]

VIII. In this experiment the positive pole was applied to the great sympathetic nerve and the par vagum in the neck, and the negative was brought into contact with the branches of these nerves going to the heart. The right auricle contracted distinctly; and slight tremulous motions were observed in the ventricles produced by partial contractions of their muscular fibres.*

IX. The thorax being now open and the heart exposed to view, experiment 5th was repeated, (connecting the radial nerves,) and the results of experiment 8th were observed, but much more

* The right auricle was found distended with blood; the right ventricle comparatively flaccid, supposing that the valves which prevented the return of the blood into the former might not be competent to their functions from the emptiness of the ventricle, Dr. Stevens pressed with his hand the blood from the auricle; it was after this that the ventricle was supposed to contract, but I could not satisfy myself of the fact.

distinctly: the contractions of the right auricle were very evident to all who stood near. Similar results were obtained by applying the pole to the ulnar nerves in place of the radial.

X. Communications between the par vagum in the neck and the left phrenic, that runs on the pericardium, partial contractions of the heart were observed, but much less distinct than in the two preceding experiments.

In varying several of the last experiments, by connecting the positive poles with the nerves and passing the negative over the last 50 plates of the battery, the results seemed to be much more striking, particularly when we consider that the organic sensibility had by this time been much exhausted.*

The lacteals were observed, upon inspecting the intestines, to be beautifully injected;—and part of the intestines which their mesentery were detached and passed round the room, so that many saw that which we rarely have an opportunity of observing, the lacteals of a human subject distended with chyle.

This account of these experiments details merely my personal observations; as far as it goes, it is correct, though I may not have arranged them all in the order in which they took place. I regret very much that I was prevented from taking a more accurate and minute account of their different results, by the number of persons that crowded around the table, prompted by a similar curiosity, and excitement, as well as by some confusion that was necessarily produced by the desire of trying as many different experiments as possible, before it should be too late to perform them with success.

The result of one of these experiments, particularly the 10th, will afford an interesting and useful subject of speculation to the pathologist.

Dr. Ure conceives that no advantage is to be derived from passing electric discharges across the chest. We see, however, that in those cases where the primary object is to excite the heart to action, this single experiment may be of immense benefit, though for most practical purposes it would be necessary to produce simultaneous artificial inflation of the lungs, as congestion in these organs would prevent the successful action of the heart.

The contraction of the heart would also probably ensue, from moistening the parts with a solution of common salt, and pressing the end of the conductors against the ulnar nerves in their course over the elbow, or the radial nerves at the wrist, and thus the heart might be made again to beat, and the whole machinery of the body set in motion, when restoration would be perfectly out of the reach of ordinary means.

A SPECTATOR.

* The experiments occupied from an hour to an hour and a half.

† This agrees with the report of his having made a hearty breakfast a few hours before his execution.

The model of a machine, to propel vessels on the ocean, without either wind or steam, invented by Mr. C. Hoxie, of Hudson, is exhibited at the Tontine Coffee House, New York, for the inspection of the curious, and those disposed to promote useful improvements.—Its object is to convert that tremendous power, the rolling of the sea, into a propelling operation, and nautical men believe in its practicability. Application has been made to Congress to grant the exclusive privilege for 28 years, and the subject is now before the Committee on the Judiciary.—*Philad. Register.*

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

WHEAT.

Byfield, September 1st, 1823.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This may certify, that I the subscriber, of the town of Newbury, was employed by Mr. Benjamin Savory of Newbury, parish of Byfield to thresh out a quantity of wheat raised by said Savory and clean and measure the same. I was assisted in the work by Rufus Pray, and after cleaning the wheat by passing it through the winnowing mill it measured fifty bushels of clean wheat, over and beside one half bushel of the wheat unhusled or the tailings, so called.—The above wheat was all that was raised by said Savory the present year, was red spring wheat and as I was informed was the Gilman wheat.—I have also attended and saw one bushel of the above wheat measured and carefully weighed, and the weight was fifty-seven pounds and a quarter.

DAVID CLIFFORD.

Byfield, Sept. 1, 1823.

I the subscriber assisted Mr. David Clifford in threshing, cleaning and measuring the wheat raised by Mr. Benjamin Savory in Newbury, parish of Byfield, county of Essex, and it measured when well cleaned, fifty bushels, beside one half bushel of the tailing, so called. I also saw one bushel of the above wheat measured and it weighed fifty-seven pounds and one quarter. I also certify that I have worked with said Savory for the year past, assisted in preparing the ground and sowing the wheat and the above is all that was raised on the farm the present season and was in one lot or patch.

RUFUS PRAY.

Byfield, November 9th, 1823.

I the subscriber of Newbury, county of Essex, and parish of Byfield, do hereby certify that I sowed a piece of wheat in April last, and the ground was cultivated the year previous in manner following, viz.: it was broke up in the fall of 1821; in the spring of 1822, it was ploughed, well harrowed and planted with potatoes and a large shovel full of manure put in each hill, it yielded a good crop, and in the fall of 1822, after the crop was taken off it was ploughed twice, then harrowed fine and laid in high ridges through the winter, in the spring of 1823, before the frost was entirely out, the ridges were split by ploughing, then cross ploughed very deep, quite to the plough beam, and well harrowed, after which thirty cart loads of good stable and hog manure was spread on the ground and ploughed in deep, it was then well harrowed and four bushels and three quarters of well washed wheat which had been soaked four days in strong pickle, sowed broadcast, ploughed in with a small seed plough, bush harrowed and rolled with a heavy land roller, it came up well, and grew well through the season, and hardly a single blade blighted, smutty or rusty could be found in the piece, when threshed and cleaned it measured fifty bushels of well cleaned sound wheat, and there remained one heaped half bushel of wheat not husled, the tailings, so called, it weighed fifty-seven and one quarter pounds per bushel, and a sample accompanies the certificates, the soil was a deep yellow loam on a hard pan mixed with clay.

BENJ. SAVORY.

Essex, ss.

November 17th, 1823.

Personally appeared David Clifford and Rufus Pray, and made solemn oath to the foregoing statement which they have each of them subscribed respecting the wheat raised by Mr. Benjamin Savory of Byfield parish, town of Newbury.

I would also state that the above named persons, I have known for a number of years. I think them steady, well behaved men and entitled to credit it.

DANIEL HALE, Justice Peace.

November 17th, 1823.

This day surveyed for Mr. Benjamin Savory, the land where the aforementioned wheat grew which contained one acre and one hundred and forty-six rods.

JOHN NORTEND.

Essex, ss.

November 17th, 1823.

Personally appeared the above named John Northend, and made solemn oath to the statement above made by him, respecting the measurement of the land on which Mr. Savory's wheat grew, before me.

DANIEL HALE, Justice Peace.

Essex, ss.

November 18th, 1823.

Personally appeared, Benjamin Savory, above named, and made solemn oath, that his statement, respecting ploughing the ground, sowing and raising the above mentioned wheat, is a correct statement, before me.

DANIEL HALE, Justice Peace.

From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer.

It is a very obvious fact, that our agriculture is in a languishing state, and that the husbandman by no means receives the due reward of his labours.

The raising of beef and pork was formerly a very profitable employment for the farmers of New-England; but a change of times calls for a change of pursuits. There is no longer a sufficient demand either at home or abroad, for our staple products; and they are, of course, sold at prices altogether inadequate to the expense of raising them.

We export large quantities of beef and pork, and import large quantities of wool. Two millions of pounds were imported last year, in the raw material, besides what was manufactured. Now, would it not be much better for us to raise our wool, and save the trouble, expense, and risk of two transportations?

A calculation which any farmer can make will set this business in its true light. If you sell your neat stock at two years old, they produce you about ten dollars per head. Now, suppose you have fifteen head given you in the fall after they are a year old, when they may be considered as half raised for market. To keep them through the winter, you will need at least ten tons of hay; and to fatten them in the summer, you will need between thirty and forty acres of good pasture. In the fall you send them to Boston market, and get ten dollars per head, or \$150 for the whole. Now your ten tons of hay will winter one hundred Merino sheep, and thirty or forty acres of pasture will keep them through the summer. They will yield you about three pounds of wool per head, which, estimated at fifty cents per pound, will produce \$150 for the

whole flock; and the increase of the flock will at least amount to fifty dollars more; so that the actual produce of your flock will be \$200; that is, fifty dollars more than your beef would fetch, if your cattle were given you half raised.

The price of wool cannot be said to be fixed too high, when it is known that some of the best lots of the last crop actually sold for seventy-five cents per pound.

I do not make these statements to induce every body to forsake the raising of neat stock, and rush heedlessly into the raising of sheep. Such changes, I know, ought to be made with caution; but I think the good of the country, evidently require less beef and more wool.

Our manufactories are multiplying; the increase of manufactories will increase the home demand for our beef and pork, butter and cheese, grain and other produce—the raising of grain will be profitable for those who have farms suited to it, and have a plenty of help. Those who have grazing farms, will doubtless find a dairy profitable; and as the attention of the country is turned more to sheep, the profits of the dairy will increase. But those who have large farms and little help, will find the greatest profit in sheep; for the produce of the flock is gathered with very little expense.

A FARMER.

From the American Farmer.

LUCERNE,

ITS VALUE AND MODE OF CULTURE.

[We have long been persuaded, that the public are not generally sensible of the great value of Lucerne, in comparison with other grasses, for green food, especially in hot and dry seasons, and we are the more gratified in the opportunity of copying the following communication, to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, founded, as it purports to be, on the experience of ten years. The seed may, we perceive, be now had, of Mr. Robert Sinclair, at 50 cents per pound.]—Ed. Am. Farmer.

TO THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

Perth Amboy, 10th July, 1823.

Having been for ten or twelve years past in the successful practice of cultivating lucerne, I think it may beneficially promote the interest of Agriculture, to offer you a few remarks on that subject.

This article, (frequently denominated French Clover,) I have found by experience, to be not only the most convenient, but also the most profitable of all grasses. It vegetates quicker in the spring than any other grass, it resists the effect of droughts, it may be cut four or five times during the season, and it will endure from 10 to 12 years without renewing. Of all other grasses it is the most profitable for soiling. I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got in would be more than sufficient to maintain at least 6 head of cattle from the first of May, until the frosts set in, for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part of it again will be ready for the scythe. English writers have recommended the drill system for this grass, but in this climate I have found this plan not to answer.

The proper mode is to put the land in good order; to sow it broadcast, and to get the seed in during the month of April, or the early part of May. Fall sowing will not answer, as when sowed so late, it, like clover, is found not to re-

ist the effects of the frosts. It may be got in with spring rye, or barley, or with oats, but in the last case, the oats would require to be cut near and before getting into seed, and by these means, an early feed for cattle would be obtained without impoverishing the soil. But the mode I would most confidently recommend, would be to sow with the lucerne, about half a bushel of common (winter) rye to the acre.—The effect of this is, that the rye, which vegetates quickly, serves as a nurse to the young grass, against the effects of the scorching sun, and by the time the grass attains sufficient strength to protect itself, the rye withers and apparently dies. It will however again come forth in the spring, and mixed with the lucerne, will add much to the quantity of fodder, and prove a most excellent feed for cattle. The rye will admit of being cut green in this way, before getting into seed, two or three times with the lucerne, before it decays. The quantity of seed I recommend, is at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

The kind of soil most suitable for this culture is a dry mellow land—but a sandy or clay soil will also answer, provided they are wet. In a favorable season, the lucerne may be cut the ensuing fall—after the first season you may generally begin to cut it green for cattle by the end of May, which saves the young pasture, and is in every respect a great convenience, as all kinds of animals devour it with equal avidity. It produces a great quantity of seed, and is much more easily obtained than clover. The second and third crops are the most productive of seed.

JOHN PATRICK.

From the Boston Palladium.

Portable Volcanic self-generating Gas and Steam Engine.

A young gentleman of this city, after twelve months study and experiments, has accomplished that great desideratum the unexceptionable application of an elastic power, to the propelling of land carriages. We have been favored with the sight of this Engine in operation, and from the novel, scientific and economical principles upon which it is founded, we cannot doubt of its complete success.

From the confidence that has been placed in it, we cannot here explain its principles, it being the intention of the inventor not to make them known to the public, until they are demonstrated in actual operation on a carriage, but we will venture a general view of its advantages over the thing of the kind heretofore invented for land and all other purposes, where steam engines have been used.

A ten horse power Engine may now be made to weigh from one to two hundred pounds occupying the space of a child, at the prime cost of \$50, and working at an expense proportionably advantageous. In fact, it seems to combine the most of the greatest power, with perfect safety, the least possible space and weight. The inventor has several different methods of generating his power and caloric, applicable to the same Engine. Some of them offered all their supplies without any attendance whatever. We have seen a letter from London, stating that this engine had been secured, three months since, in six different States in Europe.

FULTON.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following observations of a Vermont farmer, show that we should consult our real interest, as well as the finer feelings of our nature, by defending the innocent robin from the attacks of both boys and men. There are also other kinds of birds who prey on the insects which devour our crops, and whose industry would amply reward us for protecting them.

"I know of no method whatever to extirpate this larger species, which human ingenuity can devise. But Providence seems to have provided an antidote to this evil in the *rubicula*, or common robin. This innocent and useful bird preys with peculiar avidity upon this species of worm. This fact may be ascertained by visiting a nest of young robins in the vicinity of a corn field, when it will be perceived that they are fed lavishly upon this kind of worm. At other times, this bird feeds upon different species of worms and bugs, which are found upon the surface of the ground, which services are of immense value and benefit to the farmer, and ought to recommend it to his peculiar care and patronage. But its innocence and utility are inadequate to protect it from the wanton cruelty of boys and sportsmen. What immense number of these our benefactors are annually destroyed through mere wantonness and cruelty, while we are constantly hearing of the ravages of worms and bugs, in the various departments of vegetation. Even whole corn fields have been laid waste the present season by this larger species of worm, which calamity might have been obviated by having spared and fostered the robin. The utility, in fact, of this invaluable bird, is so obvious, that even legislative interference is imperiously demanded, to rescue it from the bloody fangs of the fowler."

London Vaccine Institution.—On Thursday, the Governor and Members of this Institution met at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report.—The Chairman said, in addressing the meeting that the Report would give great satisfaction to the friends of humanity, although the prejudice in favor of the small pox still continued to be the means, unfortunately, of sacrificing lives of thousands.—Dr. Walker, the indefatigable and zealous advocate of the Jennerian system read the Report. It stated that the benefits of vaccination were diffused to the inhabitants of every land, but in this metropolis, the *fomites* of the small pox still lurked amongst the ignorant and prejudiced part of the population—744 persons fell victims to that dreadful disease in the course of the last year, within the bills of mortality, and the deaths of many are not included in those annual registers of departure from life. The managers continued to watch the departure of vessels to foreign nations as well as to all the British colonies, and continued to afford supplies of the vaccine ichor for the protection of the colonies from the small pox.—*London paper.*

To take ink spots out of Linen.—Rub the spot with a piece of lemon, or squeeze lemon juice upon it, and then wash with warm water.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

SOWING GRASS SEEDS. A diversity of opinion exists respecting the most eligible time in the year for sowing clover and other grass seeds. Some prefer the fall, but the majority of those who have written on the subject recommend sowing in the spring; and the latter method, so far as our acquaintance extends, is the most generally practised. European writers direct, even when grass seed is sowed on the same ground with winter grain, to sow the grass seed in the spring, and *harrow it in*. They say that the harrowing will, on the whole, be of service to the grain, though a few of the plants may be torn up by the process. The Hon. Richard Peters likewise says, "harrow your winter grain in the spring, in the direction of the seed furrows, or drills, and be not afraid of disturbing a few plants; manifold produce will remunerate for the destroyed."*

The Farmer's Assistant says, "Clover may be sown with barley, oats, or spring wheat, when that article is raised; or it may be sown with winter wheat in the fall, if the land be dry, and warmly exposed; or in the spring, when it should be lightly brushed or harrowed in." The Domestic Encyclopedia asserts that "experienced farmers generally prefer sowing clover with wheat rather than with barley or oats as in dry seasons the clover frequently overpowers the oats or barley, and if it be sown late in order to obviate this evil, it often fails, and the crop is lost for that season. Probably the diversity of opinion with respect to the proper time of sowing clover seed, may arise from the difference in the nature of the soils on which trials have been made. An experienced agriculturist (Edward Duffield, Esq. of Philadelphia county,) assures Dr. Mease that he repeatedly failed in obtaining a crop when he sowed his clover in the autumn or winter; and he is uniformly successful when he sows in the spring. His soil is a light loam."

The reason why clover sown in autumn is apt to fail is probably this. The young plants, which came up in the fall, cannot bear the frost so well as those which have had a whole summer to bring them near to maturity.

There is likewise a great difference of opinion as regards the quantity of seed to be sown when land is to be laid down to grass. Sir John Sinclair says, "it is a great error, in laying down land to grass, to sow an insufficient quantity of small seeds. In general, 12 or 14 lbs. of clover is the usual average allowance.—But that quantity, it is contended, ought greatly to be increased, and in many cases doubled. In several instances, land has been laid down with ten pounds of red clover, ten of white, and ten of trefoil, or 30 lbs. in all, of small seeds, with the addition of three pecks of rye-grass, per statute acre, and the herbage proved most abundant." This seems to confirm the doctrine already laid down respecting a liberal allowance of seed, when land is laid down to grass, more especially for any length of time. The plants, however abundant at first, will die off to a proper standard as they become older."

* Notices to a Young Farmer.

The Farmer's Manual directs to sow red clover, on land designed for tillage, separately without herd's grass [timothy] or other mixture, 4 or 5 quarts to the acre."

The Farmer's Assistant tells us that "the quantity of red-clover seed to be sown to the acre is about fourteen pounds, and none but clean seed ought to be sown."

The "Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York," vol. ii. in giving an account of the Methods of Culture adopted by the farmers of Rensselaer, in that State, observe that "the red clover, (*trifolium pratense*), and the timothy grass (*phleum pratense*), are mixed in different proportions, and sowed in the spring season. When they are sowed on winter grain, most farmers prefer sowing them on a light snow which may happen to fall towards the latter part of March or the first of April; or in damp, calm, misty weather, if no suitable snows fall. If they are to be sowed on spring-sowed crops, the most approved season is, while the soil is yet loose, before any rain has fallen.

"Farmers differ in opinion in regard to the most suitable quantity of seed. S. Germond, H. Worthington, C. Porter, C. R. Colden, and some others, say that eight quarts of the mixture of clover and timothy seed should be sowed on every acre. And Col. J. Carpenter sows sixteen quarts on an acre. He says when the grass and clover grow very thick, it will be more tender feed, and more fine hay, and that it will not run out so soon. But J. Phillips, G. Eddy, and many others, consider four quarts as sufficient.

"All agree that the proportions of the mixture of the seeds should be governed by the nature of the soil. That in a sandy soil three-fourths of the seed should be clover—in clay it should be equal parts—in clay soil but one fourth clover seed.

"There should be at least a bushel of plaster sowed on every acre of clover and grass land of a sandy, gravelly, or loamy soil. Also, on all upland natural meadows. Two bushels per acre are much better than one on sandy or gravelly soil.

Fayson Williams, Esq. of Fitchburgh, Mass. who received a premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the greatest quantity of spring wheat, raised by him in the summer of 1822, in giving a description of the mode of culture, by him adopted, says, "the quantity of grass seed used by me is never less than twelve pounds of clover, and one peck of herd's grass [timothy] to the acre. I here permit me to observe that innumerable are the instances in this country, where the farmer fails in his grass crops, by not allowing seed enough: and what is worse, the little he does give with a sparing hand is suffered to take its chance under that pest of agriculture called the bush-barren, which not only drags stones and other loose matters into heaps, but leaves the soil dead and heavy, and does not cover the seed deep enough to strive with our July drought effectually."—Col. Valentine, President of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, sowed with his premium crop of spring wheat, raised the last season, twelve pounds of clover and half a bushel of herd's grass seed.

We have, however, been verbally assured by very correct and scientific agriculturists, that 6 or 7 pounds of clover seed, where the ground is highly manured, is quite sufficient; and that

by exceeding that quantity the plants so shade and stifle each other that there is little substance in the hay made from them. No doubt much depends on the quality and richness of the soil. The poorer the soil the greater quantity of grass seed should be sown. Clover seed of a bright yellow, with a good quantity of the purple and brown colored seed among it (which shows the maturity of the seed) should be preferred.

PEAS. Field peas should generally be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be got into proper order. The last week in April, or the first week in May will do very well, but if the soil is a light sandy loam, which is recommended for that crop, they may usually be sowed still earlier to good advantage. But when it is feared that they may be infested by bugs it will be safest to sow them as late as the 10th of June. Col. Worthington, of Rensselaer County, New York, sowed his peas on the 10th of June six years in succession, and a bug has never been seen in his peas. Whereas, his neighbors, who have not adopted this practice, have scarcely a pea without a bug in it. He supposes the season for depositing the egg of the pea bug is passed before the peas are in flower. Mr. Pickering likewise expressed an opinion that the bug may be avoided by late sowing, but the hot sun in June will so pinch the late sown peas that the crop will be small unless the land be moist as well as rich."

The quantity of seed, when sowed broad cast is from a bushel and a half to three bushels to the acre. Deane's New England Farmer says, "Our farmers do not commonly allow a sufficient quantity of seed for peas in broad cast sowing. When peas are sowed thin, the plants will lie upon the ground, and perhaps rot: when they are thick the plants hold each other up, with their tendrils forming a complete web; and will have more benefit of the air." Three bushels to the acre are recommended by Dr. Deane.

In our paper, volume i. page 279, we gave some observations on the raising of early peas, which we shall not repeat, but merely add the following intimation from the Domestic Encyclopedia. "It is a great error in those persons who sow the rows of tall growing peas close together. It is much better in all those sorts which grow six or eight feet high to have only one row, and then leave a bed ten or twelve feet wide for onions, carrots, parsnips, or any crops which do not grow tall.

"The advantages which will be derived are, that the peas will not be drawn up so much; be stronger; will flower much nearer the ground, and in wet weather can be more easily gathered without wetting yourself."

Peas are sowed in drills, in field cultivation in this vicinity with success. The distance of the rows, and the distance which the peas stand from each other in the rows, depend on the kind of peas sown, and the nature of the soil.—Dwarf peas, on a poor soil should be nearer together than those which grow tall, and are set upon a rich soil. Drilled peas, are hoed two or three times, should be earthed up a little

and kept free from weeds. Dr. Anderson says that lime is the best manure for land, which is intended to be sown with peas.

It has been practised by some to sow peas for the purpose of feeding hogs without the trouble of harvesting the crop. As soon as the pods fill the hogs are turned in to fatten, and what they do not consume is ploughed in as soon as the hogs have left the field.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION. In the advertising department of this day's paper will be found a Prospectus of a Seminary about to be instituted at Derby, Conn which affords a fair prospect of being very useful to the public, as well as beneficial to the individuals, who may have opportunities to avail themselves of the advantages, which it proffers. Literature and Science have hitherto been too much busied in mere matters of speculation, and the investigation of abstract principles, foreign to all practical purposes of life. The sages of our schools have, too generally, appeared to entertain opinions similar to those which Plutarch attributed to Archimedes, who considered "every art, which ministers to common uses, as mean and sordid, and placed his whole delight in those intellectual speculations which, without any relation to the necessities of life have an intrinsic excellence, arising from truth and demonstration only."

The era, however, is approaching, if it has not already arrived, when mental endowments will be estimated by the test of utility; and that kind of knowledge will be the most eagerly sought after, as well as most efficiently and liberally patronized, which will enable its possessor to bestow the greatest benefits on his species—when science will be valued in proportion to its power to minister to the necessities and add to the comforts of individuals, as well as to increase the resources, and moral and physical strength of a nation.

We have reason to believe that the instructors of the proposed Seminary to which it is the object of this article to invite the attention of our readers are well qualified for the duties they have undertaken and we hope the institution over which they are about to preside will prove as prosperous as its objects are laudable.

FINE CIDER. John Kenrick, Esq. of Newton, Mass. has presented us with a sample of some very excellent cider of his own manufacturing. We do not recollect ever to have tasted cider of a better quality and would recommend it to all ladies and gentlemen, who possess true taste and genuine patriotism, as more palatable and more wholesome than the fiery fruit of the distillery, or the dear bought and far fetched products of foreign vineyards and drug-shops. We understand that Mr. Kenrick has a quantity of his superlative cider for sale at his residence in Newton.

The Milton (N. C.) Gazette furnishes a curious account of a spontaneous combustion, which recently took place in that neighborhood. It occurred in a parcel of hops, which, after being well dried, were put into a home spun cotton gown, moderately pressed in, and placed on a heap of cotton seed. No fire or even candle had been, it is said, for three months in the room in which they lay. Cotton has been frequently known to take fire spontaneously in a moist and heated atmosphere. The problem in the present case is what peculiar property of the hops produced the combustion?—National Intelligencer.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 8. Thirty eight hogheads of Missouri Tobacco, with the stamp of "Bingham & Lamb, Boon's Lick, Missouri," were sold in the city of New York some time in January, at the highest price,

* Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, vol. ii. p. 23.

† See a letter from the Hon. Timothy Pickering to John Lowell, Esq. published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June, 1822.

ing pronounced superior to any other description of tobacco in the market. Missouri tobacco always bears the highest price in New Orleans, and has frequently preference in Philadelphia and Baltimore. What will they say when they see our hemp? We would not be surprised to hear exclaim that Russia had been acting an imposition on the world, when they come to examine the hemp of Missouri.

Murder.—On the 11th inst. a man by the name of Paul French, of Fitchburg, Mass. was committed to jailer George Gault, charged with having murdered Abel French, 2d, of the same place. It appears that the prisoner found his wife from whom he had been sometime separated, and the deceased, who was his cousin, asleep together in the house of the latter. The prisoner assaulted his wife, and attempted to cut her throat, but struck so high that her jaw received the blow. He then stabbed her several times. His cousin attempting to defend the woman was stabbed by the prisoner and expired immediately. The wife of the culprit though badly wounded, is expected to recover.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, April 2. The Navy Appropriation Bill from the House was reported by Mr. Lloyd, of the Naval Committee of the Senate, with various amendments; which, after being explained by Mr. Lloyd, were concurred in by the Senate. One was to take out the clause by which the appropriation for the purchase of a small strip of land near the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, for the purpose of erecting a wall and the yard.

Saturday, April 5. The bill on the subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt was discussed, and a motion added, that nothing in the bill shall extend to suits brought to recover money received by the defendant on account of the United States. It was amended so as to provide that no person shall be held in prison on mesne process, except in the State where the parties reside, or in which the debt was contracted, unless the debtor has absconded from the State in which he resided. Ayes 28, Nays 11.

Sunday, April 6. The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was resumed, debated and advanced some.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service was discussed, and Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. moved that the Senate should concur in the amendment proposed by the House, requiring the consent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the purchase of a strip of land, adjacent to the Navy Yard at Charlestown, in that State, which motion was carried. Mr. Lloyd then moved that the Senate should insist on its amendment, by which the several specifications of the contingent expenses of the Navy Department were struck out, and the sum inserted in gross; in which the same item was increased from \$200,000 to \$225,000. After some remarks on this point, the motion prevailed, and the Senate determined to insist on this amendment.

Monday, April 7. The bill to allow a draw back on foreign goods, manufactured of foreign hemp was considered, and after discussion, made the order of the day for Monday next.

Tuesday, April 8. The New Tariff was discussed, and Mr. Lloyd spoke on its different items, but his observations cannot be given at large in our paper, and attempting to abridge them would be doing injustice to the able orator. Mr. S. Ward followed in support of the bill; and Mr. Garnett, and Mr. Williams, of Mass. were against it.

Wednesday, April 3. The bill to confirm certain provisions of Gov. Miller, passed, and after attending to other local bills the Tariff Bill became the order of debate, and when the Committee rose the President ordered the bill and its amendments to be read.

Thursday, April 5. The Navy Appropriation Bill was discussed, and the purchase of a small piece of land near the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, agreed to on condition that the consent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts be first obtained. The House, in Committee, concurred in the amendments proposed by the Senate in increasing the appropriation for contingent expenses from \$180,000 to \$225,000.

The Tariff Bill was again discussed but nothing decisive adopted.

Tuesday, April 6. Mr. Randolph gave notice that he should call up his motion for the reduction of the compensation of the Members on Saturday next.

Mr. Warfield offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to submit a statement relative to the purchasers of real estate in behalf of the United States, &c.

Mr. Allen's motion to fix on the time for a recess of Congress was ordered to lie on the table, 93 to 68.

The Tariff Bill was again discussed, and a motion of Mr. Webster for altering the rate of duties on certain foreign wines was agreed to. Ayes 110.

A number of other motions on the subject were brought forward, and negatived.

The Committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

Wednesday, April 7. The House having voted to insist on their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, relative to appropriations for the Navy, agreed to a conference, and a committee of five were appointed on behalf of the Senate.

Mr. Forsyth withdrew the intimation to move the indefinite postponement of the Tariff Bill, until the question had been settled as to the amount of duties on articles of wool, cotton, and iron.

The question on the amendment to reduce the minimum on wools from 30 to 40 cents was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 101, Nays 99.

Thursday, April 8. The vote to reduce the minimum on wools from 30 to 40 cents was reconsidered and the minimum valuation remains as before at 30 cts.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

		FROM	TO
		U. C. D. C.	
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 50	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	130 00	
" " " " " " " "		130	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 50	
" " " " " " " "		7	7 25
" No 1,		6	
BUTTER, inspect, 1st qual.	lb.	10	12
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
" skinned milk,		8	9
FLAX,	bush	82	84
FLAX SEED,	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	7	
" Genesee,		7	7 25
" Rye, best,		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye,	bush	55	58
" Corn,		39	48
" Barley,		67	70
" Oats,		33	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1523		33	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 50	5 00
PORK, Bone-Middlings new,	bbl.	15 00	
" navy, mess,		12 50	
" Cargo, No 1,		12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 25	2 33
" Clover,	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
" do do unwashed		37	40
" do 3-4 washed		45	50
" do 1-2 do		37	40
" Native		31	33
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
" do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	8	9
" whole hog,	5	6
VEAL,	3	10
MUTTON and LAMB,	3	10
POULTRY,	8	16
BUTTER, keg & tub, family,	13	16
lump,	10	17
EGGS,	doz.	10
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	55
Indian, do.		56
POTATOES,		25
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00

AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK & TRUMAN COE, will open in Derby, Conn. on the 2d Wednesday of May next, a LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and PRACTICAL INSTITUTION.

The exercises they design to introduce, are the study of the Latin, Greek, French, and English Languages; Rhetoric, Elocution, Geography, and History. The Mathematics—as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration and Fluxions. Natural Philosophy in its various branches.—Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology.

No efforts will be spared, to render these sciences Practical and fitted to *Common Life*.—With that view, particular attention will be given to Composition, Declamation, written and extemporaneous Debates, the Uses of Arithmetic, and the higher branches of Mathematics in common business, Practical Surveying, the application of Natural Philosophy to various kinds of Machinery, Agricultural Instruments, &c. testing the principles of Chemical Science in mixing and preparing Soils, forming Manures, making Cider, Beer, Spirits, and various other articles of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—Agricultural, Geological and Botanical excursions into various parts of the country, examining and analyzing soils,—and *Practical Agriculture*.

Upon most of the sciences abovementioned, Lectures will be given, attended with familiar illustrations. Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics, will be conducted by a course of demonstrations, intended to show their nature and uses.

There will be given annually, in the winter, a course of Lectures on Agriculture, bringing to view those modes of Farming, which *Experience* has proved to be best fitted to different soils, climates, exposures, &c. at the same time, explaining, as far as may be, the principles of science on which such practice is founded. This course will be designed as well for those farmers, whose leisure, in that season of the year will permit them to attend, as the regular members of the Seminary.

It cannot be doubted that if the course here proposed should be extensively adopted, it would effect a great desideratum in the Education of this country, viz. uniting Theory and Practice, and thus training up youths to be both practical and scientific men, and by that means prepare the way for the advancement of the Useful Arts, particularly Agriculture; and, by instituting an agreeable variety in their exercises, it is believed they may be kept almost constantly engaged, in a manner which will be both interesting and useful, and calculated to give them firm and healthy constitutions, and habits of systematic industry and morality.

The Institution is provided with Land, necessary Buildings, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and a Cabinet of Minerals, and it is intended, as soon as practicable, to furnish an opportunity for youths to defray or lessen the expenses of their Education, by their own industry.

Active measures have been taken to collect all the improved methods of Education, both in this country and Europe and every endeavor will be used to adopt such a System of Instruction and Government as will recommend itself, in a particular manner, to those who design to be teachers.

There will be two terms in the year, one commencing on the 2d Wednesday in May, the other the 2d Wednesday in November. Students not taken for a less term than six months—they will not all be required, however, to go through the same course, but may be under the instruction of such teachers, and attend to such studies, as will fit them for the course of life they design to pursue.

Board from \$1, 50 to \$2 per week.
Tuition Thirty Dollars a year. Courses of Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, and Botany, Three Dollars each—which courses will commence at the opening of the Seminary.
Specimens in Mineralogy, Botany, or Zoology, also, Communications, particularly from Farmers and Mechanics, directed to the Agricultural Seminary, at Derby, Conn. will be gratefully received.
Derby, Conn. March 24, 1824.

NOTICE.

MR. HALL J. KELLEY, Engineer and Teacher of Mathematics, will be in his Office, No. 64, Market-Street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. April 17.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

There is none,

In all this cold and hollow world, no fount
Of deep, strong, deathless love, save that within
A mother's heart. It is but pride, wherewith
To his fair son the father's eye doth turn,
Watching his growth. Aye on the boy he looks
The bright glad creature springing in his path,
But as the heir of his great name, the young
And stately tree, whose rising strength ere long
Shall bear the trophies well. And this is love!
—This is *man's* love!—What marvel?—You ne'er
made

You breast the pillow of his infancy,
While to the fullness of your heart's glad heavings
His fair cheek rose and fell: and his bright hair
Waved softly to your breath!—You ne'er kept watch
Beside him, till the last pale star had set,
And morn, all dazling, as in triumph broke
On your dim weary eye; not yours the face,
Which, early faded through fond care for him,
Hung o'er his sleep, and, duly as Heaven's light,
Was there to greet his wakening! You ne'er smooth'd
His couch, his last sung him to his rosy rest,
Caught his last whisper when his voice from yours
Had learn'd soft utterance; hush'd his wayward cries
With patient, vigilant, never-wearied love;
No! these are *woman's* tasks!—In these her youth
And bloom of cheek, and buoyancy of heart,
Steal from her—all unmark'd!

Miscellany.

GLEANINGS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Animal Instinct.—Early on Friday morning, a gentleman residing with his family, at No. 1, Gothic-Place, in the Montpelier-walk, Cheltenham, was roused by the continued barking of a small spaniel, that had posted itself at his chamber door, and could not be silenced until he opened the door, and was then first alarmed by a smell as if of something burning. On making down stairs it was found that the furniture in the sitting rooms was nearly all consumed. A female servant, who slept at the top of the house, fearing the flames might prevent her descending by the stairs, opened the window, and getting upon the top of the veranda, she leaped down to the ground, a considerable distance. Having thus escaped, on hearing that her lady's reticule, containing a large sum of money, a watch, &c. was not secured, she intrepidly run up stairs, and saved the property. The fire by this time ascending she was obliged again to descend by the window, which she affected in safety.

Hatching Chickens, &c. by Steam.—The new process of hatching by steam has been carried into effect; and the inventor advertises to hatch and rear domestic poultry and game birds on certain terms, by the dozen or score, perhaps, or to receive one half of the produce.

We understand that a lady of quality, dowager to a distinguished statesman, lately deceased, has sent some eggs of the ostrich to be hatched by the newly invented steam process. It is a well known fact in natural history that this bird does not set on its eggs, but that they are deposited in the sand, where the warmth of the sun produces the same effect as the incubation

of the parent bird. As ostrich feathers are a costly article of commerce, and of fashionable consumption, this process, if successful, will greatly diminish their value. The difficulty of preserving the exact temperature, and of rearing the young ones, when brought to life, will, however, present obstacles not easily surmountable. The eggs are new ones, having been produced by a male and female ostrich, the property of the lady who has supplied them for the experiment.

Wild People.—There is a description of wild people in the interior of the Palembang dominions, in Hindostan, who refuse all intercourse with civilized society, and are called Orang Kuba. They are considered a very harmless inoffensive people, and with them a trade is contrived to be carried on in the following manner. Clothes, tobacco, and other articles of which they have need, are placed at certain spots near where they are known to live; and the owner of the goods, as a signal to them, beats a gong when he retires from the place.—These people then come and take away the goods, leaving a very full equivalent in honey, wax, and other articles they collect in their wild retreats.

We learn that a gentleman is now completing a patent for making Gas from new ingredients, which he has discovered, and which can be procured cheaper than oil, and produce a much more brilliant and transparent light than coal or oil gas, without any noxious or dangerous effects in its manufacture or use. He recommends coal gas to be burnt in the streets, and the new gas in doors, for its effects are as pleasant as wax lights to the sight and smell, and of course not at all injurious to furniture or goods.

Cheap Wine.—The following is said to be a chemical analysis of a bottle of a cheap commodity, sold under the denomination of Port Wine, viz.:

Spirits of wine 3 ounces;
Cider, fourteen ounces;
Sugar, one ounce and a half;
Alum, two scruples;
Tartaric acid, one scruple;
Strong decoction of logwood, 4 ounces.

Attacks on Agricultural Machinery.—We are sorry to find by a letter from Halesworth, in Suffolk, that the laborers have been doing mischief to some of their employers, who choose to use threshing machines, and other improved implements. In one instance they cut a draining plough to pieces; and, but for the timely arrival of the parish officers, they would have destroyed a threshing machine.

On Friday Se'nnight, Mr. Hancock, of Tregondale, lost two fine rams in the following manner:—The rams were coupled together by a chain round their necks, and turned out to graze in a field with a colt a little more than twelve months old. In the morning as Mr. Hancock went round to view his flock, he found the rams suspended by the chain across the back of the colt, quite dead. The colt it is supposed had laid down, and the rams in grazing passed the chain across him, when rising suddenly he must have taken them up with him. The colt was little injured, except exhaustion by fatigue.

Agricultural Implements.



FOR sale at the AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT No. 20, Merchants' Row, a great variety of and useful FARMING and GARDEN TOOLS, and which are the following, viz.:

Nixon's Patent Cast Iron Plough; Tice's do.; ver and Fay's do.; Wood's and Freebone's do.; Ford's Cast and Wrought Iron do.; do. Wrought do. Double Mould Board and Expanding do.; Snel Side Hill Plough; Beaton's Improved Scarifiers Cultivators; Harrison's and James' Patent Corn E lers; Jaquith's Threshing Machine; Willis' Pe Straw and Hay Cutter, the most improved and best structured machine for the purpose ever invented. Of the above Machines is now in use and may be seen Niles' Livery Stable, Hawley Place.—Also, Saff Patent Straw Cutters; Hand Straw Cutters; Broad Cast Machine for Grass and other Seed; and Turnip Drills; Steven's Patent Steel Spring and Manure Forks; Brade & Co's. Cast Steel Wright's Steel Plated do.; Common and Narrow Merrill's Steel Crook Neck do.; Iron and Steel toe do.; Turnip and small Garden do. of all k Garden and Pruning Shears; Transplanting Tr and Forks; English and American Shovels and Sp Bisslee's polished Cast Steel Back Strapped Sho new and very superior article; Can's Cast Steel Sc Brush and other Scythes; Common and Iron Garden Rakes, together with many other va Tools.—Also, a New Improved Tree Brush for dest Caterpillars.

A liberal discount made to dealers in the articles.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has received per London Packet, and for sale, a teusire variety of Agricultural and Horticultural which added to his former collection makes the est assortment in New England—among them bushels early and late Peas, of various sorts; 1 Turnip, 100 lbs. RUTA BAGA, 260 lbs. Carre lbs. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, Cabbages of sorts, Cauliflowers, 100 lbs. Radish c Lettuce of sorts, Endive, Kail, Celery, SALS SCORZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Mai Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Lav sweet Basil, Chervil, Fennell, Burnet, Grass viz. Herds, red and white Clover, Foul Meado Top—with a large collection of ORNAME SEEDS.

Garden Tools, viz. Pruning and Budding Pruning Saws, Pruning Shears, Garden Reels and transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Edging Irons.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Honeysuckle den Roses, &c. 1200 Flower Pots with stands.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety stantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Ger Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Daisies, 1 times, &c. 50,000 THORNS or QUICKS f fences.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine ENGLISH PEAS.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of F Wurtzel Seed, raised by John Kenrick, Esq. ton.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE D per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of sub will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENT. No paper will be discontinued (unless discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages at

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1824.

No. 39

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—Being at the Shaker Village, in Canterbury, N. H. last fall, Mr. Winkley showed me a very large and handsome pair of *late calves*, which he told me intended to keep up to hay, and not turn them to grass. All this spring, thinking they would winter better, he sent me, (at my request) with their method of raising calves—with liberty of transmitting a copy to you for publication. It was a month after the letter was dated before I received it, or I should have favored you with a copy sooner.

LEVI BARTLETT.

Warner, N. H. April 13, 1824.

Canterbury, March 9th, 1824.

RESPECTED FRIEND.—I just received your letter of the 26th ult. requesting information respecting the course we take in raising calves. Although willing at all times, to communicate any thing to our fellow citizens, that would be beneficial to them in any respect, yet we are far from claiming any superior knowledge on this subject. However, in compliance with your request, we give you the following, which has been our general mode of treatment for many years. We let calves that came in the fore part of March, suck about a week or ten days, then take them from the cow, giving them a moderate allowance of new milk to drink till they have learnt to drink it freely; then put in some skimmed milk; and we feed them wholly with skimmed milk, taking care to give it at about the temperature of milk directly taken from the cow; by heating a part of it, and mixing it with the rest. Care should be taken not to scald the milk when heated; also not to give them any raw milk, for this will make them scurvy. The trough or vessel in which they drink their milk, should likewise be kept clean and not suffered to get sour.

We let the milk stand about 12 hours, before it is skimmed: giving a calf at first about four parts night and morning; increasing the measure as need requires, till he is six weeks old, from which time till ten weeks old, he will require perhaps about twelve quarts per day.

When about ten weeks old we begin to diminish the quantity of milk for about the space of two or three weeks, at which time we wean them. During the whole process from two to thirteen weeks old, calves should be well supplied with good hay, salt and provender; such as oats, wheat bran, and oil-cake ground fine: they should also be supplied with scum or dirt (though scum is the best) which is a preventive against scouring.

The particular advantages to be derived from the above method of treatment are the following:

1. It is much cheaper than to let them suck the ordinary way; whereas it makes a great saving of cream for butter, and that without injuring the calves if they are properly attended to.
2. It prevents calves from weaning, or pinning much while weaning, as they would otherwise do, when taken from the cows.

3. It not only prevents the cows being injured in consequence of the calves biting the teats; but also prevents their holding back their milk from the milker, which often serves to diminish the quantity of milk afterwards. The only disadvantage to be found in the above method of treatment is that it requires some more labor to feed them, where they thrive equally well in every respect, as those do which are permitted to suck in the ordinary way.

Those two calves, mentioned in your letter, which you saw here last fall, were a couple that came late, and which we kept from grass, supposing they would do better on hay; but the result gives us no encouragement to recommend the practice, it being more expensive, and perhaps no better; although the two calves above-mentioned did equally well as those that were turned out to grass.

Should the whole, or any part of the above meet with your approbation, you are welcome to publish it in the New England Farmer.

Yours, with due respect,

FRANCIS WINKLEY.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

DEAR SIR,—Your remarks, on my account of S. B.'s experiment of fastening a dead lamb upon the limb of an apple tree, page 283, vol. ii. seem to convey the idea that I had recommended the practice of feeding trees by the application of dead lambs, or other putrescent animal substances as the most eligible way of manuring them. But it was very far from my intention to wish you or any of your readers to put that construction upon it. I have long had my doubts, as to the great benefits, (as stated by some writers) to be derived from incarcinating fruit trees in a thick coat of white wash, blue clay paint, or any other paste. And believing with D. W. Jr. that cleanliness is important to the human family*—and that frequent and judicious bathing is better than anointing the body with bear's grease or fish oil, and ochre, as practised by the Hottentots, and many tribes of Indians—I think it but rational to infer that the circulation (or inhaling and exhaling) the gases is less impeded, when the trees are kept clean by soap suds, &c. and of course more healthy, than when pasted—and my communication respecting S. B.'s experiment was rather in confirmation of D. W. Jr.'s statement of the limbs immediately over his compost heap, than for any other object. I most heartily concur with you in thinking it to be a "disagreeable, unwholesome and wasteful way of manuring the tree."

L.

Warner, N. H. April 13th, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. It was not our intention to intimate in our remarks on the communication of our respected correspondent, (published in a former paper, page 269, vol. ii.) that he "had recommended the practice of feeding trees by the application of dead lambs to their branches." We agree with him and D. W. Jr. in opinion that any application which closes "the pores of trees" will prove injurious. We meant

* See page 253, N. E. Farmer, 2d vol. on Fruit Trees.

nothing more than to take that opportunity to enter a protest against the practice of some cultivators, of suspending the carcasses of lambs, and other small animals, on the branches of apple trees, and other fruit trees, near their dwellings, and thus diffusing noxious effluvia where their influence would be pernicious to health, with little comparative advantage to the trees.

SIEVES, OR BOXES FOR VINES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR.—I, sometime ago, promised you, an account of my method of making sieves, or boxes, to preserve melons and other tender vines from the yellow bug, &c. and now forward the following

DIRECTIONS.

Take a strip of pine board (about three fourths of an inch in thickness is most suitable) eight or ten feet in length, and four or five inches in width—plough one edge of it, with a carpenter's plough or match plain—then mark off an equal number of side and end pieces; before sawing the side pieces run a bradawl thro' where you want to drive your nails, as it is not so likely to split, as after it is sawed. The side pieces eleven inches long—ends eight inches long. They must be of this particular size, because one yard of millinet will just cover nine boxes; or a third of a yard will make three covers. After having nailed your boxes and divided your millinet, have some thin straps or tongues, as the carpenters call them. Press these with the edges of the covers into the groove—which fastens them much cheaper and more expeditiously, than small nails. I made about twenty last season, and they effectually secured them from the yellow bug, and (by sinking the edges of them in the earth a little), from worms—But if they were of no use, but to guard against insects, they would be worth having, as they keep off the cold winds and greatly promote the growth of the vines in the early part of the season.

I send you the expense of making 100 of said boxes and cost of materials in the place where I live.

11 1-2 yds. millinet at 18 cts. per yd.	\$2,00
150 ft. boards at 50 cts. per hundred,	.75
3 lb. shingle nails, at 8 1-3 cts. per lb.	.25
Carpenter I think could easily make	
100 per day,	1,00
	\$4,00

They would most probably last, with good care, a great number of years.

Yours, &c.

L.

ROT IN SHEEP.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR.—I wish to inquire through the medium of your very useful paper, whether there has been discovered any efficacious remedy for sheep in the spring, which have become low and almost approached to the state called the rot, viz. we often find sheep in this season of the year so poor and diseased as to be unable to stand, and at the same time have a good appetite, eat well, and derive no nourishment from their food: at length there sets in a profuse di-

arrhea or what may be called scouring. Then a cadaverous scent from the extrication of the azotic gas,—and, lastly, death itself. Juniper berries are recommended as an antiseptic for sheep; but I never have found any remedy in this case; though I am well satisfied the preventive is a generous keeping, for as *septon* is the principle of the *septic* acid, and as this *septon* prevails abundantly more in the muscular and lean parts of animals than in the fat, those that are kept low will be much more subject to putrid diseases, and *vice versa*.

From the many curious experiments made by Sir John Pringle to ascertain the *septic* and *antiseptic* virtues of natural bodies, it appears that there are very few substances of a truly *septic* nature. Those commonly reputed such by authors, as the alkaline and volatile salts, he found to be no wise *septic*. However, he found some, where it was least likely to find any such quality; these were chalk, common salt, and testaceous powders. He mixed twenty grains of crab's eyes, prepared with six drachms of ox's gall, and an equal quantity of water. In to another phial he put an equal quantity of gall and water, but no crab's eyes. Both these mixtures being placed in the furnace, the putrefaction began much sooner, where the powder was, than in the other phial. On making a like experiment with chalk, its *septic* virtue was found to be much greater than that of the crab's eyes; nay, what the Doctor had never met with before, in a mixture of two drachms of flesh, with two ounces of water and thirty grains of prepared chalk, the flesh was resolved into a perfect mucus in a few days.

To try whether the testaceous powders would also dissolve vegetable substances, the Doctor mixed them with barley and water, and compared this mixture with another of barley and water alone. After a long maceration by a fire, the plain water was found to swell the barley, and turn mucilaginous, and sour; but that with the powder kept the grain to its natural size, and though it softened it, made no mucilage and remained sweet.

Nothing could be more unexpected than to find sea salt a hastener of putrefaction; but the fact is thus: one drachm of salt preserves two drachms of fresh beef in two ounces of water, above thirty hours uncorrupted, in a heat equal to that of the human body, or which is the same thing, this quantity of salt keeps flesh sweet 20 hours longer than pure water; but then half a drachm of salt does not preserve it above two hours longer. Twenty-five grains have little or no *antiseptic* virtue; and ten, fifteen, or even twenty grains, manifestly both hasten and heighten the corruption. The quantity which had the most putrefying effect, was found to be about ten grains to the above proportion of flesh and water.

Many inferences might be drawn from this experiment; one is, that since salt is never taken in aliment beyond the proportion of the corrupting quantities, it would appear that it is subservient to digestion chiefly by its *septic* virtue, that is, by softening and resolving meats; an action very different from what is commonly believed.

In the above described case where the sheep has a good appetite, and putrefaction has not actually taken place, it appears there may be a remedy, and if so probably it must be a

very powerful *antiseptic*. Therefore, if the above question could be agitated in the New-England Farmer, and gentlemen of science and experience would discover a remedy, and communicate the same to the public, they would render an essential service to the agricultural interest.

Yours, most respectfully, &c.

SETH CHANDLER.

Minot, Me. April 14, 1823.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

Mr. DENNY,—In a late paper you have published from the American Farmer a treatise upon the management of Fruit-Trees, in which the principal object of the writer seems to be to “protest against the too common practice of *white-washing* them.” He asserts that the caustic quality of the lime not only kills the insects, for which the wash is intended, but trees also, by stopping up the pores of the bark, thereby preventing the absorption of those gases that are as essential to preserve and promote vegetation, as it is necessary in the human system, to keep open the pores of the body to preserve health and vigour.—“How long,” he asks, “would a man continue healthful, were his body to be encrusted in paste?” The subject is important, and the doctrine of the writer so novel that it merits investigation.

I shall not determine how far the analogy between the bark of the tree and the human skin holds true; but if the pores of both have the same functions, as must be assumed by the writer in his elucidation, a wash of *beef tea* might be beneficial, whereas a thick coat of *hasty-pudding* might be injurious. It does not necessarily follow, that, because a thick plastering of lime mortar is prejudicial, a light white-washing with the same material would be destructive. If the pores of the bark absorb the gases that are essential to preserve and promote vegetation—and it is thought that no substance affords this essential more pure and abundant than lime—why may not those gases be generated by the wash, and directly imbibed, or attracted from the atmosphere by its application? The crust adhering to the tree, from an annual white-washing, surely cannot be so impervious as to exclude the gas, when the wash is a powerful attractive of moisture from the dew, which is supposed to be the most efficient agent of its inhalation. But, still, should the coating be put on so thick as to prevent an absorption from the atmosphere, (and it is at least questionable whether the bark of a tree is constructed for this purpose) a more abundant supply of nourishment might be generated and furnished for the leaves and capillary branches, a supposed medium of communication, so that the trees, like those of the writer in the Farmer, in their anxiety to inhale every exhalation, would not be under the necessity of bending down their branches to snuff it from a compost heap!

The “fact” in confirmation of the writer's opinion of the utility of keeping open the pores of trees, is not a conclusive illustration of his doctrine, unless he assumes another fact that the nourishment which contributes to the growth of a tree is *wholly imbibed through the pores of the bark*. Otherwise, I cannot see why the trees should not grow luxuriantly in his highly enriched orchard, notwithstanding they might be

“covered with a thick crust of lime by white-washing.” Their is a powerful caustic quality in lime; and it may be too freely used, I admit at the root, and on the body of a tree.

I have also, for many years, given some attention to the cultivation and management of fruit-trees, and fully agree with the writer, that soap and water, with an infusion of tobacco makes an excellent wash. If, *often repeated*, and, as far as it is applied, it will preserve the tree from the insects which make their lodgment on its bark. I have been led to ascribe efficacy in the growth of trees to its finding its way to their roots, and in affording an exhalation for its branches, rather than from much permanent benefit to the bark; as it is liable to be washed off by every successive rain. I have seen no reason to be satisfied, like the writer that “*cleanliness* is as important to trees as to the human family,” any farther than it consists in cleansing them of moss, and coarse bark which indicate the want of due vigour. Here his analogy fails.

The wash I use and have recommended, is less caustic than white-wash, and partakes of the quality of soap and water. It is composed of 1 lb. of pot-ash, 1 lb. of unslaked lime, in gallons of water. To this I add cow manure sufficient to make it of the consistency of the paint. When pot-ash is not readily obtained, use weak ash ley instead of water. This application is durable, and although an *unclean dress*, I have found (adopting the figure of the writer) that my trees are delighted with it. Their bodies are invigorated, their bark is expanded, and they hold their heads erect, big and proudly. I have had reason to believe that a crust, from mild ingredients, is beneficial. When the bark of my trees has been extensively injured, I spread a plaster of cowdung on clay upon strong cloth, and tie it on with tar-cord, that it may exclude the air and weather until the wound be healed, or the bandage comes too tight. If the tree is small, I encase the whole body. When the coating is removed, I have noticed a more healthy and fresher state of the bark under the whole dress than in other trees, or in other parts of the same. A covering in itself necessarily porous which will yield to the moisture of the atmosphere, if not so caustic as to bind the bark, will, I am confident, occasion the injury the writer apprehends. Tar should never be used on the naked body of a tree. It hardens and constricts the bark; and forms a ligature to prevent the circulation of the sap. My method was, to use it, to tie a strip of paper, or cloth, or the tree, and tar over it. These strips will last as long as tarring is necessary.

O. FISKE.

Worcester, March, 1824.

MILLET.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Bushrod Washington, relative to the Culture of Millet.

Mount Vernon, April 14, 1824.

“About the middle of May last I sowed about five acres of ground with Millet seed (millium) at the rate of about a bushel of seed to the acre.* The ground was ploughed

* In the spring of 1823, the above lot was cultivated in Millet, (without being manured,) and produced a fine crop; in October it was sown with rye and

rough manner, and was in bad order when the seeds were sown, it had been slightly top-dressed with barn manure some years past, and as still in good heart: the growth of the crop of Millet was rapid and luxuriant, inasmuch that it attracted the attention of every person who visited the place. Intending to use the crop as hay, and finding the heads quite full of seed, and in some instances falling on the ground, I cut it down, on the 16th of July, (with cradles and scythes) four acres, leaving the Millet so as to lie in swarth for a few hours. In the afternoon of the same day, it was carefully turned over, and the next morning, after the dew was off, it was bound in sheaves, and in the course of the same day, it was hauled to the barn loft and put away. During the whole of its process, the weather was as fine as could be desired. The remaining acre, which was intended for seed, was cradled on the 23d of July, and left in swarth till the next day without turning it, when it was bound in sheaves, and set up in small open shocks, with the heads to the sun, till about 3 P. M. of that day, when it was hauled to the barn and packed away. The whole crop was cured of a fine green color, and though the stalk appeared in the field to be strong and stiff, it became in a few days after it was housed, nearly as flexible as clover, or timothy.

I weighed the sheaves taken indifferently from some of the wagon loads, and in this way ascertained myself that the product of each acre was about 3500 lbs. Having entertained (from what I had read on the subject) very sanguine expectations of the product of this piece of ground, I expressed to my foreman my disappointment at this result. His observation was, that he presumed that those who had gathered larger crops had probably mowed them, whereas the stubble left on the ground, in consequence of the cradle having been used, would have added twenty or twenty-five per cent to the quantity. I then went over the field and found the stubble to be about half leg high, and in many places much taller; but the protection which it afforded to the ground, and the benefit which I presumed it would derive from being turned in for the reception of small grain, determined me in future to pursue the same mode of cutting, believing that the sacrifice of part of the hay would be more than compensated by the improvement on the land and the increased product of the succeeding crop of

oats, and at present promises a rich harvest. The second crop was nearly as good as the preceding summer, though it suffered much from the drought in May and June. Sheep are particularly fond of the Millet seed, but not more so than horses and other stock. The Millet seed, when ground and well bolted, makes as equally as good as the buck wheat meal. Soil answers for grain or grass, is adapted to the growth of Millet. It may be sown at any time from the 25th of April till the 1st of August, at the rate of a bushel to the acre.

Extract of a letter from John Hare Powell, to Jonathan Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

"Millet succeeds best on light land, and requires as much strength of soil as is necessary to produce heavy crops. I have not seen either in Europe or America, a green crop which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure. I have sown from the 1st of May, to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been obtained from any grass under similar circumstances."

grain. Another advantage in cradling seems to be, that the hay, by being spread, can be more easily removed and put away than if it were mowed and treated as timothy or clover.

The Millet cut from the last acre, on the 23d of July, was carefully threshed in the autumn, and, to my great disappointment, produced only 15 bushels of clear good seed; but, I then discovered from the quantity of chaff and light grains thrown away by the fan, that I had cut it much too early for seed. Had it remained on the ground until the seed were ripe, I think it highly probable that the quantity would have doubled, or nearly so. The Millet was generally from 6 to 7 feet high through the lot, and the heads from 5 to 6 inches long, and well filled. Judge Peters says that he has raised a very fine crop of wheat on the millet stubble, when, in the same year, his crop was indifferent in the oat stubble, under the same circumstances.

On the 5th of May, five bushels of Millet seed were sown, on four acres; on the 5th of July, the crop was hauled, and estimated at four tons per acre? I have obtained this season, forty tons from sixteen acres of which four only had been manured; the remainder could not have borne a good wheat crop. I have generally used a large quantity of seed, as not more than two thirds of those which are generally sown vegetate. Whilst my oxen consumed Millet in its green state, they performed their work with more spirit and vigor than they had done before, or have shewn since, except when fed with grain. My cattle of all ages prefer it to both red and white clover meadow hay. All kinds of birds are very fond of it, and not more so than the different species of poultry—an invaluable food for fattening them. The seeds in the upper parts of the stalks, generally ripen first; I therefore cut it when the upper parts of most of the heads contains seeds which are hard. All my observations have confirmed me in the belief, that, in this stage, it affords fodder more nutritious, and more easily made than any sort of hay. I would recommend Millet not merely for its value as food but for the means it affords of making clean the land, without summer fallows or drill crops. Deep ploughing at proper seasons, is, I conceive, the basis of all good farming. Such crops as shall enable the husbandman to extirpate weeds, and obtain large supplies of fodder, without much exhaustion, should be the great objects of his aim. When Millet is cut down with cradles to the scythes, a considerable quantity of vegetation is left on the ground; and the general opinion is, that it is sufficient to prevent any exhaustion of the land; such has been the result of experiments by the most judicious farmers.

Method of preserving Meat in Tunis.—Take half a pound of black pepper, half a pound of red or Cayenne pepper, half a pound of the best saltpetre, all beat or ground very fine; mix these three well together, then mix them with about three quarts of very fine salt; this mixture is sufficient for eight hundred weight of beef. As the pieces are brought from the person cutting up, first sprinkle the spice, and introduce a little into all the thickest parts; if it cannot be done otherwise, make a small incision with a knife. The first salter, after rubbing salt and spice well into the meat, should take and mould the piece, the same as washing a

shirt upon a board; this may be very easily done, and the meat being lately killed, is soft and pliable; this moulding opens the grain of the meat, which will make it imbibe the spice and salt much quicker than the common method of salting. The first salter hands his piece over to the second salter, who moulds and rubs the salt well into the meat, and if he observes occasion, introduces the spice; when the second salter has finished his piece, he folds it up as close as possible, and hands it to the packer at the harness tubs, who must be stationed near him; the packer must be careful to pack his harness tubs as close as possible. All the work must be carried on in the shade, but where there is a strong current of air, the harness tubs in particular; this being a very material point in curing the meat, in a hot climate. Meat may be cured in this manner, with the greatest safety, when the thermometer in the shade is at 110°, the extreme heat assisting in the cutting."—*Jackson on the Commerce of the Mediterranean.*

Invention.—The ingenuity of our mechanics is proverbial. We have examined a machine invented by a Tailor by the name of Camfield, the corner of Provost and Chapel streets, for measuring persons on mathematical and anatomical principles for clothes, by which he furnishes a complete suit immediately. He would not permit us to have a specification of it, but it is on curious principles. He fits boys immediately.—*Nat. Adv.*

According to the observations of M. H. Dutrochet, the height of the Meteor, which projected the meteoric stones, at Charsonville, in the Department of the Loire, on the 23d of November, 1810, was about 14,724 toises. Mr. Bowditch found that the perpendicular altitude of the meteor, which discharged the meteoric stones at Weston, in North America, on the 14th December, 1807, was 15,360 toises, or about 16 miles.—*London Monthly Magazine.*

There is a disease very prevalent in Wurtemberg, (Germany) but little known elsewhere, which is induced by eating smoked sausages, and is most fatal every spring, especially in the month of April. A pamphlet on this subject, by Dr. Justinus Keimer, has appeared at Tubingen. According to this work 76 persons were taken ill, from eating smoked sausages in a very short time, and in quite different parts of the Kingdom; 37 of these died; others dried up to mummies, and carried the poison in them for many years. The liver sausages are the most dangerous; of 24 persons who ate them, 12 died. It appears by Kemirinswert's discoveries, that this poison is not prussic acid. It is different from all hitherto known poisons, inasmuch as it leaves the brain and spinal marrow unaffected; but suspends the action of the sympathetic or ganglion system, in its whole extent. Hence arise very remarkable results for physiology.—Thus, for instance, in a person affected by sausages, not the slightest pulsation of the heart was perceived for months together; while, notwithstanding this, the pulsation of the arteries remained almost regular. This poison appears, according to Keimer, to have the most resemblance to the dipass serpent, or to the supposed effects of the aqua tefana.

London Literary Gazette.

From the Acadian Recorder.

Extract from "Minutes of an Agricultural Tour, performed by JOHN YOUNG, (the able author of "Letters of Agricola") through the eastern parts of Nova Scotia, in 1833.

"Pictou. Visited the Academy—a light, airy and elegant building, at once an ornament and honor to the town. Saw several boxes of moths and butterflies disposed with much taste, not I mean with respect to their genera and species, but so as to produce on the beholder a pleasing effect. They were designed for Edinburgh, and must satisfy the curious in natural history there, that this province enjoys a most delicious summer, which could bring forth different kinds into life, and spread over their wings so many brilliant and dazzling colors.—The method of fixing them into these little cabinets is extremely simple. The inside of the box is neatly pasted over with white paper, and then on the bottom and the lid, pieces of cork about half an inch square, are stuck with glue in the quincunx order, so that in whatever direction the eye views them, they seem ranged in straight lines. Pins are then passed through the bodies of the insects, and fixed to the corks, generally four in each. The wings are carefully dilated, in order to shew the fine tints which nature's pencil has laid on them, and also to discover the back and body, which, in many species, are dressed in the richest velvet or protected with the softest down. Abstracted from all considerations of utility, these boxes were a feast to the eye, and as far as I could judge, displayed a very happy combination of forms and colors.

"Quitting the institution and crossing over into the main street, I was accosted by one of my acquaintances, an inhabitant of the town, who said with rather a droll cast of his eye, 'Ah, so you have been visiting our college; I thought a farmer would not have troubled himself with such things.' 'All the farmers in the province, I replied would be much benefitted, were institutions like this set down in every county; for it is my opinion that no man can cultivate the earth skillfully, who is ignorant of the principles of a good education.'

"This sentiment of my friend is not uncommon among a certain class of men. They think that a plough needs nothing save a stout back and a powerful brawny arm. Than this there can be hardly a more mischievous opinion. Agriculture is a complete science, placed forever beyond the reach of an unlettered understanding. The ordinary rules of practice may be comprehended and successfully followed by those to whom knowledge is a 'scaled fountain;' but in obeying these rules they act from a blind impulse, and can never reach the point of controlling and regulating them. It is the want of education which has so long kept back our farmers from adopting those improvements that had grown up in other countries; and till this want be supplied by such academies as that at Pictou, we cannot expect from them the best directed efforts, nor the higher degrees of enterprize. Intelligence, in all states of society, is the forerunner of wealth; and ignorance has been formerly, and ever will be accompanied with sorry cattle, imperfect implements, faulty modes of manage-

ment and prejudicial views in all the great operations about a farm. The introduction, therefore, of a better system of education will dispel the clouds that have too long brooded over our people: and I cannot but congratulate this district on its library, its printing press, its philosophical apparatus, and even its boxes of butterflies. An Academy of this kind should be supported not merely by the merchants, but by the farmers of Pictou; and they may rest satisfied that their sons, trained in such a school with a little dash of philosophy, will be able to plough, sow and drill better than the gaping boors who despise learning.

"The Agricultural Society of the West River was founded among the first of those now existing, and gave the example of the first ploughing match in the Province. What particular causes here awakened this spirit it is not easy to trace; but the effects are strongly marked, and strike the traveller as soon as he descends to the foot of Mount Tom. The ridges in the fields lie in straight lines, and are better rounded off than what are to be met with elsewhere. The very air itself speaks an improving district, and the happy, contented faces of the inhabitants are sure indications of ease in their circumstances, and of comfort at their fire sides. All along the road there are every where specimens of a superior style of ploughing, and in the neighborhood of the town, there are farms whose management would discredit no country. The fields are cast into regular shape—the fences kept in good order—and the houses and barns possess that neat look which is the ordinary concomitant of industry and competence.

"Whether the improved aspect of the country be attributable to the society would not have been a question at this time of day, had there not existed men who were disposed from the very first to raise a clamor against the general conviction. I had hardly entered on this district before I met with one of those, who to my inquiries about the success and utility of the West River Association, replied in a long string of declamatory matter, and ended that he thought their society had led its members astray, and done more mischief than good. The premiums, he said, for the best crops on one acre had tempted the members to cart all their manure on a particular spot, to the evident disadvantage of the rest of the farm; and had tempted them to bestow their chief care on the old worn out land, instead of removing the stumps and taking in the new. Whenever I fall in with a sturdy veteran of the old school, I no more think of opposing him, than of fighting with the Cossacks; and I yield that humdrum assent, which would do any thing but please a very keen observer. Every man is free to form his own opinions and to express them; but he must have a high idea of his own discretion, who imagines that he discovers flaws in what is approved of by the generality of his neighbors. That some one of our farmers may have injudiciously expended his manure on purpose to win a prize, may, I apprehend, be fairly confessed; but that the system of encouragement to one acre is wrong must be supported by very strong evidence to gain belief.

"It will be recollected that the fertility of this country in comparison of others was stout-

ly denied for the first two years of our progress; and it became, therefore, a matter of first moment to undermine an opinion, which cut the sinews of all industry. The hand becomes feeble, if its efforts either are fruitless or are repaid with less than the average of wages. Improved cultivation was not worthy to be introduced here, unless it was to return a fair adequate requital; and in order to set this controversy at rest, it was essential to ascertain on a large scale of experiment, how much our soil could produce. By limiting the competition to one acre, the poor man as well as the rich could enlist as a soldier in this good warfare, and fight the battles of his country.

"But another capital and noble effect has resulted from the plan. Our old lands at the commencement of the societies, had been brought into such a wretched condition that they were absolutely abandoned to weeds and natural grass, and the forest was yearly invaded for the raising of bread corn. A belief had gone abroad, that they were of very little use, and they stood low on the score of fertility.—The axe and the fire more than the plough were relied on for producing wheat; and the most of our farmers were of opinion that the worn out soil could not be renovated. The prizes on one acre have done away with all these prejudices; and it is now found that the new settlers have no chance in a general competition. The productiveness of the old land has opened a new mine of wealth, where was formerly supposed there was nothing but poverty and barrenness.

"But I believe that it is impossible to please men by any set of measures; and therefore the trite story of the clergyman, who accepted of a church on the condition of giving whatever sort of weather his hearers would ask, betrays a clearer insight into human nature than is supposed. He knew beforehand, and pronounced on it, that they would never agree, whether he was to send them sunshine or rain."

From the United States Gazette.

On the Manufacture of Grass and Straw Bonnets. No. I.

I regard the manufacture of straw, chip, or grass bonnets and hats, so important to the people of the United States, that I desire to offer them through your paper, some remarks on the subject, in the hope of persuading them to consider it seriously, and that they will use their influence with Congress, to increase the duty upon Leghorn hats, so as to enable the American fabric to become firmly established an event which cannot be expected to take place so long as the present low duty is continued.

In the National Gazette of Philadelphia of 6th Jan. last, we find the following extract: "It is stated, that in the counties of Worcester, Middlesex, Norfolk and Bristol, Massachusetts there have been manufactured about 300,000 bonnets in a year, at an average price of \$2.75 per bonnet, amounting to \$825,000, employing 25,000 persons, most of whom were female from the ages of four to twenty years. Those employed in plating straw, have been enabled to support themselves, and in many instances to assist those of their immediate friends in destitute circumstances. The business is now a stand. The bonnets that three years ago

ould command \$2.75, will not now sell for more than \$1.25." The cause of the business being at present at a stand, is not mentioned; but the real cause is, the immense importation of hats and bonnets from Leghorn, at all prices. Mr. Baylies stated in a recent debate on the Tariff, that during the last year \$800,000 worth were imported. With the view of enabling the American fabrics to compete with the Leghorn, the Committee on Domestic Manufactures proposed to increase the duty from one dollar to three dollars, upon all Leghorn hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than three dollars. The resolution, it appears from the sketch of the debate on the occasion, was supported by Mr. Baylies of Mass. and Mr. Rich of Vermont, and opposed by Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, a firm and decided enemy of domestic industry (ship building excepted) and Messrs. Mar- and Sharpe, of New York, and Floyd of Virginia.

The proposition was not adopted. The majority against it is not given in the paper. I sincerely regret the loss of the motion, because the manufacture in the United States is more deserving of encouragement and protection than that of bonnet and hat making, for the following obvious and strong reasons.

1. Whether made from grass or straw, materials of comparatively small value, are converted into articles of great value, some of them of great value.

2. Because the manufacture gives employment to females and children, a class of people peculiarly deserving the fostering care of all governments, by reason of the influence which their labor may be made to have upon the wealth of the nation and the happiness, safety, and morality of society; and of their inability to avail themselves, as men do, of various other trades and employments, when the one by which they support themselves is cut off.

3. Because the articles which are the produce of their labor, would add to the national revenue by their being exported, and exchanged for others of a foreign growth or manufacture, upon the importation of which duties would be paid. Until the British laid a heavy duty upon American hats and bonnets, they were a profitable article to export to England, and the English paper stated that "by a return made to Parliament, it appears that in the year ending the 5th April, 1823, there were 176,000 straw bonnets or hats imported into England from America, and 3512 lbs. of straw plaited." There is no probability of the trade ever being renewed for the people of England long made acquainted with the whole secret of the manufacture, will push it to its most possible extent, and fill the world with it. What goods therefore are hereafter imported from England, which might be purchased by the sale of American bonnets, had not they been laid, must be paid for by thrift received from other sources, but what these are, remains yet to be discovered.

4. Because it is a manufacture that does not require those engaged in it to be collected in large work shops, but may be carried on at home, may occupy the leisure days of the females and children. Thus morality is promoted, the fruits of neat industry are instilled, happiness

insured, and profit obtained, of which, without such employment, they might be deprived.

Considering these arguments, it is really to be wondered at, that our Congress should refuse to increase the duty upon Leghorn hats and foreign straw bonnets, so as to enable the domestic fabric to compete with the imported articles of the same kind; especially too, after hearing from Mr. Baylies, of the many thousand women and children who depended upon the manufacture of bonnets as a means of support; of the poverty to which the loss of their usual employment must inevitably reduce them; and of the great value of their labor to the nation.

The members of Congress and the people of the United States, of all parties, are requested to ponder on these facts, to draw the conclusions from them which cannot fail to arise in their minds, and to remember them when they are told by the enemies to domestic industry, that the statesmen of the old world are relaxing their restrictions upon trade. *Dr. Cooper in particular is requested to attend to them, in case he comes out with another pamphlet and more memorials against encouraging domestic manufactures of the United States.* Miss Sophia Woodhouse (now Mrs. Wells.) and Miss Sally Hamner, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, had the merit of shewing at the exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Hartford, in 1820, the first bonnet made in imitation of the Leghorn hats, from native grass, called in that State, Tickle-moth. We learn from the survey of the county of Rensselaer, New York,* that its botanical name is *Agrostis Alba*. It is a common grass of the Northern and Middle States, but the excellent *poa viridis*, or green grass which is a native of the United States, and forms the green sward of Pennsylvania, would doubtless answer equally well if prepared in a manner similar to that pursued with the *Agrostis Alba*. If taken from the fields where it spontaneously grows it would answer for common hats; but for making those of a finer kind, the seed should be collected and sown very thick early in the Spring.—These seeds are doubtless to be purchased at seed stores. The grass for bonnets should be collected before they have attained their maturity.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

* Made at the expense of Stephen Van Rensselaer, President of the New York Board of Agriculture.—See *Memoirs of the Board*, page 31, vol. 1.

It is not certain that the *Tickle-moth* Grass, is the *Agrostis Alba*, but this latter species is called "The American Leghorn Grass" in the survey; and their identity is therefore taken for granted.—At all events the *Agrostis Alba* will answer the purpose of making Leghorn Imitation Bonnets.

(To be continued.)

From the American Farmer.

TURNIPS.

Pittsfield, Mass. Jan. 20, 1824.

Sir,—Some months ago I was induced to write you a communication on the subject of *turnips*, in consequence of an article of one of your correspondents, tending to discourage the cultivation of them—and as I then promised to give you the result of this year's crop, I avail myself of a little leisure, to redeem my pledge.

According to the weather, I have for six years practiced sowing turnips, from the 15th to the 25th of June. But this year, a severe

drought through the whole of June, and until the fore part of July, obliged me to delay it until the 10th—(too late by 15 days, at least, to warrant the hope of a crop of *maraboga*.) The land (gravelly) had been previously manured, at the rate of 20 ox cart loads to the acre. Immediately after sowing and rolling, gave the drills a top dressing of 12 bushels of slacked ashes per acre. They were ploughed, and hoed out twice. On the 10th of November, began to harvest them—and had at least 450 bushels to the acre, estimating an ox cart at 30 bushels.

The expense of cultivation, and harvesting, does not exceed that of corn—of which the average crops of the country may be stated at 25 bushels. The corn I raised this year, was manured in the same manner as the turnips, and we had about 50 bushels to the acre. In my estimation, six bushels *ruta baga*, are equal to a bushel of corn for any kind of live stock.

It is objected by some, that it is a troublesome crop to secure through our long, and severe winters;—It is not more so, however, than potatoes and the value of stock, especially sheep, at the close of winter, and until grass will afford a good bite, (which is not generally until the 10th of May) can only be duly appreciated by experience.

It is doubtful in my mind, if the cultivation of turnips will answer to any extent, so far south as Maryland; but for the eastern and western states, it must, methinks, as we progress in agricultural improvements, become an important item in the rotation system of every good farmer, who combines arable and grass farming.

I have long been of opinion, that we might cultivate *rape* to advantage, in this section of our state, (at least for sheep,) being ignorant of the best mode of cultivating it, its proper soil, and the manner of curing and securing it, if raised for the seed. I beg leave to ask of you to appropriate a place in your valuable paper, to an article on the subject, in belief that it would be interesting to this vicinity.

AGRICOLA

From the Connecticut Courant.

FLAX.

While the newspapers are teeming with the exertions of farmers to out do each other, and at the same time to stimulate them to greater exertions, it may be satisfactory to some of your readers to know, that on one half acre of ground, by measure, there were raised the season last past three hundred and twenty-four pounds and thirteen ounces of well-dressed flax; and from the same, ten bushels and twenty-four quarts of seed, well cleaned, in this place, by me the subscriber. JOSEPH B. BLODGET.

East-Windsor, March 15, 1824.

Warm Water.—Warm water is preferable to cold water, as a drink, for persons who are subject to dyspeptic and bilious complaints, and it may be taken more freely than cold water, and consequently answers better as a diluent for carrying off bile, and removing obstructions in the urinary secretion in case of stone and gravel. When water, of a temperature equal to that of the human body, is used for drink, it proves considerably stimulant, and is particularly suited to dyspeptic, bilious, gouty and choloretic subjects.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDER.

POTATOES. We have heretofore, vol. i. pages 286, 325, gone pretty much at large, into the subject of planting potatoes, and said something relative to the different modes of cultivating that very valuable vegetable. We shall, therefore, endeavor on the present occasion, to be as brief as possible; and although we may go over the same ground, we will not proceed exactly in the same track in which we have before travelled.

You will do well to plant some early sort of potatoes on a small, fertile, and forward piece of ground near your sty, which, together with your peas, (if you have any) will give you a chance to bring forward your pork, and get your hogs at least half fatted before your Indian corn is ripe enough to gather. With regard to the greatest portion of your potatoes, intended for the use of your kitchen, and for feeding your stock, &c. you may, perhaps, derive useful information from the following observations, which we copy from the 2d vol. of "Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York."

"Potatoes should be planted the first ten days in May, or a little before planting Indian corn. But it is better to postpone the planting of potatoes than of corn. Therefore, in the hurry of spring work, farmers often leave their potatoes to be planted in the last week of May. To plant them early will never injure the crop at any season, and if the season happens to be very dry about harvest time, the crop will be much better if planted the first of May.

"Seed potatoes should never be cut—one large whole potatoe is sufficient for a hill. The outside skin of a potatoe called the cuticle is the most durable part, and retains the moisture for the use of the young plant, until it is all exhausted. If potatoes are cut the nutritive juice is absorbed in a great measure by the earth.—The evil of cutting seed potatoes is more manifest on a dry soil than if moist. It is a mistaken opinion that a whole potatoe is not good on account of bringing the plants too near together; for the roots which yield all we seek for, spread in all directions, and fill the hill.

"Potatoes, if planted in a sandy or loamy soil, will yield one third more if a table spoonful of plaster be thrown upon the naked potatoes in each hill, after they are dropped and before they are covered.

"Yard manure is very useful, if laid over the potatoes in each hill, and after an inch of soil has been laid upon them; and then the hill covered as deep as usual. But if the manure be laid directly upon the seed or under it, a drought will injure the crop.

"The most convenient method for raising potatoes is to plant them about the margins of corn fields. Then a horse may turn upon them when ploughing among the corn without injury."

"If the land on which you plant potatoes is infested with grubs, or wire worms it may be well to strew quick lime over it, at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, immediately after plant-

ing. Or if lime cannot conveniently be had, you may try the effect of a bushel and a half or two bushels of salt to the acre. But neither of these substances should be put into the hills or suffered to come in contact with the seed potatoes.

A letter from William Moody to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, published in the 4th vol. of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, page 353, recommends sea sand, as an antidote against the wire worm, and, no doubt it would prove efficacious against other insects, which devour potatoes while in the ground. This writer says "I am persuaded, from experience, that sea sand, put under corn or potatoes with manure, or spread on the land, will go far, if not wholly to the total destruction of those destructive worms, [wire worms] on which nothing else seems to have any effect. It has a beneficial effect spread on land before ploughing, or even after land is planted with corn or potatoes; not only to destroy the wire worm and other insects, but to increase the crop. With my neighbors a load of sea sand is considered preferable to a load of their best manure, to mix in with their common barn manure, or to spread on their gardens and low flat land."

Mr. Moody likewise says, in the same letter, "late planted potatoes, which are gathered in before ripe are far the best for seed the next year. If kept in a dry warm place in a cellar, they will be much earlier, and likely to produce more abundantly the next year, and will be as good for use the following spring, though they may not be so good in the fall." He then gives the details of an experiment in which potatoes were planted the 7th day of July, which produced the largest and most in a hill of any raised by the author that season. The same potatoes, planted the spring succeeding came up some days sooner than others of a more early kind. We think it would be well to repeat this experiment, make others of a similar nature, and let the result be made public for the good of the community.

We are happy to be informed that **FREDERICK HALL**, late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Lecturer on Mineralogy at Middlebury College, has been appointed Professor of Mineralogy and Geology by the Corporation of the University of Vermont, at Burlington. From our personal acquaintance with Professor Hall, we are induced to believe that this appointment will prove beneficial to the University, and serviceable to the public. We know Professor Hall to be a gentleman, whose talents, acquirements, and indefatigable industry, entitle him to a high standing among our American literati. His means for the acquisition of knowledge have been more ample than those which usually fall to the lot of our countrymen. A residence for a considerable time in Paris, the Headquarters of European Science and Literature, has given him opportunities of which, we believe, he has fully availed himself. Since his return he has directed his pursuits, principally, to investigating and developing the natural riches of our soil, and to bringing to light those mineralogical treasures which are bountifully bestowed by the Great Author of Nature on our highly favored portion of the Globe; but require the eye of science and the hand of the artist to produce, and fashion to the use of the Agriculturist and Manufacturer.

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship *Amethyst*, Captain Bussey, arrived at this port on the 21st, London dates to the 12 March have been received. By these it should see that England has offered to mediate between Spain and the South American Provinces. But his Catholic Majesty declines the proposed mediation, and announces his determination to strain every nerve to recover the Provinces, in a tone of confidence, which would seem to be inspired by a reliance on the assistance of other European Powers. The Russian Ambassador has made a speech to Ferdinand which gave intimations of assistance, and it is rumored that a negotiation has actually commenced for the purchase by Spain of ships war from Petersburg.

An article dated Stockholm, Feb. 20, declares that Sir R. Blomfield, the British Ambassador, had received dispatches from his Court, and made a verbal communication to the other foreign Ambassadors at Stockholm, stating, in substance, that if Spain, in attempting to recover her lost possessions in America confines herself to her own means and resources, Great Britain will remain a quiet spectator; but should any other power join and assist Spain, Great Britain will recognise the new governments which are establishing in South America.

LONDON, March 12.—By letters from Trieste, dated on the 24th ult. information has been communicated the arrival there of a vessel from Missolonghi, in 10 days. The news received by this channel is important and satisfactory. The Greek army had been divided into batallions, according to the English custom and was, at these dates, undergoing the discipline of European troops. A great number of the chiefs had assembled at Missolonghi, and the necessary instructions had been promulgated for introducing modern tactics into every quarter of the military service that part of the Federal Republic which had, at a period in question, been liberated from Asiatic subjugation, for the greatest harmony prevailed among the leaders of the different provinces, who had assembled in the Senate, to form laws for their future government. A plan also for the offensive prosecution of the campaign had been maturely deliberated on, and various improvements, had been finally adopted. "was of course kept a secret, but enough was conjured to create an universal belief, that its issue would be splendid, and its results most beneficial to the establishment of this formerly mighty Empire.

BRUSSELS, March 5. Recent letters from the chipelago state that the Greeks have again made landing twenty leagues to the north of Smyrna; they levied large contributions, and required a large quantity of provisions, after which they re-embarked. Other parts of the coast of Asia Minor have likewise been disturbed by the Greeks, who, being masters of the sea, seize the richest Turks in Natolia, who are obliged to pay large ransoms.

Lord Byron had been recognized by the government of Western Greece, as *President of strangers*.

DOMESTIC.

Duel.—A duel has lately been fought in Georgia between two very young men by the name of Cogdell and Wigfall, on account of some trifling affair which happened at Yale College. They fought with rifles; thirty paces distant;—the latter received the ball in the antagonist below the breast bone, which came on the right side between the second and third ribs having touched the liver in its course; of which he died on the following day.

We hail with unfeigned pleasure, the announcement of the establishment of an **ANNUAL REGISTER** of this country, to be edited by Professor EVERETT. The extent and variety of this gentleman's information, and the versatility of his genius, singularly fit him for such task.—*Dos. Gaz.*

Robbery.—The store of Messrs. E. & G. A. Kirtland at Saybrook Point, was broken open on the morning of the 15th inst. and a quantity of goods, to the amount of several hundred dollars, was stolen. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the thief and goods.

Con. Herald.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

BEAUTIFUL BALLAD.

Oh! lady, buy these budding flow'rs,
For I am sad, and wet and weary:—
I gather'd them ere break of day,
When all was lonely, still and dreary;
And long I've sought to sell them here,
To purchase clothes and dwelling,
For Valor's wretched orphan girl—
Poor me and my young sister Ellen.

Ah! those who tread life's thornless way,
In fortune's golden sunshine basking,
May deem my wants require no aid,
Because my lips are mute, unasking;
They have no heart for woes like mine.
Each word, each look, is cold—repelling,
Yet once a crowd of flatterers fawn'd,
And fortune smil'd on me and Ellen!

Oh! buy my flow'rs, they're fair and fresh
As mine and morning's tears could keep them;
To-morrow's sun shall see them dead,
And I shall scarcely live to weep them!
Yet this sweet bud, if nurs'd with care,
Soon into fullness would be swelling,
And nurtur'd by some generous hand,
So might my little sister Ellen.

She's sleeping in the hollow tree,
Her only home—its leaves her bedding;
And I've no food to carry there,
To soothe the tears she will be shedding.
O! that those mourners' tears which fall;
That bell which heavily is knelling,
And that deep grave were meant for me,
And my poor little sister Ellen!

When we in silence are laid down,
In life's last fearless, blessed sleeping,
No tears will fall upon our grave,
Save those of plying Heaven's own weeping.
Unknown we're liv'd, unknown must die,
No tongue the mournful tale he telling,
Of two young, broken-hearted girls—
Poor Mary and her sister Ellen.

No one has bought of me to-day,
And night is now the town o'reshading,
And I like these poor drooping flowers,
Unnoticed and unwept are fading;
My soul is struggling to be free—
It loathes its wretched earthly dwelling!
My limbs refuse to bear their load—
Oh God! protect lone orphan Ellen.

Miscellaneous.

ANECDOTES.

Lord, whose wife lay extremely ill, was disturbed in his studies by the entrance of her maid, who informed him her mistress was dying, and desired to see him. "Child, said he, tell your mistress I took formal leave of her yesterday."

On the day of the Eclipse, when all the inhabitants of Paris were without doors, provided with telescopes, and pieces of smoked glass, an Englishman was seen driving furiously in a fiacre, along one of the principal streets—"Where does my lord wish to go," said the driver; "to see the Eclipse," said the Englishman, thrusting his head out of the window, "only drive up to it as near as possible, for I am short sighted."

Dr. Wade, Agricultural Professor to the Dublin Society, sometimes lectures his class in the fields, among the productions on which he is lecturing. As he was thus employed, one day treating on potatoes in the beds themselves, he took occasion to speak of this practice. "Why, Doctor," said one of his auditors, "I think you are very right to lecture here on the side of the beds; for you know the faculty always recommend students to attend clinical lectures."

Maritime Enterprises of the Russians.—It appears from the last number of the *Annales des Voyages*, that M. Simonof, Professor at the University of Kassin, has given a sketch of the voyages of the Russians to the South Pole, which is full of interest. In Europe, it is not generally known that the circumnavigators, sent by the powerful Emperor of the North, have made, between the parallels of sixty and seventy degrees, a voyage round the Pole, much more complete and instructive than that made by the celebrated captain Cook. The island situated farthest south, which is at present known, bears the name of Alexander the first.—*Journal des Debats.*

A new gold coinage for Greece has been executed at Paris, under the direction of Denon, the traveller. The piece rather exceeds a sovereign in size. On one side is the archangel Michael, with the flaming Sword, and the Dove, the latter the symbol of Peace. On the reverse, a Lion, the emblem of strength, encircled by a Serpent, meaning to portray eternity; and around the word "Resurrection."

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has just received per London Packet, and for sale, an extensive variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds, which added to his former collection makes the greatest assortment in New England—among them are 50 bushels early and late Peas, of various sorts; 150 lbs. Turnip, 100 lbs. KUTA PAGA, 200 lbs. Carrot, 100 lbs. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, 50 lbs. Cabbages of sorts, Cauliflowers, 100 lbs. Radish of sorts, Lettuce of sorts, Endive, Kail, Celery, SALSIFI, SCORZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Lavender, sweet Basil, Chervil, Fennel, Burnet, Grass Seeds, viz:—Herds, red and white Clover, Fowl Meadow, Red Top—with a large collection of ORNAMENTAL SEEDS.

Garden Tools, viz:—Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Pruning Shears, Garden Reels and Lines, transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Hoes, Edging Irons.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Honeysuckles, Garden Roses, &c. 1200 Flower Pots with stands. GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety, constantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Geraniums, Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom, Rosa Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Daisies, Laurenses, &c. 50,000 THORNS or QUICKS for live fences.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine ENGLISH SPLIT PEAS. March 27.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers here appointed Agents for vending LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY.

JOSEPH HOLBROOK & TRUMAN COE, will open in Derby, Conn. on the 2d Wednesday of May, a LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and PRACTICAL INSTITUTION.

The exercises they design to introduce, are the study of the Latin, Greek, French, and English Language, Rhetoric, Elocution, Geography, and History. Mathematics—such as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration and Fluxions. Natural Philosophy in its various branches—Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology. No efforts will be spared, to render these sciences Practical and fitted to Common Life.—With that view, particular attention will be given to Composition, Diction, written and extemporaneous Debates, the Elements of Arithmetic, and the higher branches of Mathematics in common business, Practical Surveying, the application of Natural Philosophy to various kinds of Machinery, Agricultural Instruments, &c. testing the principles of Chemical Science in mixing and preparing Soil-forming Manures, making Cider, Beer, Spirits, and other articles of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—Agricultural, Geological and Botanical excursions into various parts of the country, examining and fertilizing soils, and Practical Agriculture.

Upon most of the sciences above mentioned, Lectures will be given, attended with familiar illustrations, and the higher branches of Mathematics, will be conducted by a course of demonstrations, intended to show their nature and uses.

There will be given annually, in the winter, a course of Lectures on Agriculture, bringing to view the modes of Farming, which Experience has proved to be best fitted to different soils, climates, exposures, &c. the same time, explaining, as far as may be, the principles of science on which such practice is founded. The course will be designed as well for those farmers, who will attend, in that season of the year will permit them to attend, as the regular members of the Seminary.

It cannot be doubted that if the course here proposed should be extensively adopted, it would effect a great desideratum in the Education of this country, viz. to unite Theory and Practice, and thus training up youth to be both practical and scientific men, and by means prepare the way for the advancement of the useful Arts, particularly Agriculture; and, by instituting an agreeable variety in their exercises, it is held they may be kept almost constantly engaged, in a manner which will be both interesting and useful, and calculated to give them firm and healthy constitutions, and habits of systematic industry and morality.

The Institution is provided with Land, necessary Buildings, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, a Cabinet of Minerals, and it is intended, as soon practicable, to furnish an opportunity for youths to try or lessen the expenses of their education, by tending on industry.

Active measures have been taken to collect all improved methods of Education, both in this country and Europe, and every endeavor will be used to acquire such a System of Instruction and Government as to recommend itself, in a particular manner, to those who design to be teachers.

There will be two terms in the year, one commencing on the 2d Wednesday in May, the other the 2d Wednesday in November. Students not taken in less than six months—they will not all be required, however, to go through the same course, but to be under the instruction of such teachers, and attend to such studies, as will fit them for the course of study they design to pursue.

Board from \$1, 50 to \$2 per week.

Tuition Thirty Dollars a year. Courses of Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, Botany, Three Dollars each—which courses will commence at the opening of the Seminary.

Specimens in Mineralogy, Botany, or Zoology, Communications, particularly from Farmers and Merchants, directed to the Agricultural Seminary, at Derby, Conn. will be gratefully received.

Derby, Conn. March 24 1824.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but the subscriber who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1824.

No. 40.

Correspondence.

CULTIVATION OF VINES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR,—Perhaps there is nothing relating to our common gardening, in which people more generally err than in the manner of cultivating melons, cucumbers, and other running vines. I allude to the practice of having too many plants grow in a hill. As far as my observation has extended, it appears to be the common practice to suffer as many as from four to ten or twelve vines to grow in a hill. This, I believe, is an error. One good thrifty vine in a hill, I am satisfied is generally enough. I have been confirmed in this opinion, by seeing within a year or two, the effects of a few experiments on the subject.

Sometime in August, 1822, I visited a friend at Salem, who had two considerable water-melon fields. One of them was cultivated the usual way, that is in hills about three and a half feet distant, and with several vines in a hill. The other was planted in hills eight feet distant, each way, and but one vine in a hill was suffered to grow. Both fields were well matured, and in good order: but the difference in the crop was as great as in the manner of their cultivation. In the first mentioned field the melons were of an ordinary size and quality, and the vines were much blighted. In the other field, where the hills were eight feet apart, the vines had no appearance of light upon them, and the melons at that time, though they were not fully grown, were much the largest I ever saw. When they were gathered, as I have since been informed, one of them weighed above forty pounds, and several between thirty and forty pounds each.*

I seldom succeed in raising good melons, owing as I have supposed to the unsuitableness of the soil, it being of a wet, cold nature which causes them to blight. In consequence of this difficulty in bringing them to perfection, I have frequently wholly omitted planting them, although they are to me a real luxury. But the last season I was induced to plant a few similar to those I saw in Salem. My water-melon hills I had about eight feet apart; my musk-melons four, and I suffered but one vine to grow in a hill. Notwithstanding the season was very unfavorable, having frequent sudden showers, accompanied with wind, which blew the vines in every direction, yet my melons were very good, some of them the best I ever raised.

The advantage to be derived from having vines grow single, as I believe nearly as great, respecting the cultivation of cucumbers as of melons. A neighbor of mine, who is very curious in these things, last season, took me into his garden to see the effect of an experiment of his. He had planted his cucumbers in two rows of hills, manured alike. In a part of them he had but one vine grow in a hill, in a part two, and in another part three or more vines in a hill.

* These were the melons noticed in the New England Farmer, vol. I. page 63, and cultivated by Mr. Ware.

At that time, where there was but one in a hill, the vines were very flourishing, all the leaves green, the cucumbers very fair, and he assured me that he had gathered from them as many, as from the same number of hills that had three or more vines in a hill. That part containing two vines in a hill was visibly different, they appeared less luxuriant than those of but one; and in that part containing three or more vines in a hill, they were apparently on the decline, the leaves had mostly become yellow and some of them black.

Perhaps it may be thought that eight feet a part is a great distance for water-melon vines to grow and singly too; but when it is considered that a single vine, in a rich soil, will extend over a rod or even more of ground, I think it must appear rational that in a rich soil it is not too great a distance. Doubtless in a light sandy or gravelly soil, lightly manured, half that distance may be preferable.

P. R.

Franklin, April 23, 1824.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR,—Observing in the New England Farmer several pieces on raising Fruit Trees, Grafting and Inoculation, I take the liberty to make a few remarks, the result of experience and observation, which, if you think will promote the objects of your publication, you will permit to occupy a corner of your paper.

RAISING TREES. Take a load or more, (according to the size of your contemplated nursery) of fine barn yard dung; spread it on a level place five or six inches thick; on this sow your seeds. As soon as they are up in the spring, and are an inch or two high, which will be about the last of May, having brought your nursery ground into fine tilth, pull up your plants with your fingers, and throw them into a pail of water. Line out your nursery ground. Make holes with a stick, or iron-bar, at proper distances. Set your plants and water each with a gill or half a pint of water; and water them again in three or four days, should the weather prove dry. No covering to the plants is necessary. Pulling them up in this way, you break off the tap-root; and when you wish to transplant them into your orchard, you will find that they have an abundance of lateral, or side roots, but no tap root.

GRAFTING AND BUDDING. It is a maxim with me in grafting and budding to do it as near the root as the stock will allow. For this practice I shall assign four reasons. The first is your scion will be more likely to take, being covered in part with earth. Secondly, should your tree, by any accident, be broken down, you will, nearly always, save your scion.—Thirdly, your scion being partly under ground, will frequently push out roots; and fourthly, the less you have of the old stock, the nearer will the fruit of the scion approach to the fruit of the tree from which it was taken. On stocks of less than an inch, I esteem tongue-grafting much the best. On larger limbs or stocks, what I call bark grafting; on still larger side grafting, on the large limbs not far from the body. Should some of them fail of uniting, you

preserve your limbs for future operations. If they take, some time in June, the year after, saw off the limb close, and give it a good coat of paint, which should be renewed from year to year till it is out of danger from exposure to the weather. If your tree has gotten to a considerable bigness, in order to make sure work, if you can find a good sprout, which grows to the tree, or rather to the root, under ground, graft that, but if you cannot have a sprout, take a long scion, cut a slice of bark and wood from one side eight or ten inches from the butt—thrust it into the ground—cut a slice from your stock to match it. Join them nicely, bind them together, and, as usual apply the clay. It is said that a scion is more likely to do well, if part of the branches are left above it. If so I should suppose that side grafting would be best.

I will now endeavor to point out the methods of grafting, several ways.

Tongue-Grafting.—Clear away all the earth down to the root.—Take off the stock with a keen, smooth knife, aslant from one to two inches, according to its size. Split it down the middle of the slant, the same way you cut it off. Then slant off your scion the same length of your stock. Split that in the same way. The short side of your scion is called the tongue. Slip this into the cleft in your stock, bringing the edges of both carefully together, where you intend they shall unite, bind them close together with bark, apply your clay, and bring the earth round the scion, leaving two or three buds above ground.

Side grafting.—Cut a gash across your stock, through the bark, then let in your knife above, say an inch, bring it down in such a manner that a straight cut will bring the knife to the wood at the cross-cut, which take out; then cut a slit down from your cross cut half an inch, and with the point of your knife, carefully raise the bark a little at the cross-cut. Cut your scion aslant, at the heel of which cut round through the bark, but not so as to injure the wood. Take off the bark thus cut from the lower end of your scion, and insert the flat side of the wood, and press it down, till the square edges of both barks meet. Bind round with bark, then apply your clay.

Bark Grafting supposes your limb cut off square, and smoothed with your knife. Split and raise the bark, as in side grafting—then cut down your scion, two thirds off, on one side with a square shoulder. From this shoulder taper it off to a point on the wood side.—Then cut the remainder of the bark at the shoulder. Take it off with the point of your knife. Insert the point between the bark and wood, with the flat side to the stock, and bring the shoulders together, and bind round with bark, and put on your clay.

FEEDING BEES. Take a slice of good new brown bread, lay it in a plate, and pour on it some wort or new beer, well sweetened with honey and molasses. Set it into your hive in the morning, and you will find at night that your bees have made a good meal. Repeat this as occasion requires.

Maine, April 17, 1824.

So there will be a two fold intention answered: the land will be preserved from washing, while a large amount of hay and winter pasture may be obtained; while the crop of grass may not be any less, in consequence of this graminaceous acquisition. For independent of the waste of soil prevented by the grass, the water from rainy showers which would otherwise escape before the soil could have time to absorb it, will be retained, to the great benefit of the intermediate crop of grain. As winter grass is nearly stationary in the summer, always making its principal growth in the spring and fall, so that it will interfere but slightly, with those annual plants which are the chief object of cultivation.

When small grain is sown between the grass rows, the mixture of good hay with the straw, will add considerably to its value, while the grass seed, if mature, will blow off with the hay.

ABNER LANDRUM.

Edgfield, South Carolina.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are very happy to see, that Agricultural societies not only continue to multiply, but that generally speaking, they seem to be constantly improving in their shows of cattle and domestic manufactures. It gives us sensible pleasure to perceive that the addresses, are every year improving in their business-like character. That while they evince on the part of the writers, cultivation of mind and research, they serve to communicate very useful information, and what more, a taste for reading among the class of society in which this sort of information was not abundant, thirty years since. Farmers have a rare of leisure for reading. It can scarcely be hoped however, that any but the most opulent and intelligent among them will purchase an agricultural library. Yet almost all could afford to pay five dollars to enroll themselves in the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, which will entitle them to receive for life the Journals of this Society, which are published twice year. Thus for a payment equal to one dollar per annum for five years, they become entitled to receive a work devoted to their own pursuits during their lives. Who is so poor as not to be able to afford this? Who so indifferent to the honor, and dignity of his own profession not to be willing to pay one dollar a year for so short a period as five years, to secure to himself and his children such a mass of Agricultural facts?

Grant, if you please, and it ought to be and is granted, that there are many errors, many unground theories, many extravagant statements and new experiments. Yet does this destroy the motives for reading and thinking on such subjects? We think not—an erroneous and absurd theory is tried and found to be so, and proved by a sounder man to be absurd, but it elicits a sound investigation, and often a sound theory and sound practice. The only terms of admission to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, are a recommendation from some person of known good character that the person applying is an upright, intelligent farmer—and the payment of five dollars to the support of the Journal, for which five times the value is returned, if the member lives to a reasonable age.—*Mass. Agricul. Repos.*

We rejoice to find by a late able address of the Agricultural Society of Maine, that they are rekindling their zeal, and are fully sensible of the importance of the stimulus and direction to Agricultural effort afforded by public societies. It is impossible that Massachusetts should ever be indifferent to the success of Maine. If the ties of consanguinity, of long political connection could be forgotten—entirely forgotten: Yet there would still remain the great and almost unchangeable natural ties of mutual interest. Massachusetts from various causes must be for a century probably, one of the best customers of Maine.—The prosperity of Maine must be highly important to Massachusetts.

We are pleased to see that they have kept pace with us in the importation of new fruits, and that the valuable varieties of pears sent by Mr. Knight, to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have been at the same moment imported from another source into Maine. May we always thus proceed hand in hand in the advancement of all the arts which contribute to the wealth or the enjoyment of our respective States.—*ibid.*

MANUFACTURES.

We have received from a friend a statement of the Cotton and Woolen Factories, in the County of Worcester, with the number of persons employed and supported by each. We had before no conception of the extent of these manufactures in the heart of our State. The number of Cotton Factories is 21, employing 6050 persons. The number of Woolen Factories is 25, employing 1080 persons. Independently of the above, the Smithfield Factory, owned by Almy, Brown & Slater, supports 1500 persons, and the Pawtucket Factory, belonging to the same concern, employs 1000. The Ludlow Factory, in which Mr. Slater is concerned, also supports 1000. The Messrs. Slaters give employ to hundreds of Store-keepers, who send their wagons to take the yarn, colored and white, which they give out into farmer's families, forty miles distant, where it is woven into checks, stripes, ginghams, bed-ticks, shirtings, sheetings, &c. and they are paid in W. I. goods, cotton yarn, &c.

There are several considerable Machine shops in the town of Worcester, which occupy all the water power upon the small stream Blackstone, (passing near the Coal Mine) and employ about 150 persons; and there are in the county more than fifty Machine shops which go by water, and employ more than 500 workmen. The whole town of Leicester is employed in Machinery and Card making. Fifteen hundred women and children earn a good living at this business.—*Sal. Reg.*

Effects of Fear.—In the time of the American revolutionary war, while the army was encamped at West Point, a party of soldiers discovered an eagle's nest, half way down a precipice, adjacent to the fort. To get at the nest, a soldier was let down by a rope, fastened round his middle. When he had descended near to the nest, the eagle came upon him with hideous screams, aiming at his head: he had no way of defending himself, but by taking out his knife with which he kept her off by striking at her. In one of the passes he made at her, he had the misfortune to strike the rope, and cut one of the strands entirely off; the other strand began to

be untwisted, while his companions drew him up as soon as possible: in this situation he expected the rope every moment to part, when he must have fallen from the tremendous height among the rocks; but he was drawn up to the top of the rock, when the remaining strand of the rope was nearly reduced to a wisp of tow. In the course of 21 hours, the hair of his head, from a coal black, was turned as the whitest wool! He was 25 years of age.—*Eos M.d. lat.*

To make Transparent Soap.

Suet is the basis of all the soaps of the toilette, known by the name of Windsor soap, because olive-oil forms a paste too difficult to melt again, and contains an odour too strong to be mixed with essences. The suet soap dissolved hot in alcohol retakes its solid state by cooling. To this facts is due the discovery of transparent soap, which, if well prepared, has the appearance of fine white candied sugar it may also be colored, and the vegetable hues for this purpose, are preferable to mineral; any person may make this soap, by putting in a thin glass phial, the half of a cake of Windsor soap-shavings; fill it with one half of alcohol, and put it near the fire until the soap is dissolved; this mixture placed into a mould to cool, produces the transparent soap.—*American Farmer.*

The following Receipt for batts was furnished us by W. D. Taylor, Esq. of Taylorsville.

Half pint of elder juice, extracted from the leaves; half pint of linseed or any other oil; half pint of water, with a small piece of alum, making a quart drench, which will ensure relief in fifteen minutes.—*ibid.*

Steam Boat Disaster.—The Baltimore papers received yesterday announce a distressing accident having occurred to the steam-boat *Eagle*, Capt. WEEMS, in her first trip from Annapolis to that city. In the evening, when off North Point, her boiler burst, killed one passenger, name unknown, and scalded four others, among whom was H. M. Murray, Esq. an attorney at law of Baltimore; the latter but slightly. The Captain and all the crew were more or less injured; and only three of the passengers escaped unhurt. A son of the Captain was blown through the cabin skylight, and yet without serious injury. The *Eagle* was set on fire, but it was soon extinguished. The *Constitution* steam boat, Capt. ROBINSON, spoke the *Eagle* in her distress, was immediately put about, afforded every relief, and towed the disabled boat into Baltimore. The hull of the boat was not essentially injured, but the machinery considerably. Four of the passengers have returned public thanks to Capt. ROBINSON for his kindness and prompt attention.

The *Eagle* had cast iron heads in her boiler. Capt. R. is of opinion that if no vessel had gone to the relief of the *Eagle*, she would have burned to the water's edge, and every soul on board must have perished. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and the *Eagle* was a complete wreck below deck. A soldier was killed in the forward cabin.

A Beaver Hat has been manufactured by Mr. J. Hurley of New-York, and intended as a present to Gen. LA FAYETTE. It is said to be one of the finest specimens ever seen in this or any other country.

From the United States Gazette.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets.
No. II.

The conduct of the British nation, in cases of a competition of any of its manufactures with a foreign one, is so different from that of the United States, and particularly in the case of the bonnets, that it ought to be known. The following account is given from the 40th vol. of the Transactions of the Society of Arts of London, for the year 1822.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

NEW MATERIAL FOR STRAW PLAT.

The large silver medal and twenty guineas, were this Session given to Miss Sophia Woodhouse, (Mrs. Wells,) of Weathersfield, in Connecticut, United States, for a new Material for Straw Plat. Samples of the Straw in its raw, bleached, and manufactured state, have been deposited in the Repository of the Society.

During the late war the importation of hats and similar articles for female wear, manufactured of the fine straw grown for this purpose, and known in the market by the name of Leghorn plat, was almost entirely put a stop to. The consequence of this was, an extraordinary degree of encouragement to our domestic manufacture of plaited straw, and a proportional degree of ease and comfort hence derived, by the agricultural labourers of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Buckinghamshire, by the wives and children of whom this profitable occupation was chiefly engrossed. Competition naturally led to an improvement of the fabric by splitting the straw, which had heretofore been used entire, and by more accurate selection of the straw itself and more effectual methods of bleaching. At the conclusion, however, of the war the trade of the country fell into its usual channels and bonnets and hats of genuine Leghorn plat soon found their way into our markets. The Leghorn straw being much slenderer than that of English growth, may be employed entire for the finest articles, on which account the plat is rendered more even, pliable, and durable than that of equal fineness made from split straw: it is also greatly superior in color. A further advantage is, that the spiral coil of Leghorn plat of which a hat or bonnet is formed, admits of being joined by knitting the adjacent edges together instead of overlapping and sewing them, as must necessarily be the case with the English plat: on account of which difference of construction, the Italian bonnets and hats are of the same uniform thickness, whereas, the English are an unpleasant alternation of ridges and depressions, and require, besides, a considerable greater quantity of plat. These real grounds of preference, independently of the caprice of fashion, soon began to operate unfavorably on the English straw plat, and in a short time put an end to it as far as regards the finer fabrics.

Another cause also has operated in producing the depression of this manufacture, namely, the greater cheapness of labor on the continent in comparison with England. The best Hertfordshire straw may be, and actually is sent to Switzerland, where it is platted, is then returned to England, paying an import duty of 17 shillings per pound, and may, after all, be sold at 25 per cent. cheaper than plat made in this country.

Such being the state of things the society received with much pleasure a communication from Miss Sophia Woodhouse, the daughter of a farmer residing at Weathersfield, in the State of Connecticut, stating that she had manufactured some bonnets in imitation of Leghorn, from the stems of a species of grass growing spontaneously in that part of the United States, and popularly known by the name of *Tickle-moth*.—The communication was accompanied by a bonnet of her manufacture, and a few dried specimens of the entire grass. The bonnet being submitted to the inspection of the principal dealers in such articles, was declared by all of them to be superior even to Leghorn in the fineness of the material and the beauty of its color; and that the introduction of straw to this country, either by importation or growing it here, would probably be of public advantage, by supplying a raw material superior to any other, and which probably may be manufactured to great advantage in those parts of Great Britain and Ireland where labor is cheap.

The reward mentioned at the head of this article was, in consequence, voted to Miss Woodhouse, on conditions which should put the Society in possession of some seed of the grass, and also of the process employed by the candidate to bleach the straw. Both these conditions have been complied with; the seed received has been distributed during the summer of the present year, to various persons in Great Britain and Ireland, and has germinated very successfully, both under cover and in the open air. In the latter situation it has thrown up a thick mat of long and fine herbage, but has not flowered, it is therefore probably perennial; and if it endures our winters, will, in all likelihood, prove a valuable pasture grass.

The treatment of the stems for the purpose of manufacture, is thus described in the words of Miss Woodhouse herself:

Weathersfield, Conn. Dec. 20, 1823.

I regret that the proper season for cutting the grass had elapsed before I received the communication from London. The small quantity which I had previously gathered, I transmit herewith to the Society. Part of it is prepared for plating. It may be considered as a specimen of the usual fineness of the grass, as it has not had a straw, coarse or fine, selected from it.

I am able to give no account of the method of cultivation having never known it cultivated in this country. It grows spontaneously and abundantly in our meadows. It is more common in fields that have not been highly manured, but that are rather reduced in strength and richness of soil; in a few fields it has been observed, that gypsum and manure have destroyed this grass and introduced clover.

I am able to procure but little of the seed.—As it has never been sown in this country, very little of it has been preserved.

I have prepared it for manufacture in the following manner:—I have cut it in the fields from the time of its flowering, until the seed is nearly matured; that part only is used, which is between the upper joint and the top or panicle; on this I pour boiling water and then dry it in the sun; this operation I repeat once or twice, or until the leaves which sheath the stem come off. I then bleach it, but for this purpose I have used no other apparatus

than what every farmer's house furnishes. In the first place I prepare some soap and water, in which I dissolve pearl ash until it can be tasted; in this solution I moisten the grass, and then set it in an upright position in the bottom of a cask; I then burn brimstone in the cask by means of a small heated kettle or dish of coals, and close the cask at the top with blankets so as to confine the smoke. This fumigation I continue until the grass moistened by the solution of pearl-ash, &c. becomes dry, which will require about two hours. During this operation, the kettle will generally require to be reheated, or the coals to be replenished once or twice. The grass is now ready for plating.—After this is performed and the bonnet is sewed together, I fumigate it again with brimstone in the same manner as before, being careful to place the bonnet in a situation in which it will be penetrated by the smoke; the bonnet is now finished by pressing, for which purpose, I have used only a common smoothing iron. The only caution necessary in this operation is, not to have the iron heated so much as to scorch the grass.

SOPHIA WELLS.

(To be continued.)

From the New Bedford Mercury.

LOCUST TREES.

MR. LINDEY.—You will particularly oblige some of your readers by giving publicity to the following directions for preparing and planting the Locust Seed. Want of information on the subject has caused the neglect which has taken place, in the cultivation of this valuable tree.—This method may be depended upon, as it was derived from a source of high respectability on Long Island.

DIRECTIONS.

Put the seeds into a vessel over night, pour hot (not boiling) water on them. In the morning, take them out and spread them—select those that have swelled, for planting; return the remainder into the vessel, repeating the same process the following, and so on for two or three successive nights; taking care each morning to separate the swelled seeds from the others. What remain will probably be imperfect.

Sow or plant the swelled seeds in rows three feet apart, on good ground, about the time of planting beans—to be hoed and dressed the same as beans.

They are very tender when young, and slight frosts will greatly injure, if not kill them.

A correspondent at Little Compton informs us, that a person in that place came near losing a valuable Cow, by her having got a large piece of turnip in her throat, which she could not swallow. Various ways were tried to extract the turnip; but the only practicable method was to cut a hole and take it from her windpipe. The wound was carefully closed up, and the cow fed on corn and potatoes, with a little hay; and is now entirely recovered.—*Ibid.*

We should be glad to know if the following remedy was tried:

Take a quart of water, a little more than milk warm, and put in it a large spoonful of soft soap, and stir it well, and turn it down the animal's throat, about one third at a time. This by causing the throat to be slippery enables the creature to dislodge the root or other substance. See N. E. Farmer, vol. i. page 256.

BIRD SHOOTING.

Easton, Pa. March 26.

The approach of mild weather has brought with it that most charming delight of the season, the music and twittering of the smaller birds—but it is no trifling deduction from the pleasure it affords, to hear the surrounding hills reverberate with the reports of guns that vanton insensible persons are aiming at their ves. Perhaps no amusement (if it deserves that name) is so lame in defence as this. Few are willing to acknowledge themselves hard-hearted or savage enough to be pleased with the dying angings of a poor beautiful little bird, which can answer him but a trifling purpose after it is dead; and as an economical mode of procuring food, it is wholly indefensible, for the cost of powder and shot, used by the most expert gunner, (unless on a chance occasion,) would procure double or treble the weight of good fat mutton or beef, at the butcher's stall, as he can possibly obtain in birds—and if their little limbs be a delicious variation for his palate, yet he must owe an inharmonious soul who can exchange their continued heavenly notes for such a momentary gratification. The exhibition of skillful shooting, or practising to attain it, is a poor plea. Our riflemen in the absence of Indians and bears, content themselves with shooting at a square inch of paper, and sleep just as soundly afterwards as if they had taken a dozen slugs; and so might one of your blue bird gunners.

But the destruction of a robin, chip, blue, or lark bird, is not all; with every individual of the sporting wretch destroys at least a bushel of corn, apples, or other fruit; for in the course of the season, each bird devours as many caterpillars and other insects as would by the use of the ingathering prevent the earth's productions to the amount: and no doubt to such use is to be attributed the enormous increase of marauding insects which the papers from every quarter detail through the summer season:—however, it serves the sufferers right; they could prevent it in nature's way.—So extensive is their destruction been, that the many beautiful summer walks adjoining this town, have been deprived of half their sweetness, in the almost total absence of birds which formerly abounded, and their place occupied by swarms of caterpillars on the ravaged ragged looking trees.

The game laws of England and other places are subjects of great scorn in this country; and perhaps much cannot be said in defence of the reasons for their adoption that would be agreeable to republican notions, as it was, undeniably, to reserve that sport for the richer classes; though all may partake by purchasing licenses at specified times.—Nevertheless they are attended with immense advantages to the farmer. The smaller birds are abundant, and we do not remember ever to have seen an account of extensive destruction by insects in that country; which add the preservation of their crops from the wandering feet of wanton gunners, the gaiety of their dwellings from the music of the little songsters; for we would never see ten dozen gunners toiling on the mud wheel, than forego this last consideration. It is urged by the sportsmen that if they do not others will! Though this is no excuse to them, yet let adjoining farmers unite to prevent any perseveringly prosecuting every one who clears their premises on that errand.—No one

has a right to shoot on any land without the owner's leave, and are also fineable for so doing within a considerable distance of any public road. In parts of Bucks County and elsewhere this is done, and the farmers find their accounts bettered by it,—neither do so many accidents happen by leaving loaded guns standing about the house.

We do not mean to say there may not be proper times for shooting, though it should be confined to a season; and perhaps hawks, crows, &c. are lawful prey at any time.

From the American Farmer.

ON MILK AND ITS PRESERVATION,

With reasons why the portion least drawn from the cow is always the richest.

At a late sitting of the Glasgow Philosophical Society a memoir was read by Mr. Maclure, a surgeon, in which he presented a simple but satisfactory explanation of the well known fact that the milk which is obtained towards the conclusion, is much richer than that which the cow yields at the commencement of the milking process. The dairy-maid calls it the stripings or afterings. His theory is this: He considers milk in the udder of an animal, as being nearly in the same circumstances as milk contained in a vessel out of her body altogether.—It is without the pale of the animal's secretion, and nearly in a state of absolute rest. Its component parts, therefore, will obey the same laws in the one state as in the other. Now the cream, which is the lighter and more oleaginous part of milk, ascends to the surface of that which is contained in a vessel, becomes supernatant, and leaves the more watery and heavier portion below. In like manner, because the part called afterings, which resembles cream, is specifically lighter than the more aqueous portion of milk in the udder, it ascends to the upper region of that organ, and consequently is the last which is expressed during the process of milking.

The following method is recommended for the preservation of milk, either at sea or in warm climates:—"Provide pint or quart bottles, which must be perfectly clean, sweet and dry; draw the milk from the cow into the bottles, and as they are filled, immediately cork them well up. Then spread a little straw on the bottom of the boiler, on which place bottles with straw between them, until the boiler contains a sufficient quantity. Fill it up with cold water; heat the water, and as soon as it begins to boil, draw the fire, and let the whole gradually cool. When quite cold, take out the bottles, and pack them with straw or saw dust, in hampers, and stow them in the coolest part of the ship, or in a cool place. Milk preserved in this manner, has been carried to the West Indies, and back again to Denmark; and although it had been eighteen months in the bottles, it was as sweet as first milked from the cow.

NEW WHEAT.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Jonas Seely, Esq. a member of the Legislature, to an agricultural gentleman in this country.

ALBANY, 6th Feb. 1824.

"SIR,—In answer to your request on the subject of a new kind of wheat, lately cultivated in Seneca county, I really consider it a great

acquisition to our country. It resembles in color the bearded thorn wheat, the berry rather smaller than the white or red chaffed wheat, and weighs from 62 to 64 lbs. a bushel. I have made experiments, and have given it a fair trial on different soils, from clay loam to a black rich soil. It possesses two very important properties which our common wheat does not. It resists frost much better, and is absolutely invulnerable to the attack of the Hessian fly; this was abundantly proved the last season. On this account alone it is invaluable, as I had fields of common wheat nearly destroyed by the fly, while this new wheat side by side was untouched.

The common wheat when not injured by fly or frost will produce some more per acre. The new wheat grows thick on the ground, the color of the straw is lighter and softer and does not grow as tall as common wheat, the heads are shorter but fill well, the chaff is light. The flour is equal to the common red berried wheat. I sold 70 bushels of it to Col. Mynderse, at the Seneca Falls, last December, his miller pronounced it the finest lot of wheat he had purchased since harvest; it was sowed the 17th September, 1822. It was first introduced into Seneca county 5 or six years ago, and is called beaver dam wheat, under an idea it was first brought from a beaver dam near Utica, whereas, Col. Mynderse informed me that it was imported from Spain by Elkanah Watson, Esq. of Albany, and was one of the various samples of wheat he distributed over the country 6 or 7 years ago."

It is hoped the printers of newspapers throughout the state, will, for a moment, take a breathing spell from the busy strife of politics, and occasionally turn an eye to the best interests of our country, viz.: agriculture and domestic manufactures. A general communication of the above important information cannot fail to promote the general good.—*ibid.*

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE BOTTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SIR,—In the American Farmer I have read with interest, several remedies for the botts. It is certainly desirable, if possible to obtain some specific, which may be relied on, to expel those terrible insects when actually formed in the stomach, as well as to prevent their formation. As one of your correspondents observes there is no doubt that salt exhibited weekly in the food of horses, would assist as a preventive; and so will salt petre and assafetida occasionally administered.—Carrying and cleaning the hair of the horse is necessary not only for the good appearance, but also for the general health of our favorite animal.

Of all the remedies I have used and seen used to expel the botts, fish brine is decidedly the most efficacious and sure. I have saved several valuable horses, after they were actually stretched on the ground, and apparently in the last agonies.

Let a quart of salt fish brine be administered at once; and the dose be repeated in an hour afterwards, unless previously there be symptoms of relief. The medicine will show its effects in copious discharges from the relieved animal, which will be accompanied by quantities of dead botts. He will not only be relieved, but will be improved in his health and condition. It is to be observed, by the by, that all owners of horses would do well to give them occasionally in their food, and sometimes in draught, small quantities of fish brine.

E. H. CUMMINS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

FLAX is not so much cultivated in New England as it should be, notwithstanding many able essays have been written recommending it to the attention of our agriculturists. We shall give a few brief observations, stating the most approved methods of obtaining this crop, and refer our readers, who wish to avail themselves of more detailed information to the able essays of S. W. POMEROY, Esq. republished in the 2d vol. of the N. E. Farmer, pages 26, 36, 44.

Flax should be sown on a moist, cool and rich soil. The land should be made quite fine, and free from weeds, and therefore no new dung should be laid on it at the time of sowing.— Fresh dung causes weeds to multiply till they nearly or altogether stifle the crop. Besides, barn yard manure, applied the same season in which the crop is raised, not only occasions weeds to infest and choke the flax plants, but induces the plants to lodge, and gives them a thin harle. Lime, marle, and leached ashes are recommended. Your seed should be of the last year's growth. It should be "plump, oily, and heavy, of a light brown color, sinking readily in the water, and, when thrown into the fire, should crackle and blaze quick. A very simple method of trial is to sprinkle it thin between two pieces of wet paper, which plunge into a hot-bed or dung-hill, and in less than twenty-four hours the proportion that will vegetate can be discerned."

With regard to the quantity of seed to be sown, there has not been, and perhaps ought not to be, any uniformity of practice. In England they sow two bushels of imported seed to an acre. When they sow seed of their own raising they allow more. If you wish to obtain very fine flax, your seed should be thickly sown from two to three bushels to an acre, will probably prove the proper quantity. But if the raising of seed is an object about a bushel and a half will be the right proportion. "In this country," says Mr. Pomeroy, "it will be important, at present, to sow at such a rate as will ensure good crops of each; and experience only can determine the exact point. It is probable that six pecks is the least, and two bushels the extent that should be sown to obtain the most profitable results, till the demand for seed is considerably lessened."

The Farmer's Assistant asserts that "in addition to the requisites of a rich earth free of the seeds of weeds and well fallowed, for obtaining a good crop of flax, another requisite is that the ground shall not have borne flax for as much as seven years previous to the time it is to be sown with this crop." The same author says, "when ground is folded for raising turnips, instead of sowing this crop for the first year, let it be frequently ploughed in order to kill all the weeds, and sown early with flax the next spring and then with turnips after the flax is taken off."

Salt as manure is recommended by many writers as particularly favorable to the growth of the flax; the quantity applied to be about double to that of the seed sown. In the *Memoirs of the New York Agricultural Society*, vol. ii. page 22, ashes are recommended as the best manure for flax. "The seed should be soaked about

half an hour in weak lye, or rather in strong lye diluted with six times as much water. If it is taken wet from the lye and rolled in plaster it is better. Let it be sowed on land well ploughed twice and harrowed, which had been planted with potatoes or corn (potatoes preferable) the preceding year. Just as the flax is coming up, sow on two or three bushels of strong ashes per acre."

OATS. Every farmer who keeps horses should raise some oats, enough for home consumption at least. Nothing, we believe, is equal to them as food for horses, as they serve in some degree as well for physic as for food. They are, likewise, when manufactured into oat meal, said to be an excellent article for human sustenance, and although not so palatable at first, with a little use are by many preferred to the best wheat flour. Many farmers find it to be a good mode of cultivation to raise oats the first crop, after breaking up the sward. The oats have strong piercing roots, and penetrate the earth in such a manner that it is easily made mellow when the roots of the oats decay. Gypsum is a good manure for oats. It may be sown soon after the oats are harrowed in. Dean's New England Farmer directs the sowing of three bushels of seed oats to an acre. The Farmer's Assistant says, "probably about a bushel and an half is sufficient." Banister's Husbandry says "from three four bushels is the quantity necessary to seed an acre, allowing a larger proportion to the poor lands than needs be sown on those of a more fertile nature." The same writer observes that "where land is intended to be laid down with clover or other grass seeds, it is much more eligible to sow these seeds among oats than on ground sown with barley; for since the land ought to be well prepared both by manure and tillage previous to laying it down to grass seeds, such extraordinary cultivation will be apt to cause the barley to lodge, when the grass will grow through it, and render it of little worth; or if this accident should not happen, the length of the clover will occasion an extraordinary humidity in the barley, that a longer time will become necessary for its lying abroad, whereby great injury may accrue to the grain, if much rain should fall during this procrastinated harvest. These objections do not apply to oats in the like predicament; for the straw of this grain being much stiffer and less porous than that of barley, is enabled to maintain an erect posture against that weather, which would have laid flat the barley crops; and if from the extraordinary length of the grass it should be necessary to prolong the harvest, the oats will take but little injury, though a wet time should happen whilst they lie in the sward."

Oats are reputed to be a very good crop for ploughing in green for manure. Two crops of oats have been ploughed in, the same season, and produced a very good effect. They are, likewise, sometimes sowed for pasture, and the practice has been highly recommended by respectable cultivators.

THE UNITED STATES LITERARY GAZETTE. The first number of a periodical work, with the above title has been published by Messrs. Cummings, Hillard & Co. No. 1, Cornhill, Boston. From a cursory perusal of this number, we are led to favorable anticipations of its progress, provided it should meet with that degree of public patronage, which is indispensable in order to

give permanency to literary efforts, particularly those of this description. The following extract from the Prospectus develops the plan of the publication, and the means, which are relied on to carry its objects into effect.

"We shall endeavor to give to the United States Literary Gazette, a strictly national character. If we do not fail in executing our intentions, it will communicate a distinct and accurate impression of the literary and intellectual condition and progress of this country. A large proportion of our pages will be filled with reviews of works published here, either of domestic or foreign origin; every book which issues from the press of this country, and comes within our reach, shall receive from us such notice as its character and pretensions deserve. We shall also publish whatever interesting information we can gather, concerning our national literature, education, and public opinions.

"Some pages of each number will be filled with *Literary and Scientific Intelligence*. Great care and assiduity will be used to ensure to this department of the Gazette interest and value. It may be well to remark, that our extensive connexion with booksellers at home and abroad, will enable us to supply our editors and contributors, promptly, with almost every new publication of the kind."

The work is to be published the first and fifteenth day of each month in a quarto form, each number containing 16 quarto pages. The paper, type and execution are of the best quality. Terms—\$5 per annum. Subscriptions received by the publishers.

FOREIGN.

Spanish papers to the 11th March have been received in this city, but contain nothing interesting. Accounts from Barcelona state that the Algerines were fitting out vessels to deprecate on the commerce of the British, and that they had taken several Spanish vessels. The port of Algiers is closely blockaded by British squadron.

An article dated St. Jago, Chili, Dec. 15, 1823, states that there are several Spanish privateers on that coast, one of whom is said to have captured the English ship Stanmore, chartered by the Chilean East India Company, and said to have \$50,000 in specie on board, and an equal amount in cargo. A Chilean frigate has sailed in search of her, and it is added that the United States ship Franklin, Com. Stuart, has also sailed in quest of her; as it is said that the Stanmore had the American Consul at Coquimbo, on board, and that he has been detained.

Gen. La Fayette has lost his election to the House of Deputies in the Department of La Sarthe. At the last election he was returned from two places.

From Brazil.—An arrival at Salem from Para, confirms the accounts of the evacuation of that place by the Portuguese and other Europeans, in consequence of the approach of 15,000 of the natives to the possession of the city. On board one vessel 192 merchants, &c. embarked for Lisbon.

From Porto Bello.—Capt. Bossierre, from Porto Bello informs that a letter had been received there from Panama, dated March 26th, giving information of the arrival there of a vessel from Callao, with advices, that the Royal Spanish army had made propositions to Bolivar to capitulate, on condition of being sent to Panama, and thence to be expedited to Europe.

An arrival at New York has brought French papers to the 25th March. By those it appears that the French government are about to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, and open a commercial intercourse with the late Spanish South American States.—The new French Parliament was opened by the King in person. His speech was pacific, but as usual on such occasions, rather indefinite. Respecting Greece and South America, he observed, "I trust that the affairs of the East and of Spanish and Portuguese America will be regulated to the advantage of the nations, and people who are interested, and to the great extension of the commercial relations of the world." The speech was received with lively and reiterated acclamations.

London dates are received to the 20th March, but contain nothing of much interest.

The last advices from Greece continued favorable to that country. Tatros was expected to surrender shortly. Lord Byron had adopted a Greek dress, and marched with a corps against Lepanto. It was reported that the Pacha of Scutari had raised the standard of rebellion against Turkey, and declared his intention of making a common cause with the Albanians and fellowes. Several English officers of merit had recently arrived in Greece, and also several cargoes of munitions of war.

Accounts from Constantinople to Feb. 12th, contradict the report of peace having been ratified with ersia, and state that the Turkish Army had recently been completely defeated, in the neighborhood of Bagdad.

It was reported at Genoa, March 6th, that the Algeres had taken 10 Spanish vessels, and had landed on the coast of Valencia, and carried off 47 persons, men, women and children.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Thomas Story, of the city of New York, has appeared and placed for inspection at the office of the Commercial of that city, a model, which is to supercede the crank motion in our steam engines. This invention, says the Editor of the Commercial, will transfer the power unimpaired from the piston of a steam engine, to the water wheel of a steam boat, in a perpendicular line, without variation, and will cause a saving of nearly 50 per cent of the power of the engine which is now lost, by the manner in which the power is transferred through the irregular agency of the crank, or the crank motion.

The advantage it possesses over the crank and crank bar now in use in steam engines, is explained by Mr. Story as follows: Suppose a boat has a steam engine, with a cylinder of 30 inches in diameter, equal in power to 30 horses; this engine can raise on its piston 5600 pounds; but by the agency of the crank and crank bar, now in use, it cannot transfer to the wheel axle-tree more than an average power of 20 pounds; whereas this substitute can transfer 50 pounds, from the piston of the same engine, and same time.—Philadelphia Register.

St. Louis, Missouri, March 29. Lt. Morris, of the Council Bluffs, brings news of the murder of five men belonging to the trading establishment of Messrs. B. & Co. by the Yoncons, and one of the Columbus Fur Company, by the Rickare Indians.

An article, dated Indianapolis, March 30, gives a detailed account of a very barbarous murder, committed by a party of white men on some Indians encamped at all Creek, Madison county, for the purpose of hunting. The Indians were ten in number, consisting of the men, three women, two girls half grown, and two small boys. Five white men and two boys went to the camp and decoyed the three men away from the camp on the pretence of assisting them to hunt for some deer. Two of the Indians were shot dead by the white savages; the third made his escape badly wounded. The murderers returned to the camp, and making professions of friendship, killed the women and children, with circumstances of the most atrocious cruelty. One of the lads, concerned in the murder, having been compelled to assist by his father, was informed of the horrid transaction, and five of the seven concerned in the murder were arrested. The families in the neighborhood have removed from that vicinity to avoid the vengeance of the Indians.

Professor Everett is appointed to deliver the Oration on the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of Harvard University, at their next anniversary.

The Boston Recorder of Saturday last, contains a list of battles fought in the United States, or by citizens of the United States, since the commencement of the present century, to the number of a hundred and four, in the greater part of which one of the parties was killed and in several of them both were killed.

Volating the grave.—A trial of a novel character has taken place at the present session of the Supreme Judicial Court, in Worcester, upon an indictment against

a young medical student, for disinterring a dead body. He was found guilty, and sentenced to two months imprisonment, and to pay costs amounting to about \$250.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In SENATE.—Friday, April 16. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. gave notice that on Monday next he should ask leave to introduce a bill "to provide for the punishment of certain crimes when committed in any Navy Yard, fort, arsenal dock, light house, tract of land, or other place belonging to the United States."

The additional bill relative to making the returns of the election of President and Vice President was further discussed; amendments made, and the bill passed to a third reading.

Monday, April 19. A resolution for fixing on the 15th of May for the adjournment of Congress passed to a third reading. Yeas 25, Nays 21.

The new Tariff Bill from the House was read for a first time.

A resolution passed, requesting information respecting loans of money made during the late war, under the condition of applying them to the defence of the State to which such loans were made.

Tuesday, April 20. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. asked leave to introduce a bill (mentioned above) for punishment of crimes, &c.

The Tariff Bill was read a second time, and Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. After debate, this motion was negatived. Yeas 22, Nays 23. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Wednesday, April 21. The Senate concurred in a resolution from the House for the appointment of a Joint Committee to report what business is necessary to be acted on at the present session, and when the two houses may adjourn.

House.—Friday, April 16. A memorial of the Cherokee Deputation, representing their unwillingness to abandon their homes, declaring their determination to pursue agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and praying protection, was received and ordered to be read.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants of Washington, praying the establishment of a National Paper Currency was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The bill respecting the Slave Trade was reported and read twice.

The Tariff Bill was again discussed, and at length the main question "Shall the bill pass?" was put and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 110, Nays 102.

Monday, April 19. The Speaker presented a long address from Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, late a Senator of the United States, and recently appointed Minister to Mexico, vindicating himself from certain allegations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in a late report to Congress in relation to government deposits in the Western Banks. This caused warm debate, and at length a Committee of seven was appointed to investigate the subject.

Tuesday, April 20. On motion of Mr. Taylor a Committee of five were appointed on the part of the House to join a Committee of the Senate to report what business ought to be acted upon the present session, and when the session may be closed.

Mr. Cocke moved to strike out the appropriation of \$50,000 for a fortification on Naraganset Bay, in Rhode Island. This occasioned a long debate, and the motion was negatived. Yeas 62, Nays 121.

Wednesday, April 21. A bill to allow bounty on vessels employed in the Cod Fishery, in certain cases, was read twice.

The joint resolution of the Senate, fixing on the 16th of May for the recess of Congress was read twice, and after debate referred to a Committee.

The House refused to take up the bill authorizing the building of additional sloops of war.

Mr. Floyd, from the Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of N. Edwards, before mentioned, communicated from the minutes of the Committee a vote to require the attendance of said Edwards, to be examined on the matters contained in his Memorial; and that the Chairman do move the House, that information of the votes of the House thereon, and of the foregoing resolution of the Committee, be communi-

cated to the President of the United States. This motion, after debate, was agreed to.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received by the London Packet, and for sale by GEO. MURDOCK, No. 14, Market-square, an assortment of GARDEN SEED, of the last year's growth, among which are, Early and Late Cauliflower, Early and Late Cabbage, Early and Late Peas, Sweet Marjoram and Thyme, ARMACK, MANGEL WARTZEL, KUTA BAG A, &c. *Likewise*—a few cases of MARASCHINO and CURACOA, a Cordial much celebrated in Europe—French Anniseet in baskets of 2 bottles each—Welch's No. 1 Chocolate, Cocoa and Shells—green Madeira Citron, with other Groceries as usual.

Likewise—a few Hampers of Rich Cheshire and Loni Cheese—London Brown Stout, in whole and half Bottles—English and French Mustard, in kegs and jugs.

March 27.

6w

NOTICE.

MR. HALL J. KELLEY, *Engineer and Teacher of Mathematics*, will be in his Office, No. 64, Market-Street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. April 17.

WANTED Nos. 14, 43, and 45, of the 1st Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. For which a generous price will be given by the publisher of this paper.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 50	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	125	
pearl do.		125	
BEANS, white,	bush.	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	3 50	
cargo, No 1,		7	7 25
No 2,		6	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	10	11
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush.	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	7
Genesee,		7	
Rye, best		3	
GRAIN,	bush.	55	
Corn		40	48
Barley		67	70
Oats		22	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	62	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 00	4 50
PORK, Bone-Middings new,	bbl.	15 00	16
navy, mess,		12 50	
Cargo, No 1,		12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 25	2 33
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	40
Native		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	
whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		3	10
MUTTON and LAMB,		5	15
POULTRY,		6	17
BUTTER, keg & tub,		5	16
lump,		10	17
EGGS,	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush.	65	70
Indian, do.		55	60
POTATOES,		25	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

From the New-York Evening Post.

Whoever can read the following lines without being sensibly touched by their unusual beauty, possesses no feelings in common with me.

FADED HOURS.

BY J. R. SUTERMIESTER.

Oh! for my bright and faded hours,
When life was like a summer stream,
On whose gay banks the virgin flowers,
Blushed in the morning rosy beam—
Or danced upon the stream that bare,
Its store of rich perfume along—
While the wood robin poured on air,
The ravishing delights of song—
The sun looked from his lofty cloud,
While flowed its sparkling waters fair—
And went upon his path way proud,
And strew a brighter lustre there—
And smiled upon the golden heaven,
And on the earth's sweet loveliness,
Where light and joy and song were given
The glad and fairy scene to bless!
Aye, these were bright and joyous hours,
When youth awoke from boyhood's dream:
To see life's Eden dressed in flowers,
While young hope basked in morning's beam,
And proffered thanks to heaven above,
(While glowed his fond and grateful breast)
Who spread for him that scene of love,
And made him so supremely blest.
That scene of love—where hath it gone?
Where hath its charm and beauty sped?
My hours of youth that o'er me shone—
Where have their light and splendor fled?
Into the silent lapse of years—
And I am left on earth to mourn!
And I am left to drop my tears
O'er mem'ry's lone and icy urn!
Yet, why pour forth the voice of wail,
O'er feeling's blighted coronal?
Ere many gorgeous suns shall fail,
I shall be gather'd in my pall.
Oh! my dark hours on earth are few—
My hopes are crush'd—my heart is ruin—
And I shall soon bid life adieu,
To seek enduring joys in heaven!

Rincheck, 1824.

Miscellany.

Translated for the Charleston Courier, from a French paper.

THE DOG OF COGNIOU.

A paper merchant established at Marseilles, went in 1718 on a journey to Toulon, and was assassinated on his return in the wood of Cogniou. Notwithstanding the strict enquiries made by the son and widow of the deceased, they could not fall upon the track of the murderer.

Six months thus passed away, about which time the merchant's son entered one day a coffee-house, where several persons were peaceably assembled. Immediately his father's dog, that had accompanied him, sprung with fury upon a tall lean man who was enjoying the company of ladies. Astonished at this sudden attack, every one rushed forward to restrain the furious animal—they beat him with sticks, strove to draw him off by force—but all in vain—the dog redoubled his rage, and continued to bite his victim, who was pale with fright.

They then applied to his master, who with the utmost difficulty made him release his prisoner, and could only do so by quickly leaving the place, when the dog followed him. But having gone about a hundred steps, the animal returned re-entered the coffee-house, and again sprung upon the man.

There was at this alarming scene, an individual who had been connected in business with the deceased—and he asked the son, who was struck with amazement, if his father had not that dog with him on his melancholy journey to Toulon. Yes, replied the son, he returned to the house long before we had intelligence of the calamity which has ruined us.

During this private conversation, the master who had seized a cord and fastened it round the dog's neck, was holding him with difficulty—when his friend added—If I do not deceive myself, that man is the murderer of your father—remain while they are discussing the adventure, and I will go to the commissary for a guard.

Returning soon after he arrested the individual suspected, and conducted him to prison. On searching him, they discovered the merchant's watch and other jewels, of which he had deprived the unhappy man. It was proved besides, that on the day of the murder, the accused had been seen by a girl coming out of the wood of Cogniou. And these proofs, strengthened by other circumstances, condemned the accused, who avowed his crime to the confessor on the scaffold.

The following fact is gravely stated by a late English Traveller, and no doubt but as gravely swallowed by his English readers. "One thing at least I must speak of, on account of its extraordinary nature; the Americans, I forgot the year, in order to destroy the Dutch shipping in the Texel, conveyed three several casks of a peculiar worm, which they emptied into those waters; the result was, that they ate their way into the hulks of the vessels, which in a short time became completely rotten. A piece of the timber thus rendered useless, is preserved in spirits at this cabinet, (at Brussels) containing still the destructive agents, in the holes which they had made. I mention this circumstance, because I do not remember that we have any such curiosity at our British Museum."

Some idea may be formed of the infant commerce of New South Wales, from the cargo of Lady Barlow, from Sidney to London. The Colonial produces put on board that ship, consisted of fine sea elephant oil, 264 tons; fur seal skins, 13,730; the oak or beet, 3679 solid feet.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

Among a number of acts, which have received the Royal assent, is an act to allow dealers to roast their own coffee, on certain conditions.—*Ibid.*

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

Agricultural Implements.



FOR sale at the AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a great variety of new and useful FARMING and GARDEN TOOLS, among which are the following, viz.

Nixon's Patent Cast Iron Plough; Tice's do.; Seever and Fay's do.; Wood's and Freebone's do.; Howard's Cast and Wrought Iron do.; do. Wrought do. do. Double Mould Board and Expanding do.; Sinclair Side Hill Plough; Beaton's Improved Scarifiers and Cultivators; Harrison's and James' Patent Corn Shellers; Jaquith's Threshing Machine; Willis' Patent Straw and Hay Cutter, the most improved and best constructed machine for the purpose ever invented. One the above Machines is now in use and may be seen: Niles' Livery Stable, Hawley Place.—Also, Safford Patent Straw Cutters; Hand Straw Cutters; Bennet Broad Cast Machine for Grass and other Seed; Co and Turnip Drills; Steven's Patent Steel Spring Hoe and Manure Forks; Brade & Co's Cast Steel Hoe Wright's Steel Plated do.; Common and Narrow do. Merrill's Steel Crook Neck do.; Iron and Steel Pot do. do.; Turnip and small Garden do. of all kind Garden and Pruning Shears; Transplanting Trow and Forks; English and American Shovels and Spade Bisbee's polished Cast Steel Back Strapped Shovel, new and very superior article; Cam's Cast Steel Scythe Brush and other Scythes; Common and Iron Tee Garden Rakes, together with many other valuable Tools.—Also, a New Improved Tree Brush for destroying Caterpillars.

☆ A liberal discount made to dealers in the above articles. April 3.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has just received per London Packet, and for sale, an extensive variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Seed which added to his former collection makes the greatest assortment in New England—among them are bushels early and late Peas, of various sorts; 150 lb Turnip, 100 lbs. RUTA BAGA, 200 lbs. Carrot, 1 lb. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, 50 lb Cabbage of sorts, Cauldflowers, 100 lbs. Radish of sort Lettuce of sorts, Endive, Kail, Celery, SALSAF SCORZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Marjora Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Lavender sweet Basil, Chervil, Fennel, Burnet, Grass See viz!—Herds, red and white Clover, Fowl Meadow, R Top—with a large collection of ORNAMENTAL SEEDS.

Garden Tools, viz:—Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Pruning Shears, Garden Reels and Lin transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Hoe Edging Irons.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Honeysuckles, Garden Roses, &c. 1200 Flower Pots with stands.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety, constantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Geranium Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom, Red Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Daisies, Lauri tines, &c. 50,000 THORNS or QUICKS for hedges.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine ENGLISH SPIN PEAS. March 27.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of *Many Wurtzel Seed*, raised by John Prince, Esq., No. 24. April 24.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☆ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLAR per annum, payable at the end of the year—but the who pay within *seventy days* from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

☆ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher), until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1824.

No. 41.

Domestic Economy.

Frying is often a convenient mode of cooking—it may be performed by a fire which will be for roasting or broiling; and by the introduction of the pan between the meat and the fire, things get more equally dressed.

A frying pan should be about four inches deep, with a perfectly flat and thick bottom, perpendicular sides, and must be half filled with fat. Good frying is, in fact, boiling in fat.

To make sure that the pan is quite clean, wipe a little fat over it—and then make it warm and wipe it out with a clean cloth.

Butter, lard, or drippings, but what is quite new, fresh, and free from salt. Any thing spoils the look; any thing bad tasted or spoiled the flavor;—and salt prevents its frying.

Line olive oil is the most delicate for frying—but to have the best oil is very expensive, and bad oil spoils every thing that is dressed with it.

For general purposes, and especially for fish, fresh lard is not near so expensive as oil. It does almost as well, except for cutlets or chops. Butter often burns before you get the use of it, and what you fry will get a dark, dirty appearance.

Cooks in large kitchens, where there is a great deal of frying, commonly use mutton or beef suet, clarified;—if from the kidney or heart.

The mode of clarifying beef or mutton suet, as described in the Cook's Oracle, is as follows:—Cut the suet into thin slices, pick out all the veins and skins, &c. and put it into a thick and well-tinned sauce pan, and set it over a very slow stove, or in an oven, till it is melted; you must not hurry it,—if not done very slowly it will acquire a burnt taste you cannot easily get rid of; then strain it through a hair sieve into a brown pan. When quite cold, tie a paper over it and keep it for use.

Frying, if nicely clean and fresh, is almost as good as any thing,—if not clean, it may be clarified as follows:—Put your dripping into a sauce pan over a stove or slow fire; when it is just going to boil, skim it well, let it boil, then let it stand till a little cooled, then strain it through a sieve into a pan.

Whatever fat you use, after you have done frying, let it remain in the pan for a few minutes, and then pour it through a sieve into a basin—it will do three or four times, as it did at first, i. e. if it has not been used, but *Memo.* the fat you have tried fish in is not to be used for any other purpose.

To know when fat is of a proper heat, according to what you are to fry, is the great secret of frying.

To fry fish, parsley, potatoes, or any thing else, your fire must be very clear and your fat hot, which you may be pretty sure of, if it has done hissing, and is still. We cannot insist too strongly on this point; if the fat is very hot, you cannot fry fish either to a golden color, or firm and crisp.

To be quite certain, throw a little bread into the pan; if it fries crisp, the fat is ready; if it burns the bread it is too hot.

The fire under the pan must be clear and sharp, otherwise the fat is so long before it becomes ready, and demands such attendance to prevent the accident of its catching fire, that the patience of the cooks is exhausted, and they frequently, from ignorance, or impatience, throw in what they are going to fry, before the fat is half hot enough. Whatever is so fried will be pale and sodden, and offend the palate and stomach, not less than the eye.

Have a good light to fry by, that you may see when you have got the right color; a lamp fixed on a stem with a loaded foot, which has an arm that will lengthen out, and slide up and down like a reading candlestick, is a most useful appendage to hitch upon fire places, which are very seldom light enough for the nicer operations of cooking.

After all if you do not thoroughly drain the fat from what you have fried, especially those things that are full dressed, your cooking will do you no credit.

The dryness of fish depends much on its having been fried in fat of a due degree of heat, they are then crisp, and dry in a few minutes after they are taken out of the pan, when they are not, lay them on a soft cloth before the fire, turning them occasionally, till they are.—*Cook's Oracle.*

In a treatise on Domestic Cookery, appended to the last American edition of the *Domestic Encyclopedia*, we have the following directions.

If fish is to be fried or broiled, it must be wrapped in a nice soft cloth after it is well cleaned and washed. When perfectly dry, wet with an egg yolk for frying, and sprinkle the finest crumbs of bread over it, if done a second time with the egg and bread the fish will look much better; then having a thick bottomed frying pan on the fire, with a large quantity of lard or dripping boiling hot, plunge the fish into it, and let it fry middling quickly till the color is a fine brown yellow, and it is judged ready. If it is done enough before it has obtained a proper degree of color, the cook should carefully take it up, and either place it on a large sieve turned upwards, and to be kept for that purpose only, or on the under side of a dish to drain; and if wanted very nice, a sheet of cap paper must be put to receive the fish, which should look of a beautiful color, and all the crumbs appear distinct; the fish being free from all grease. The same dripping, with a little fresh, will serve a second time. Butter gives a bad color; oil fries of the finest color for those who will allow the expense.

Garnish with parsley. This may be done after the fish is fried.

ECONOMY OF DRESSING INFERIOR PIECES OF MEAT.

The coarse pieces of meat, when skillfully cooked, are nearly equal to the best. For instance, the tripe, when cleaned, may be stewed, boiled, broiled, soured, or dressed in pepper pot—the leg made into soup, and the gristly part into a jelly—the coarse part of the leg

made into a mode of beef, to which the cheek may contribute—the heart roasted with savory stuffing—the kidneys well washed, and broiled and eaten with fried onions. The liver also of a young beef creature, when broiled, is by many preferred to the best steak, and is thought to be very healthy and easy of digestion.

Connected with this is the re-dressing of cold meat, of which most delicious dishes can be made, by means of carrots, turnips, leeks, sweet herbs: full as savory as the original joint.

To this may be added the use of bones. By digesting the shanks of mutton and beef for a fortnight in dilute muriatic acid, (spirit of sea salt) I have procured jelly in the same shape as the bone, easily and perfectly soluble in hot water and fit for soup. Hence the theory of the use of ground bones in agriculture, as a manure for land. These suggestions will amount (if put in practice) to some pecuniary value, in the course of a year. The motto of a cook should be, no waste, no want.

To give flavor and gratify the palate you must keep up a regular stock and assortment of flavoring articles; and the mistress of the house ought to have a part of the garden, and a room in the house as a store room, under her sole dominion without intrusion.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Vessels for boiling and stewing should have covers to fit close, and then a very gentle fire will keep them constantly boiling. Steam carries off the heat very rapidly, and should therefore be kept within the vessel. Steaming meat and vegetables is said to be a good mode of cooking, if the apparatus is not too expensive. Simmering makes meat tender, boiling makes it hard; of course a slow fire is the best, whenever a soup or what some call a stew is the object.

Correspondence.

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—While many of the good citizens of Massachusetts are deeply engaged in meditating schemes for improving the art of husbandry, adopting judicious plans for encouraging a spirit of emulation, by liberally granting premiums to industry and invention; it may not be unreasonable to conclude that those gentlemen whose office it is to conduct the affairs of the agricultural societies in this state, will readily take into consideration any subject which can materially benefit the cause in which they are enlisted. The subject, to which the attention of those gentlemen is now invited, is that of procuring geological and agricultural surveys.—Some part of the funds appropriated in premiums by the county societies might, perhaps, be more advantageously used in taking surveys of their respective counties. Those objects in the natural world, which are every day presenting themselves to our sight, demand a share in the study of every one. Our citizens, it is presumed, are so well aware of this fact, that they would provide themselves, at least, with the surveys of their own counties: this will not on-

ly afford them an opportunity of gratifying their taste, but the superior gratification of exercising their charitable dispositions in releasing their societies from the expenses of publication. That science, united with practical agriculture, is useful for rendering theory more perfect, is a point fully established, and nothing is better fitted to awaken the attention of the curious farmer, call his genius into action, and fit him for correct and useful observation, than an intimate knowledge of the soil he cultivates. **33.**

Hampshire County, April 27, 1821.

LEACHED ASHES AS A MANURE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I wish to inquire of you and of your correspondents, your opinion relative to the usefulness of leached ashes as a manure. Residing near a pot-ash establishment, I can obtain this substance with little cost, but am prevented a plentiful use of it by the opinion current among my neighbors, that the final affect of it will be detrimental to my land. As my experiments do not extend beyond three years back, I am not able to judge correctly on this question. So far, however, as my experience has gone, the result of it has been uniformly favorable. It is said, by those who are opposed to leached ashes, that they ultimately leave the land cold and lifeless, and almost incapable of resuscitation. Your ideas on this subject and those of any of your correspondents who may have made sufficient experiment, will no doubt be welcome to many agriculturalists, as they certainly will to your subscriber. **B.**

Buckfield, Maine, April 20, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. We have but little experimental knowledge of the properties of ashes, as a manure having never used that substance for that purpose, except as an application to the hills of Indian corn soon after the young plants had made their appearance. We will, however, communicate what we have been able to cull from books, and obtained from other sources of information.

Dr. Deane says that "ashes are not only a valuable manure, but an excellent antidote to the rapaciousness of worms and other insects. Therefore they are a more proper manure for all those plants which are liable to suffer by worms and insects; such as cabbages, turnips, peas, and other pulse. They should be spread evenly, and not in too great quantity.

"Wood ashes is an excellent nourishment for the roots of trees.

"Ashes of all kinds are a good ingredient in composts which are kept under cover. But when they are laid upon land unmixed they should be spread as evenly as possible. They are thought to do better on the top of the surface than when buried in the soil; for there is nothing in them that will evaporate. Their tendency is only downwards; and their salts will soon sink too low, if they be put under the surface. If they are spread upon ground, which has tender plants, it should be done just before a rain, which will dissolve and soften their acrimony: for tender plants, when the weather is dry, will be apt to be injured by them; at least, if they are in contact with the stems or leaves.

"Ashes in their full strength are certainly best for manure; and they will not be in full strength, unless they be kept dry; nor will it be easy to spread them properly. And they should not be laid on lands long before there are roots to be nourished by them, lest the rains rob them of their salts, by washing them into the

hollows, or by sinking them to too great a depth in the soil. A few bushels on an acre are a good dressing for grass lands that are low and inclining to be mossy. But ashes from which lye has been drawn have no small degree of virtue in them. The earthy particles are but little diminished; and some of the saline particles remain in them, especially in *soaper's waste* which has lime mixed with it."

The last American edition of Dr. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, under the head of "*Ashes*" observes that "Leached ashes are much used, in some parts of the United States as a manure. Great quantities are annually taken from the city of Philadelphia to Long Island for that purpose. They cost here 40 cents per one horse cart load, and commonly bring \$1, 50, when delivered. From a paper in the first volume of the *New York Agricultural Society's Transactions* by Mons. E. L'Hommidieu, it appears; that *ashes succeed best on dry loamy lands, or loam mixed with sand.* It is considered as the cheapest manure that can be procured. Ten loads of this manure, on poor land, will produce ordinarily twenty-five bushels of wheat, which exceeds by five dollars the expense of the manure, and the \$5 pays for the expense of labor in raising the crop of hay of between two and two and an half tons per acre which it will continue to do for a great number of years. No manure continues so long on the ground as ashes."

Sir John Sinclair says [Code of Agriculture, Appendix, page 27.] "wood ashes are certainly a valuable manure, and are peculiarly well calculated for *gravelly soils and loams*; forty bushels per acre is the common quantity, and spring the proper season for their application; if rain succeeds the effect may be relied on.

The reader will perceive that Dr. Deane's description of the kind of soil to which ashes may be properly applied as manure is entirely different from the soil for which ashes are recommended by the other writers above quoted. Dr. Deane advises their application to *low and moist land*; and we believe they have generally, been so applied in New-England. But they are successfully used on Long Island as an application to "dry loamy lands, or loam mixed with sand." Sir John Sinclair says they "are peculiarly well calculated for *gravelly soils and loams*." Perhaps it is owing to the mis-application of this manure that the opinion prevails in some parts of New England mentioned by our correspondent, that ashes "leave the land cold and lifeless and almost incapable of resuscitation." Ashes, when the wood has been pretty thoroughly burnt, compose something like the earthy or fossil manures, and form a part of the soil. They appear to possess an attraction for moisture, and if applied to a soil, naturally wet they increase its defects and diminish its fertility, by making it more wet than it was before the application. We might with nearly as much propriety apply clay to clayey soil, or stiff loam, as add ashes to a moist soil. Such are our views of this subject, but, perhaps, they are erroneous, and if so, we would thank any of our readers or correspondents, who would condescend to point out our error.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets.

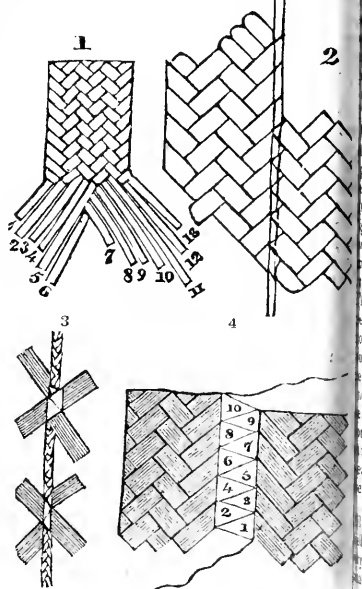
No. III.

The Large Silver Medal was this Session given to Mr. John Parry, Little Mitchell Street, Bartholomew Square, for the Manufacture of Leghorn Plat from Straw imported from Italy. Specimens of the Straw and of the Plat made therefrom, have been placed in the Society's Repository.

For the protection of our domestic manufacture of platted straw, and to encourage at the same time the importation of the raw material,

(the Italian straw being much fitter for the purpose than that grown in England,) the legislature has imposed the duty of 17 shillings a ton on the plat not made up, and a still smaller one of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on the straw. In consequence of this, Mr. Bigg, a straw manufacturer, imported some time ago a considerable quantity of prepared straw from Leghorn, with a view of attempting its manufacture in this country, but not succeeding to his wish, placed the straw in the hands of Mr. Parry. Mr. Parry began by acquiring, himself, the art of plating according to the Leghorn method; he then taught it to other persons with success, that he has now above seventy poor women and children, constantly employed in the manufacture. For these spirited and successful exertions the society conferred on Mr. Parry the honorary medal above mentioned, in condition of his disclosing to the society the particulars of the mode of plating according to the Italian method. This they did in order that by giving the same a place in their Transactions they might communicate them generally to those interested in obtaining employment for the poor in the agricultural districts, contributing to the revival and improvement of a manufacture at once healthful and domestic and particularly valuable as accustoming children to habits of industry without the imposition of any hurtful degree of bodily labor.

The U. S. Gazette from which these Nos. are extracted gives, next succeeding the above, a communication from Mr. Parry, describing the manner in which Leghorn hats are platted, or braided and sewed stitched together. The communication, however, refers to figures in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts* a publication which we have not been able to procure. We have therefore substituted the following from *London Mechanics Journal*, which appears to be same in substance, although there is some variation in the mode of describing the process.—*Ed. N. E. Farmer.*



The process of plating straw in the Italian method is exhibited in the first figure. The straws are cut off the straw, and the straw sized to length and thickness, and also color. Thirteen straws are then taken and tied together at one end; they are then divided into a right angle, placing six straws on the left side, and seven on the right. The seventh, or outermost on the right, is to be turned down by the finger and thumb of the right hand, and brought up over two straws, over two, and under two, and thus seven straws will then be placed on the left side of the angle. Then the finger and thumb of the left hand is to turn down the seventh, or outermost straw on the left side, and bring it up under two straws, over two, and under two, and thus seven straws will be placed again on the right side of the angle; and so on, alternately, doubling and plating the outermost seventh straw from side to side, until it becomes too short to cross over so as to be placed on the other side of the angle; then another straw is to be taken, and put under the short straw at the point of the angle in the middle of the plat; and, by another straw coming under the joined one from both sides of the angle in the operation of plating, it will become fastened,—the short end being then left underneath the plat, and the newly fastened straw taking its place on that side of the angle, to which the short straw was directed; and when the plating is continued, until a piece of about twenty yards long is completed. The ends which are left out are then cut off with scissors.

The manner of knitting or sewing Leghorn together is done here principally by Italian processes.

The second figure represents two portions of the four times the real size, partly knitted together, shewing how the edges of one piece cover the edges of the other, and produce a continuation of the interrupted line that characterizes the plat itself, so that the junction is imperceptible on the other side; the uniting and being in every part covered by two straws; whereas, at the top and bottom, it is covered by a single loop.

The third figure represents two pieces that are knitted, but have been subsequently drawn asunder, in order to show more clearly the passage of the thread. It is first inserted under the straw 1, then under straw 2, 3, 4, &c. and comes out at the top.

The fourth figure shows the relative position of two loops with the thread passing within them; the loops being represented as pulled apart from one another.

The needle is pushed on through two or three folds at once, till nearly the whole of it is concealed in the folds; it is then drawn through in the manner of a bodkin, leaving its point to be taken by the thread. If the edges are not sufficiently close, the needle will miss one of the folds, and the joining is imperfect. Sometimes only every fold is threaded; but this requires coarser thread, small raised lines appear on the surface of the plat, which spoils its beauty, and diminishes its value.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Oil or Balsam of Gilead, how obtained.—This excellent family oil, which should be kept in every house, is made in the following simple manner. Put loosely into a bottle of any size,

as many balm of gilead flowers as will reach to about one third part of its height, then nearly fill up the bottle with good sweet oil, and after shaking it a little occasionally, and letting it infuse a day or two, it is fit for use. It must be very closely stopped, and will then not only keep for years, but be the better for keeping. When it is about half used, the bottle may again be filled up with oil, and well shaken; and, in two or three days, it will be as good as at first. The most alarming cuts and bruises of the skin which are so frequently rendered worse by spirituous balsams, salves, &c. are completely cured in a few days, and sometimes in a few hours, by this incomparable oil.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

WORCESTER CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the recent Annual Meeting of this Society, Hon. LEVI LINCOLN was elected President, in the place of Hon. DANIEL WALDO, who declined a re-election. The following is a list of the other officers of the Society, for the ensuing year:—

AARON TUFTS, 1st Vice-President,
WILLIAM STEEDMAN, 2d Vice-President,
THEOPHILUS WHEELER, Treasurer,
OLIVER FISKE, Cor. Secretary,
WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Atthol, James Humphreys—Barre, Nathaniel Houghton—Bolton, Sampson V. S. Wilder—Boylston, Aaron White—Charlton, Salem Towhee, jr.—Grafton, Jona. Wheeler—Harvard, Jacob Haskell—Holden, Samuel Damon—Lancaster, John Thurston—Leicester, Isaac Southgate—Leominster, Bezaleel Lawrence—Mendon, Benjamin Dayeaport—Milford, Pearly Hunt—Millbury, Asa Waters—North Brookfield, Charles Henshaw—New-Braintree, Samuel Mixer—Northborough, Joseph Davis—Oxford, Jonathan Davis—Petersham, Hutchins Hapgood—Princeton, Ward N. Boylston—Shrewsbury, Nymphas Pratt—Sturbridge, William Foster—Sterling, Stephen Hastings—Sutton, Jonas L. Sibley—Southboro', Jonas Ball—Uxbridge, Bezaleel Taft, jr.—Westborough, Lovett Peters—Worcester, Daniel Waldo, John W. Hubbard, Edward D. Bangs, John W. Lincoln, Silas Brooks, Samuel Ward, Thomas Chamberlain.

The following has been communicated for publication, as a Report made and accepted at a late meeting:—

The Committee to whom was referred the motion for admitting the Clergymen of the County *ex officio* members of the Society, without the usual payment of Initiation fees, Report, That the subject be indefinitely postponed.—Your Committee are impressed with a sense of the importance of obtaining the talents and exertions of that venerable order of men, in aid of the objects of the Society. We are not insensible to the superior advantages possessed by most country Clergymen for acquiring and communicating agricultural knowledge.—Early education, added to habits of reflection and observation, naturally lead their minds to these researches. Local situation generally affords them leisure from the severer duties of the closet and the desk, for the pursuit of agricultural experiments, and philosophical inquiries.—When "much study is a weariness to the flesh," such relaxation becomes as necessary for the

refreshing the body as relieving the mind. Some of the best specimens of rural economy are to be found upon our glebe lands and ministerial farms. The rugged elms, and solid moss-grown walls, in some of our parishes, attract the attention of the traveller to the spot, where in other days, "the village preacher's modest mansion rose," and in more modern times, the *manse* is generally found upon a farm less extensive than formerly, but as neatly cultivated. In the discharge of his daily parochial duties, the Minister necessarily acquires a knowledge of the management of each man's farm, perhaps more thorough and minute, than any other member of the parish. Added to all these considerations, his faculties for communicating the fruits of his researches, and the results of his experiments, give to the agricultural community a claim upon the labors of these useful men.

And with reverence we would inquire, would a proper portion of time, devoted to these labors, unfit Clergymen for the higher and more important duties of their stations? Is the cultivation of the earth an employment incompatible with the sacred functions of a Minister of the Gospel? To dress the garden, and to keep it, was one of the first injunctions of his Creator to the great progenitor of the human race. And in every subsequent age, the descendants of apostate Adam "have eaten their bread in the sweat of their brow." To witness the daily operations of a benevolent Providence, to trace a present Deity in all his works, must enkindle the fire of devotion, and lift the soul in grateful adoration to the Giver of all good.

We should therefore rejoice that our rolls should embrace all the Ministers of the County, of every denomination: whether he cultivates a farm or not, his name and his influence will advance the great objects in which we are engaged. We believe, from inquiry, that most of our Clergy would prefer a standing in the Society equal to that of other members.—A proposition to admit them *gratis*, has been made in similar Societies, and Ministers have not been disposed, generally, to avail themselves of the privilege. Men, in all professions, consider that which costs nothing, as of little value, and not entitled to great attention; besides, a difficulty occurs in regard to those worthy men of that profession, that have already been admitted to the Society. To return the money, would be weakening our funds, and to retain it, would be making an invidious distinction among gentlemen who are entitled to an equal standing in any community.

A considerable proportion of our clerical brethren were made life members of this society by the voluntary donation of some benevolent member or members of their respective parishes. Under the present precarious tenure of ministerial support, this is manifesting an spirit of the purest patriotism and liberality. "Go and do likewise," is recommended to the friends of agriculture and manufactures, in all our towns. It would give evidence, at once, of their personal respect for their Minister, their confidence in his abilities, and at the same time, would be permanently advancing the great interests of the County. Among the multiplied calls for public charities, that which yields their daily bread with more facility, both to the rich and the poor, most certainly should have a place.

[*ibid.*]

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

We have heard complaints that the Pear Trees of some of our best cultivators in the vicinity of Boston are in a perishing condition, from some cause or causes not ascertained, and perhaps not ascertainable. The trees have been thoroughly examined, and sawed into small pieces, with the hope of detecting the destroyer in some insect, which might escape common observation. We think it not improbable that the following article may furnish a clue to the mystery. Perhaps some people kill their pear trees, in the same way that some spoil their children, by too much kindness. At any rate we should think it advisable to try what would be the effect of letting them alone, and see if less trimming and manuring may not be attended with beneficial consequences. We do not know but trees as well as animals may die of surfeits, or, as a medical man would say, might be subject to plethora. If there is more nourishment received by the roots than the branches can dispose of, the trees (in a free government) will take the liberty to die, let science say what it will on the subject. To be sure they may not die *secundum artem*, but still if they are *doctored* off they will as surely come to an end as if they had been starved for want of manure. We apprehend that pear trees as well as peach trees partake a little of the nature of Hebrew roots, which Butler says

—“Are always found
To flourish best on barren ground.”

But, we do not pretend to be positive about this matter; we only suggest the thing for consideration; and if our views are erroneous, shall be happy to stand corrected.—*Editor N. E. Farmer.*

From the American Farmer.

Elmhurst, Jan. 1st, 1821.

The great disappointment that has attended the cultivation of the finer kinds of the pear has been matter of much regret, with all the lovers of this delicious fruit. And some who were most forward to obtain them and most particular in nursing them, have utterly despaired from a consciousness of their great attention to them, and knowledge of general failure. But let us remember, that a similar despair prevailed respecting grapes, which is now done away by actual cultivation.

The object of this paper is not only to inquire theoretically into the cause of the most common disease that assails them; but to produce actual facts, which must convince the mind, the most sceptical, of the practicability of retaining these fine fruits, and that by means level to the capacity of every one.

The principal disease that affects them, and the one I particularly allude to, consists in a withering of the interior bark, especially of the limbs, appearing in spring in spots and bars, and more extended affections of the same kind, spreading to the destruction of the individual limb, though the superior part of the limbs are often unaffected by the disease, and are only destroyed by being cut off from the juices of the main stock. As I know of no animal disease exactly resembling it in cause and effect more than Kibes, which consists in cold overtaking a high circulation, and throwing off the skin to perish, I shall call it by that name, to distinguish it from the very improper appellation, blast, which is applied to trees killed simply by severity of cold or heat.

In all the various suggestions as to the cause of this disease, I never heard of one that came

near to the fact, which is more to be wondered at as the real cause has been so strongly indexed by notorious facts. Such for instance, as hard winters, with long cold springs, giving us good pears and leaving us sound trees, whilst a warm winter and especially a warm February, followed by a cold March, (a thing almost inevitable,) destroys our trees. We have long been acquainted with this much of vegetable physiology that the bark (as the juices fall and the fall comes) forms on its interior surface longitudinal fibres the same as sap wood, and by this means adheres to the main sapwood, becoming one and inseparable—and that when a certain temperature, say that of April, becomes steady, that those very same fibres having lost their color and become maternal, throw out juices and form fibres differently disposed and colored, or bark. Just as we see on denuding a chestnut-tree when the sap is running, a new bark is formed by light and heat acting on those juices, and giving them a form and color different from what would have ensued if excluded from light and heat.*

It would, therefore, seem to be the order of nature, that a tree could not otherwise exist in severe cold weather, but by this union of bark to the sapwood. This partial retrocession of juices and unity of the parts—a separation at such time, would be as certain to produce injury and death of the bark, as evolving its fruit buds would annihilate the fruit of the next season.

It appears, that light and heat with the consequent flow of juices by continuing to act on the organic matter of the tree, would form in the first or lowest degree of circulation, the above named longitudinal fibres of sapwood—in the next degree bark, in a higher degree leaves and buds of different kinds, by a still high temperature the wood buds would be elongated into branches, and by the greatest degree fruit buds into blossoms, germ fruit—every one of these operations seem more and more external or exposed, as if the tree with consciousness of her safety and the sun's approach, had successively unfolded her inmost recesses of beauty and usefulness; falling back in the same order with the retiring season—that which was last, falling first—till all has retreated into winter quarters.

It is a well known fact, that the finer kinds of pears are introduced from a milder climate than 39 degrees (from France,) and therefore, are very sensible to both cold and heat. They are trees that abound with juices, as may be seen by the numerous scions that they fling up around them. If the latter part of winter, or early, spring is warm, these juices are set about, especially if the ground is rich and cultivated. In this degree of light and heat the bark begins to form, a separation to take place from the new made sapwood, and in a few days, winter returns upon the tree, or in other words, February has been spring and March winter—an imperfect bark is thus separated from the mother white wood, and like the untimely, weaned child, it sickens, it droops, and as heat is farther applied, the damage increases till it dies,

*It appears that the sapwood in the plantule makes the first bark, as may be seen on the young Melia, and then does the office occasionally to supply the deficiency by accretions, whilst the bark ever after annually makes sapwood, and increases the size of the tree with a visible addition.

because this heat evaporates the juices faster than it can force them into the contracted vessels—which perhaps never can be made to expand again in the vegetable, whatever may be done in the animal economy.*

It is highly probable, that north of this (Virginia) many trees die of winter cold, the excessive retrocession of the juices may become fatal, the bark may give way and split. This is often the case with exotic shrubbery, and is remarkable, that they always give way at the trunk, where the bark is less elastic and scurfy. It will, therefore, be easy to distinguish this disease, which is more properly a blast from Kibes—and moreover, it requires a very different treatment. Manuring articles made into a paste and spread on the body and large limbs with a sedge broom, will be a great defence where matting is not to be had—such instance as white wash, thickened with ash and soft cow dung. But in the disease I have been describing, it might be the very cause of death.

Let us now proceed to matter of fact; I know of only two sets of healthy pear trees, they have in five or seven years changed owners. In the time of the former owners, much attention was paid to them and the disease was constant. The present owners neither manure nor dig about them. In one of these, I know that the ground has surrounded them unbroken for years, as they are not only perfect but bear fruit, while all others fail—they are Bergamot. In the other set alluded to more attention is paid, the grass is cleared away in early summer, the shoots are permitted to grow for forty feet around them in such quantity, as to defy removal but with a scythe, and these remain the next grass time—no manure is applied and the ground naturally poor. Even the unhealthy trees have shot out new and healthy branches since they have remained undisturbed: the facts are too plain to be misunderstood, they point out the remedy as well as the manner of the remedy acting. The abundant juices restrained in the first case, which is preferable and in the latter they are partly restrained and partly diverted into young scions.

I will mention two other facts, though not plain, yet they confirm the above. I moved a place where there were two very healthy pear trees, (Vergolieu,) one was choked as I thought with grass, the other was so surrounded with scions as scarcely to admit approach. I removed the scions, dug and manured the ground both, and the consequence soon ensued; I lost them by Kibes. The other case that confirms those opinions and facts, was that of a garden of my acquaintance, who was actually on the right track to save his trees, but for want of understanding the true cause of the disease he failed—he discovered that the trees which his honey suckles around them, were less liable to disease; but he supposed it were protection and therefore manured and dug, and thus dug the grave of his fine trees.

Let us therefore suffer our trees, after they have come near the fruit bearing period to vegetate naturally—they will be a little more tardy in growing up, but they will be hardy.

*It is sometimes the middle of summer before the whole damage is developed, and some imperfect forming, has led those who merely take a peep at the tree, to conclude it to be done at this time.

healthy and bear well. If our grounds are already rich and loose about the trees, part of it may be removed in the first warm spell, as winter goes off; and we may plant some shrubby at springs early about their roots, such as roseberry bushes or current bushes, or honey suckles or running box; or lay on in place of the rich ground, some sods from poor ground—perhaps some boards or long manure laid on the spots in the severity of winter and moved off the first warm season, might back the juices—various experiments might be made to restrain and divert the too free and early circulation.—the rearing of two trees nearly in contact, giving them the espalier form) might answer. It is clear then, that pear trees, and peach trees could not approach each other, for the former will require treatment exactly reverse of the latter, and I believe in all the knife should never be used after a tree bears fruit, unless some accident makes it necessary, as in the animal.

SILVANUS.

From the London Journal of Arts and Sciences, for March, 1824.

Perkins' Steam Engine.—It was our intention to have remained silent upon the subject of Perkins' improved engine, until the ultimate experiments had been exhibited; but the repeated inquiries which are daily made relative to this interesting invention, induce us to communicate such information as we are enabled in time to time to collect. The public have doubtless considered that the silence which has for some time prevailed upon this interesting subject, must be construed into a tacit acknowledgment that the project has failed. It is acknowledged that such an inference is warranted; but when a reasonable cause is stated, perhaps the nearly exhausted patience of the scientific world may, for a short time longer, be kept from sinking. The fact is, that after all the endeavors which had been made to construct a generator, none had been produced which would hold the steam under its great pressure, without very considerable leakage at the joints between rivets. This necessarily reduced the power of which a perfect vessel would have been capable of exerting, and under these circumstances Mr. Perkins declined producing an imperfect experiment, which would have gone to the public as his ultimatum.

His difficulty is now removed, a generator having been at length produced, of wrought iron without any seam or rivets, which, has, we understand, been proved to sustain the enormous and incredible pressure of twenty thousand pounds upon every inch of its surface. This very extraordinary and unique piece of workmanship has been made by Mr. James Russell, of Wrentham, and is considered by Mr. Perkins to have surmounted all his practical difficulties. The objections which have been urged against this new engine, as to the little power it has been supposed to exert, have met by Mr. Perkins with some very extraordinary experiments, exhibiting its projectile force compared to gunpowder. A small apparatus has been constructed, which we may call a steam gun; this, when connected with the generator, was found to propel bullets of the ordinary musket size, at the rate of 240 per minute, and with such force, as after passing through an inch deal, the ball, striking against an iron target, became flat

tened on one side, and spread out; the original diameter of the bullets was, 650 of an inch;—when picked up, after striking the iron target, they were plane convex 1,070 wide, and 0,290 thick.

It is presumed that these experiments (whatever may be the ulterior advantages of steam-guns) are sufficient to prove that the steam produced by Mr. Perkins' new mode has sufficient power to impel any machinery to which it may be adapted. We hope in our next, or at least, at a very early period, to be enabled to speak satisfactorily of the steam-engine.

ON THE CULTURE OF ROSE BUSHES.

Translated from the French, for the Old Col. Memorial.

Roses are increased by seed, buds, layers or shoots, and by graft on other rose bushes.

The rose from the seed comes slowly; it diversifies varieties.

The most usual method to multiply roses is by buds and layers.

Grafting succeeds better than budding with the choicest roses.

Plant not rose bushes either during frosts or great heat.

Dry earth causes more fragrance, and higher and stronger colors.

Moist earth larger roses, less colour, and slower and later growth.

The rose will not flourish in pots or boxes, on account of its numerous roots.

The blooming of yellow roses may be anticipated, by pulling off the buds and leaving but a few.

The hundred leaved rose will not flourish in the shade.

The white double rose stifles the growth of those near it; particularly the yellow rose.

Pruning agrees generally with every species of rose, except the yellow and the musk-rose.

If rose bushes are watered with a ley made from the ashes of burnt rose bushes the salts contained in it will wonderfully contribute to their growth.

From the American Journal of Arts and Sciences, For June 1823.

Geological Survey of North Carolina.—We understand that Professor Olmstead of the University of North Carolina, will soon commence a series of geological and mineralogical observations, intended, eventually, to comprehend a scientific survey of the State. From the known intelligence, zeal, and scientific attainments of Professor Olmstead, we cannot doubt, that if adequately encouraged, the enterprise will produce very important advantages to science, agriculture, and the other useful arts; and will prove highly honorable to the very respectable State of North Carolina. In no way, in our apprehension, could the same sum of money be more usefully expended; and it would be no small honor to have set the first example of the scientific survey of an entire American State. We hope then to see the next edition of the map of North Carolina,* present at least, the leading features of geology and mineralogy. It would be very desirable also, that the Botany and if practicable, the Zoology of the country should be investigated at the same time.

* Price and Strother's map of North Carolina, from actual survey, has great merit.

RECIPES.

To make Mead.—Take the white of twelve eggs, mix them well in twenty-four gallons of water, to this put forty pounds of honey. Boil the whole one hour; then put in a little ginger, and a little cloves, or cinnamon, or mace, or pimento, or a very small quantity of each, as may be convenient. When the Mead is cold, add a spoonful of yeast, and pour it into a cask, which should be full that it may work out at the bung. When the fermentation is over, close the cask, and put it into a cellar or vault, where no changes in the atmosphere will affect it. When it has stood six or eight months it will be fit for use, and may be bottled off.—Some prefer to omit the spices, which may be done, and good Mead still be made.

Composition to be used instead of Yeast.—To make eight quarts of this composition, boil in common water eight pounds of potatoes, as for eating; bruise them perfectly smooth, and mix with them, whilst warm, two ounces of honey, or any other sweet, and one quart (being the eighth part of a gallon of yeast) of common yeast. And, for making bread, mix three beer pints of the above composition with a bushel of flour, using warm water in making the bread; the water to be warmer in winter than in summer; and the composition to be used in a few hours after it is made; and as soon as the sponge (the mixture of the composition with the flour) begins to fall the first time, the bread should be made and put in the oven.

Method of curing bad Tub Butter.—A quantity of tub butter was brought to market in the West Indies, which, on opening, was found to be very bad, and almost stinking. A native of Pennsylvania undertook to cure it, which he did, in the following manner:—

He started the tubs of butter in a large quantity of hot water, which soon melted the butter: he then skimmed it off as clean as possible, and worked it over again in a churn, and with the addition of salt and fine sugar, the butter was sweet and good.

To keep Oranges and Lemons.—Take small sand and make it very dry; after it is cold put a quantity of it into a clean vessel; then take your oranges, and set a laying of them in the same, the stalk end downwards, so that they do not touch each other, and strew in some of the sand, as much as will cover them two inches deep; then set your vessel in a cold place, and you will find your fruit in high preservation at the end of several months.—*Late English Publication.*

Improved Corks for preserving Wine or Chemical Liquors.—Melt together two parts of white wax and one part of beef suet; dip your corks in this mixture, and immediately dry them in a stove upon an iron plate; repeat this operation twice, and the corks thus prepared will preserve any liquor well without imparting any ill flavour thereto.

James Murray, fishing in the Clyde, caught a very large codfish, weighing 17 lbs. 4 oz. in the gut of which he found a gold watch, bearing the inscription, on a paper in the case of it, "Hugh Davies, of Wrexham;" there was a chain and seal attached to the watch.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

INDIAN CORN. It will soon be the right time to plant your Indian Corn; and having heretofore (vol. i. pages 334, 341.) given more directions than we fear many of our readers will take the trouble to comply with, we shall be pretty brief on the present occasion.

No rules of universal application can be given respecting the time of the year when corn should be planted. This depends on the nature of the ground and the state of the season. The farmers of Rensselaer county, New York, prefer the middle of May for planting. But if the land is very dry and warm they plant the first week in May to prevent suffering by drought. They say that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to the top of corn-hills, immediately after planting, if it follow sward, to prevent grub-larva from destroying it. The same application will have a similar effect, if applied to potatoes, but neither unleached ashes, or lime, in a quick or caustic state, should, in any case, come in contact either with the seed corn or the young plants.*

As a farther precaution against insects and to bring forward germination, it is recommended to wet the seed corn in strong tar-water, or water in which turpentine has been infused, and then roll it in plaster. But care should be taken not to coat the dry corn with tar, as that process may prevent its sprouting. A great many other liquids, steepings and infusions have been recommended as preservatives against worms, &c. but we believe tar water is as effectual as any. There is danger in soaking the seed too much, especially if it be planted early in the season, as it sometimes causes the corn to rot in the ground. But if planting a second time should become necessary, by means of the destruction of the first seed, or if planting be delayed on any account till the beginning of June, then it will be proper that the seed should have warm water poured on it. Let it not soak more than a quarter of an hour, and be cooled speedily, and be planted before it dries. The corn will be forwarded in its growth by several days.—The seed should be covered with about two inches of earth.†

The following article from the *American Farmer*, vol. v. page 264. shews what wonders in the culture of this crop, may be effected by skill and industry:—

GREAT YIELD OF CORN—AND NOVEL MODE OF PLANTING IT.

A friend on a visit to New York, who is habitually attentive to the state of domestic industry, and the progress of public improvements—writes as follows:—

DEAR SIR,—John and Matthew Pratt, of Eaton, Madison county, New York, have raised this year, 680 bushels of Indian corn, from 4 acres of land—last year they raised 517½ bushels from 3 acres; will bet \$200, that within 3 years, they will raise 200 bushels from one acre—they prepare their land well, then make by a shovel plough, a trench 20 inches wide, put in

their manure and cover—2 feet 9 inches off, they make a similar trench, place their manure and so on through the field—they then cover their trench drill in their corn thus:

..... six inches apart each way.

.....
..... 2 ft. 9 in.
.....

..... space between the three rows.

When corn is at a proper state, they with a light plough, throw a small furrow up on each hill and hoe it in; as this exceeds all our southern ideas of corn produce, I think you will do well to write them on the subject.

New York, 30th October, 1823.

If your corn is planted on sward which has been turned over, without cross ploughing, and the sod is not thoroughly rotted, it will be best to make the poles for the hills quite through the turf, otherwise the young plants will receive little or no benefit from the fixed air underneath, and the roots will not penetrate through the furrow-slice till it is too late for the plants to obtain a good growth. When you plant in hills be careful not to drop the kernels too near each other, but see that they are four or five inches apart. Some advise to plant a row or two of potatoes or mangel wurtzel between each row of corn. When dung is placed in the holes an inch or two of earth should be spread over the manure before any of the seeds are dropped. There is nothing in any of the processes of husbandry, which requires more attention than the planting of Indian corn and other seeds. We have known a single laborer plant five acres in a day. But he had better be asleep, for he, generally, dropped six or eight kernels in a clump or space of about the compass of an egg shell. The plants would, of course, be so twined and twisted together that one could not be taken from the hill without destroying the economy of the whole. The plants, of course, were suffered to grow in the form of a brush; one robbed the other of its nourishment, and small stalks and pig-corn composed almost the only products.

WHITE-WASHING FRUIT TREES. We published in a former number (page 254 of the 2d volume of the *New-England Farmer*) some remarks of "D. W. Jun." a correspondent of the *American Farmer* in which that writer observes in substance, that the too common practice of white-washing fruit-trees will not only destroy insects which infest the trees, but the trees also, by its caustic qualities; and that the trees should not be subjected to any application, which would encrust them with a thick paste for "cleanliness is as important to them as it is to the human family." We have likewise seen similar ideas respecting the application of a white-wash composed of lime to the bark of fruit-trees enforced in English publications. We have however learnt by inquiries of some respectable and successful cultivators in the vicinity of Boston that they have applied white-wash, composed altogether of lime diluted with water to the consistence of thick paint for several years in succession, to the bark of their fruit-trees, not only without any visible injury, but with great apparent benefit. We, therefore, as at present advised, must conclude that the apprehensions of "D. W. Jun." are not altogether well founded, at least as

respects the trees growing in our climate, and the lime commonly used in this part of the country. It is not improbable, however, that a white-wash made of magnesian lime stone, which is peculiarly caustic, might prove injurious. And we are assured that even mild lime, such as the pulverized plaster of old buildings, applied to the roots of apple-trees in considerable quantities, has been found to injure them.

This view of the subject corroborates the statements and reasonings of O. Fiske Esq. whose remarks relative to the point in dispute were republished in page 306, vol. ii. of the *New-England Farmer*; and we certainly know of no better authority than the testimony of that gentleman affords, whose reputation as a correct and scientific cultivator is so well established, and so extensively known, that any recommendation of ours would be mere matter of supererogation.

The following is a statement of the produce of some what less than one quarter of an acre of land raised the last season. The land is situated in Brookline, Mass and is owned by a respectable mechanic of that place

500 Winter Squashes,	\$52, 50
12 Bushels of Potatoes,	4, 00
1 do. Quinces,	2, 00
9 Barrels of Apples,	15, 75
Melons,	50
	\$74, 75

PRINT OF GENERAL WASHINGTON. Proposals b John Chorley (Engraver) and Clark Rice, for publishing by subscription, an elegant full length Engraving of the illustrious GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON; to be copied from a print, done by Mr. James Heath, from an original Picture executed for the Marquis of Lansdowne, by the celebrated Painter, Gilbert Stewart, (Boston, Mass.

This is the first attempt ever been made to lay before the American public the means of possessing large, elegant, and correct likeness of Gen. WASHINGTON. In England, splendid Engravings are common of this distinguished individual, whilst in his native land scarce any are to be found.—Now and the a solitary one appears, meteor-like, of the London plate, bought, even at auction, at 5, 8, and 10 dollar.

The subscription is to be immediately close when a sufficient number of patrons shall have been obtained for the prime run of the plate. Every subscriber's print shall be what good judges would pronounce sound—not in the least defective.

CONDITIONS.

I. The print to be engraved in a masterly style, equal to the London copy.

II. The paper to be of the best quality.

III. The printing to be executed in every respect equal to that done in London.

IV. The price is to be four dollars to subscribers, a delivery, which shall be within eighteen months after a sufficient number shall have been obtained to indemnify the publishers.

NOTE.—It may not be improper to repeat, that it is intended to offer none of the prime impressions to an except subscribers.

The hand bill from which the above is copied contains a well written article, intended as an inducement to Americans to patronise the proposed publication; but which we think it unnecessary to copy. The name of WASHINGTON alone convey all that is splendid in panegyric, and the most lofty eulogy of his character appears like an effort to illuminate sun-beams with the rays of a taper. Ever friend to his country must feel a wish to possess the image of him who was "First in War—First in Peace—and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen." We think this or some other Portrait of our illustrious Chief—the Captain of our Political Salvation, and the Principal Author of American Independence, ought to adorn every Sitting Room from the Cottage of the Laborer to the Mansion House of the Man of Wealth.—

* Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii. p. 25.

† Domestic Encyclopedia.

uch an ornament will serve as a silent lesson addressed to the best feelings of patriotism and humanity. It will tell us *as you are, so will you be distinguished, serve well of your country, and your countrymen will hold you in everlasting remembrance.*

It only remains for us to say that from our personal knowledge of Mr. Chorley, the artist, we have no doubt but he will perform all that he has promised—and those who subscribe to his proposals, will in due time, be presented with an accurate, and finely executed portrait of the **GREAT ORIGINAL.**

Since the above was in type we have been informed at the publishers, in addition to their other engagements have agreed to present each subscriber together with his print "*A Summary of the Principal Events of the Life of Washington.*" To be done on a sheet of superfine medium royal sized paper, that it may be finished, and mounted in the manner of a Map. This edition is not to increase the specified price of four dollars.

FOREIGN.

The last news from the seat of war between Greece and Turkey is favorable to the former. There are accounts of the capture of Carysto by Ulysses. The Greeks were to direct their efforts against the fortress of Negropont, and Ulysses hoped to get possession of that fortress before the month of May.

A treaty had been ratified between the Turks and Russians.

Three vessels of war have arrived at Missolonghi, in England, with munitions of war for the Greeks.

The British are taking measures for ameliorating the condition of the Slaves in the West Indies. An official Protector and Guardian of Slaves is to be appointed to Trinidad, who is to be entrusted with the maintenance of their rights. Slaves are not to be employed on any labor on Sunday, and provision is to be made for their religious instruction. Provision is to be made by which they may acquire and hold property—saving slaves are to be established for preserving their earnings, and a provision made by which they may purchase their freedom.

Mr. Canning has proposed in the House of Commons a bill for making the slave trade at sea, by British subjects, *Piracy.* He expresses his satisfaction that Great Britain and the United States, "the two first maritime powers in the world co-operate to destroy this infamous traffic."

Mr. Canning has placed as an inscription over the mantle-piece of his study, the following well known motto from Virgil—

"*Poenitus toto divorsio orbe Britannos.*"

Of which the following extract from one of his speeches given as an apt translation, "the English must not content themselves with moving within their own island."

London article dated March 16, states that the King of Algiers has renewed his engagements with the British Admiral, Sir Harry Neale, not to make Christians captives, and to abide by the treaty made with the Exmouth.

DOMESTIC.

It should seem, by the last accounts from Washington that there is but little likelihood that the New Tariff Bill will become a law during the present session.

The No. of the National Intelligencer observes that the blow inflicted on the Tariff Bill in the Senate has been followed up by a third, by which the prospective duty of 5-1-2 on Cotton Bagging is stricken out.

We understand, however, that the bill is not entirely destroyed. It is supposed as a possible event, that in the duties on iron and hemp, which have been successively stricken out, a lower rate of duty on each of these articles may find favor with the Senate.

As, however, that we see little prospect, at present, of the bill becoming a law, at this session, in any event.

Greek Cause.—The sum of \$639.29 has been received in New York, in aid of the Greek Cause, and forwarded to England. Other donations of money,

says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, have been advised of. The donations collected of swords, pistols, and munitions are to be forwarded to Leghorn.

Slave Trade.—A treaty concluded between the Commissioners of the United States and Great Britain, giving a mutual right of search to the commissioned vessels of each nation in the case of vessels being engaged in the slave trade has been received at Washington, and will soon be laid before the Senate.

Female Seminary.—Mr. Benjamin Farusworth proposes to establish a Seminary in Worcester, Mass. for the instruction of Young Ladies only, and has engaged the assistance of Miss C. Sprague, a lady of distinguished literary attainments.

ROXBURY, APRIL 30, 1824.

The present season is not only one of the earliest, but it is also one of the most forward we have known. The winter was mild beyond all recollection—and this character extended to Europe. We have letters from England stating that they have had no winter. Flowers were in bloom, thro' every month in the year.

I shall reserve for a few days a comparative account of the season, but at present, I would state, that asparagus was cut from eight to fifteen days earlier than usual, on the same beds; the maple flowered eight days earlier than its common period; the gooseberry six days earlier; and all other plants in proportion. The grass is uncommonly forward, and very well set. The winter grain did not suffer in this vicinity, and is at least six inches high and very vigorous. Generally speaking, every plant and tree gives promise of unusual vigor. But late frosts and cold storms often blast these early hopes, and we shall reserve till the last of next month, a full comparison of this season with the past.—*Boston Daily Adr.*

Caution to Stage Drivers.—A verdict of \$500 has been recently obtained for injuries received by the upsetting of a Stage. The action was brought against Joseph Hunt, and others, proprietors of a line of stages between New York and Albany. Rev. Ira Ingraham, the prosecutor, was seriously injured, having his collar bone fractured, and otherwise severely bruised. It was clearly proved the accident was owing to the carelessness of the driver.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Friday, April 23. The bill from the other House, to provide for the necessary surveys for roads and canals, by appropriating \$30,000 was discussed, and it was decided that it should have a third reading. Yeas 25, Nays 21.

Saturday, April 24. Several local and private bills were acted upon.

The Tariff Bill was discussed, and ordered to be printed. The bill to provide for the settlement of certain pecuniary claims against the United States was read a third time and rejected. Yeas 19, Ayes 25.

The bill to provide for the necessary surveys, &c. on the subject of roads and canals, was read a third time and passed. Yeas 24, Nays 19.

Monday, April 26. A bill further to amend the Judicial system was considered.

Tuesday, April 27. A bill making appropriations for the fortifications for the year 1824, was passed after debate. Numerous bills from the other House were read and committed.

Wednesday, April 28. The Tariff Bill being under discussion. Mr. Mills moved to amend it by striking out the following clause:—On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight. This motion, after debate, was decided in the affirmative.—Yeas 24, Nays 23.

Thursday, April 29. The Tariff Bill was again discussed. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. moved to strike out the clause "*on hemp two cents per pound.*" This, after a protracted debate, was agreed to. Ayes 24, Nays 22.

House.—Friday, April 23. A resolution to instruct the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency of purchasing three of Capellano's marble busts of Washington was agreed to, 69 to 64.

A bill allowing bounties to persons employed in the Cod Fisheries in certain cases, was ordered to have a third reading.

A message was received from the President, stating, in substance, that he had ordered Minnan Edwards, lately appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, not to proceed on his mission, "but to await such call as might be made on him, either by the House, or its Committee."

Saturday, April 21. The Joint Committee on the subject of a recess, reported in part on the classification of the business to be acted on the present session, without touching the question of adjournment;—also, that after this day, there be two sessions daily—the recess to be from two to four o'clock; and that the hour to which the House shall stand adjourned be 10 o'clock in the forenoon. This report, after debate, was accepted.

Monday, April 26. The Joint Committee of conference on the Appropriation Bill recommended a compromise of the differences between the two houses thereon.

Wednesday, April 23. A Message was received from the President on the accounts and claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, in which it is announced that the President had allowed him, in addition to the sum paid him under the act of the present session, and the moneys charged to his account, a balance of \$60,336 46 cents.

Thursday, April 29. This day was devoted mostly to private bills.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 50	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	115	117 50
pearl do.	115	117 50	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BELF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . .	bbl.	3 50	
cargo, No 1,	7	7 25	
" No 2,	6		
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual. .	lb.	10	11
CHEESE, new milk	7	10	
skinned milk,	3	4	
FLAX	8	9	
FLAX SEED	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	7
Genesee,	7		
Rye, best	2 75	3	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	55	57
Corn	42	50	
Barley	67	70	
Oats	32	33	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort . . .	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823	30	40	
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	65	72
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	4 00	4 50
PORK, Bone Middings new, .	bbl.	15 00	16
navy, mess,	12 50		
Cargo, No 1,	12	12 50	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, .	bush	2 25	2 33
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	50	70	
do do unwashed	37	40	
do do 3-4 washed	45	50	
do do 1-2 do	37	40	
Native	31	33	
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort . .	50	00	
do Spinning, 1st sort . . .	40	42	

PROVISION MARKET.

		lb.	
BEEF, best pieces	6	12	
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . .	9	10	
whole hog,	5	6	
VEAL,	3	10	
MUTTON and LAMB,	4	13	
POULTRY,	6	25	
BUTTER, keg & tub,	5	16	
lump,	10	17	
EGGS,	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65	70
Indian, do.	55	60	
POTATOES,	25	27	
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality, .	ton.	16 00	18 00

From the Boston Centinel.

22d FEBRUARY 1732.

PARIS, Feb. 23. WASHINGTON'S Birth day was celebrated on Saturday last, by the Americans in Paris. Mr. Consul BARNET presided, and among the guests was Gen. LAFAYETTE. On the health of the General being given he rose and made the following acknowledgment:—

"I request you, gentlemen, to accept my affectionate thanks for these new testimonies of your friendship. While every generous mind, on this side of the Atlantic, has applauded the *late noble and timely declaration of the United States*, it could not but excite the pride of a heart glowing with all the feelings of an old American patriot and soldier—engaged, as I have been here from the beginning, and as I now am, in the great contest between the rights of mankind and the pretensions of European despotism and aristocracy.—These are motives of duty and honor that must direct the time when it shall be my happy lot to revisit the shore of freedom, but that moment will be the most delightful I can ever enjoy."

This was of course received with great applause.—When the cheers were over, a member of the committee of arrangements rose and read the following lines, which were understood to have been hastily furnished by a person present:—

The last General of the American Revolution.

Let Greece tell her story of patriots bright,
Like stars in the firmament set,
Yet they fade in the beams of a purer light
When placed by the side of FAYETTE—

Let Rome too unfold her old classical page,
Where the names of her mighty are met,
Yet where is the glory of hero or sage
That eclipses the name of FAYETTE—

If Europe a laurel of honor combines
On her worthiest brow to be set—
Disclaiming her monarchs, her wreath she entwines,
Immortal, around her FAYETTE—

For he is a star that shines bright and alone,
Where others are faded or set,
And far be the day when his splendor is gone
And the world mourns the loss of FAYETTE.

The volunteer toast of Geo. FAYETTE.

American Policy—and may the plain dealing and firmness of a self-governed people secure the younger natives of the American continent against the two-fold danger of hostile aggression and *unequal friendships*.

DEAN SWIFT'S RECEIPT TO ROAST MUTTON.

To Geminian's beautiful air—"Gently touch the warbling lyre."

"Gently stir and blow the fire,
Lay the mutton down to roast,
Dress it quickly I desire,
In the dripping put a toast,
That I hunger may remove—
Mutton is the meat I love.

"On the dresser see it lie;
Oh! the charming white and red;
Finer meat ne'er met the eye,
On the sweetest grass it fed:
Let the jack go swiftly round,
Let me have it nicely brown'd.

"On the table spread the cloth,
Let the knives be sharp and clean,
Pickles got and salad both,
Let them each be fresh and green.
With small beer, good ale, and wine,
O ye gods! how I shall dine!"

ANECDOTES.

John Dudley, of Deerfield, was a captain in the militia. He was an old bachelor, had an old maid for a house-keeper, and tilled his ground like an honest man. He was acquainted with Gov. Wentworth, and frequently called upon him when at Portsmouth, that he might tell his rustic neighbors how *thick* he was with his Excellency. To add to his importance he once invited the governor to call upon him at Deerfield, on his way into the country; and the governor promised to do so. The captain expected the visit some time in a certain week, and kept near his house busily employed as usual. One very warm day his house-keeper came pulling into the field to inform him that a grand carriage, which must be the governor's, was at a little distance. The Captain ran into the house and hardly had time to slip on his military red coat, and cocked hat, ere his Excellency drove up. With his trusty sword in hand, D. ran into the street, and assuming a true captain like strut, paid a martial salute to his Excellency, who on beholding him, burst out into a hearty laugh. This rather discomposed the man of the sword; but he was put to immediate flight by the following speech of the governor. "Captain Dudley, I am glad to see you, but think your appearance as a military man would be improved, if you were to add to your uniform a *pair of breeches*!"—an article which the good captain, in his haste to pay his respects, had entirely forgotten. *N. H. Hist. Coll.*

Equity.—A gentleman, travelling in a gig, in the vicinity of London, in coming to a turnpike, stopped for a ticket, and while the gate-keeper was procuring it, he threw the toll-money down in the road. The gate-keeper, with great coolness immediately took it up, and placed the ticket on the same spot, which the gentleman perceiving, and being anxious to proceed on his journey, requested him to take it up, but turning on his heels he said, "No, Master, where I *receives* my money there I *always leaves* my receipt;" and immediately left the gentleman to get out of the gig and take it up himself.

A lecturer on Chemistry was describing the nature of some of the gasses, when a lady present, asked the gentleman who attended her what was meant by the terms oxygen and hydrogen, and what was the difference. Very little, Madam, said the gallant. By oxy-gin, we mean *pure gin*; and by hydro-gin, *gin and water*.

A noted horse dealer lately remarked in a room at Aylesbury, where women were the topic of conversation, "Well, for my part I always keep clear of a grey horse, and a handsome wife. It is next to impossible to keep the former clean, and it is a difficult matter to keep the latter honest."—*Lon. Farmer's Journal*.

Moral Maxim.—Shouldst thou be visited with adversity, console thyself with the reflection that, however few of the other good things of this life may fall to thy share, the best of all things, which is innocence, is always in thine own power; and though fortune may make thee, in some degree unhappy, she cannot make thee completely, and irreparably miserable without thine own consent.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of *Mangel Wurtzel Seed*, raised by John Prince, Esq., Roxbury. April 21.

Agricultural Implements.



FOR sale at the AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a great variety of new and useful FARMING and GARDEN TOOLS, among which are the following, viz:—

Nixon's Patent Cast Iron Plough; Tice's do.; Seaver and Fay's do.; Wood's and Frechone's do.; Howard's Cast and Wrought Iron do.; Do. Wrought do. Do. Double Mould Board and Expanding do.; Sinclair Side Hill Plough; Beaton's Improved Scarifiers and Cultivators; Harrison's and James' Patent Corn Shellers; Jaquith's Threshing Machine; Willis' Patent Straw and Hay Cutter, the most improved and best constructed machine for the purpose ever invented. Once the above Machines is now in use and may be seen at a Niles' Livery Stable, Hawley Place.—Also, Safford's Patent Straw Cutters; Hand Straw Cutters; Bennet's Broad Cast Machine for Grass and other Seed; Cor and Turnip Drills; Steven's Patent Steel Spring Hoe and Manure Forks; Brade & Co's Cast Steel Hoes; Wright's Steel Plated do.; Common and Narrow do. Merrill's Steel Crook Neck do.; Iron and Steel Pot toe do.; Turnip and small Garden do. of all kinds; Garden and Pruning Shears; Transplanting Trowel and Forks; English and American Shovels and Spades; Bisbee's polished Cast Steel Back Strapped Shovel, new and very superior article; Cam's Cast Steel Scythe Brush and other Scythes; Common and Iron Teel Garden Rakes, together with many other valuable Tools.—Also, a New Improved Tree Brush for destroying Caterpillars.

GARDEN AND FIELD SELDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has just received per London Packet, and for sale, an extensive variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Seed which added to his former collection makes the greatest assortment in New England—among them are: huskless early and late Peas, of various sorts; 150 lb Turnip, 100 lbs. RUTA BAGA, 200 lbs. Carrot, 10 lbs. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, 50 lb Cabbages of sorts, Cauliflowers, 100 lbs. Radish of ear Lettuce of sorts, Endive, Kail, Celery, SALSAL, SCORZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Marjoram Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Lavender, sweet Basil, Chervil, Fennel, Burnet, Grass Seed viz:—Herds, red and white Clover, Puro Meadow, Rye Top—with a large collection of ORNAMENTAL SELDS.

Garden Tools, viz:—Pruning and Budding Knife; Pruning Saws, Trimming Shears, Garden Reels and Line; transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Hoe; Edging Irons.

Gosberry and Currant Bushes, Honeysuckles, Garden Roses, &c. 1200 Flower Pots with stands.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety, on constantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Geranium, Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom, R. Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Daisies, Lauro tinces, &c. 50,000 THORNS or QUICKS for plantations.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine ENGLISH SPLICED PEAS. March 27.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for rendering LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 30, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1824.

No. 42.

Domestic Economy.

ON BROILING. Cleanliness is essential in this mode of cookery.

Keep your gridiron quite clean between the broils, and bright on the top; when it is not, wipe it well with a linen cloth; just before you use it, rub the bars with clean mutton suet, to prevent the meat from being marked with the gridiron.

Take care to prepare your fire in time, so that it may burn quite clear; a brisk and clear fire is indispensable; or you cannot give your meat that browning, which constitutes the perfection of this mode of cookery, and gives a relish to food which it cannot receive any other way.

Be very attentive to watch the moment any thing is done; never hasten any thing that is broiling, lest you make smoke and spoil it. Let the bars of the gridiron be all hot and rough, but yet not burning hot on the surface; this is the perfect and fine condition of the gridiron.

As the bars keep away as much heat as their breadth covers, it is absolutely necessary they should be thoroughly hot before any thing to be broiled is laid upon them.

The bars of gridirons should be made concave, and terminate in a trough to catch the gravy, and keep the fat from dropping into the fire and making a smoke, which will spoil the broil.

CHOICE OF STEAKS. Those who are nice about steaks, never attempt to have them, except in a water which permits the meat to be hung till it is tender—and give the butcher some days' notice of their wish for them.

The best steaks are those cut from the middle of a rump, that has been killed at least four days in moderate weather,—much longer in cold weather—when they can be cut about six inches long, four inches wide and half an inch thick, so that you do not beat them unless you suspect they will be tender.

Take care to have a very clear brisk fire, throw a little salt on it, make the gridiron hot, and set it slanting, to prevent the fat from dropping into the fire, and making a smoke. It requires more practice and care than is generally supposed to do steaks to a nicety; and for want of these little attentions, this very common dish, which every body is supposed capable of dressing, seldom comes to the table in perfection.

The season for steaks, says the Cook's Oracle, is from the 29th of September to the 25th of March. The same publication gives the following directions for cooking steaks when taken out of season, or when there is otherwise reason to fear they would prove tough, if broiled without preparation.

Take two pounds of steaks and beat them all—line the bottom of a three quart stew pan with slices of fattish ham, or bacon, and on this lay the steaks, (which should be nicely trimmed and shaped;) just cover them with water, add a few corns of allspice, the same of black pepper, the red part of carrot, a little bundle of parsley and parsley, a large onion, with half a dozen cloves stuck in it, and a head of celery;—

cover them close, and let them simmer gently about an hour and a half, according to their thickness; if they are thin steaks, an hour may be enough; take care that the meat does not go to rags, by doing too fast, or too much.—When the steaks are tender take them up, flour them, and fry or broil them, only just to brown them.

Ask those you cook for, if they like it under, or thoroughly done, and what accompaniments they like best—turn the steak, &c. it will be done in about 10 or fifteen minutes; rub a bit of butter over it, and send it up, garnished with pickles and finely scraped horse-radish.

N. B. Macbeth's receipt for dressing a beef steak is the best—

—When 'tis done, 'twere well
If 'twere done quickly.

The Domestic Encyclopedia gives us the following as the most approved mode of cooking beef steaks and oyster sauce.

Strain off the liquor from the oysters and throw them into cold water to take off the grit, while you simmer the liquor with a bit of mace and lemon peel; then put the oysters in, stew them a few minutes, add a little cream if you have it, and some butter rubbed in a bit of flour; let them boil up at once; and have rump steaks, well seasoned and broiled, ready for throwing the oyster sauce over the moment you are to serve.

WHOLESALE MEATS. All meats are best when the animal is at maturity. Hence, to delicate persons, chickens, lamb, veal, pig, are not near so wholesome or nutritive as beef, fowl, mutton and pork.—*Dr. Willich.*

Fruit should be eaten before dinner, or as a supper. A meal of fruit, after a meal of meat, is more than the stomach can dispense with; especially with a meal of pies and puddings intervening.—*ibid.*

POISON FOR INSECTS. If walnut leaves be steeped in water for a few days, the fluid will acquire such a degree of bitterness, as to prove a certain poison for reptiles of every description.—*ibid.*

Correspondence.

POTATOES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—My neighborhood, generally, and perhaps without exception, have lost their potatoes as to size for sauce. They have become very watery, of a sweet sickish taste, and black in the middle, and the cause unknown as the like has not been known before.

Some of my neighbors dug their potatoes early, and others late, some kept them in cellars, and others buried them in the ground; and I cannot hear of any but what are affected in a similar way; they were very good when dug.

I publish this account by way of inquiry if any gentleman has known such a general circumstance before; or how to prevent it, he should publish it for the benefit of new settlements, where great use is made of potatoes.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. May 1, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. It is, we believe, a general rule in the economy of vegetation, that plants of all kinds, propagated by roots, slips or cuttings will degenerate, and in time become totally extinct. The finest fruits will not always last, and some of those formerly most celebrated in America and G. Britain are now known only by name, and their places are supplied by new varieties, perhaps of equal excellence. The same principle applies to potatoes, and probably all other roots, which should occasionally be renewed from seed, or their eventual destruction is inevitable. English farmers, we are informed, hold it to be absolutely necessary to renew their potatoes from the top seed once in fourteen or fifteen years. We do not pretend, however, to assert that such renewal will prove a complete remedy for the evils of which Mr. Preston complains, but the experiment is easily made, and some benefit will no doubt be the result.

The process for obtaining new varieties of potatoes is thus described in the *Farmer's Assistant*.

"Gather the apples or balls after the seeds are fully ripe; mash them in water till they are cleared of the pulp; then dry the seeds; and next spring sow them in a bed which is to be kept clear of weeds. In the fall, small potatoes will be found at the roots of the plants; and the different varieties of these are to be separately planted the next season; when they will produce potatoes of the usual size; and at this time the respective qualities of each variety can be ascertained."

An English publication directs to "Take the apples of potatoes, or potatoe balls, in the beginning of October, before the frost has hurt them. Hang them up by the foot stalks in a dry closet, where they will not freeze. Let them hang till March or April. Then mash the apples, wash the seeds from the pulp, and dry them in a sunny window. Sow the seeds in a bed about the first of May. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant them into ground well prepared, one or two plants in a hill.—They will produce full grown apples, and some of the roots will be as large as hen's eggs."

We have no doubt but the general deterioration of the potatoes brought to market in this city, which has been a subject of complaint for some years past may be remedied in this simple and cheap manner.

LEACHED ASHES AS A MANURE.

Indian Hill Farm, West Newbury, Essex County, May 8th, 1824.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Seeing an enquiry regarding Leached Ashes in the New England Farmer of this morning, with an appeal to your correspondents, I have concluded to send you my opinion—although I can only add two years' experience with that of the enquirer.

I would here remark, that enquiries generally made in your paper, though answered with a promptness by you, that subscribers in this quarter admire, receive no answer from your subscribers generally.—When I think of your long increasing list, and on that see names of men, not only distinguished by rank and fortune, but for well managed farms, and large crops; others in more humble life, though equally distinguished as honest men, (and who undoubtedly, have more leisure than the first mentioned,) refusing to answer enquiries, which, truly, to the man of experience may seem of little or no importance, but which in reality

are of the greatest consequence to us young farmers. I feel convinced 'tis a duty we all owe to answer enquiries—and although my limited knowledge, and little experience will prevent my giving an answer to one in ten of the enquiries, yet am willing to contribute that little, wishing if wrong to be corrected.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

BENJAMIN POOR.

Five years since this spring, I ploughed $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres low moist land, manured it in the common way with a mixture of manures, the principal part of which was leached ashes, which I had been led to purchase in consequence of seeing it shipped to New-York, by which I was informed the shipper in all cases made it profitable, as there was always a ready sale. The ensuing fall I had a large crop of Indian corn.—The year following I manured it in a similar way and had a good crop. The next year, after ploughing, and one harrowing, gave a light dressing of leached ashes and sowed barley and a quantity of herdsgrass and clover seed—then after twice harrowing the ground it was left. I think with Dr. Deane, that they are of but little use when ploughed in. Crops of grass have since been taken from that spot, which have far exceeded any in the vicinity for quantity on the same quality of land, as have some on two acres adjoining, which were broken up one year later, but managed and laid down in the same way; and at the same time, with the exception that the last were laid in beds about one rod in width. I have purchased leached ashes since, although the increased demand has enhanced the price one fourth part. Still, I think where grass or grain is wanted leached ashes are cheaper at four cents the bushel, the present price, or say \$1.60 for one cart load containing forty bushels, than stable manure at half that price; although stable manure is selling here this season at \$1.50 for one cart load containing forty bushels. In the spring of 1822, I had a field of five acres sowed with grain and grass seed; the ashes when hauled on the field, were laid in small heaps, and carefully spread. I consider, however, that it would have been much better to have spread them from the cart, as we could distinguish where each lay when the grain was cut also the last year when the grass was cut.

The last spring, 1823, we gave a light dressing to a steep side of a hill, which when mowed the year preceding was scarcely worth the trouble. The reason was, it had been formerly much ploughed, and being steep, every rain had washed it more or less—and as it was hard to plough it had been in grass a number of years. In applying the dressing early in the spring, we spread it carefully from the cart and as it was not perfectly fine, took rakes, and raked it lightly. The crop of hay amply rewarded for the labor and expense. I was this spring often asked by people residing at a distance, what I had done to the steep as it was green and totally different from what it had formerly. I think the present appearance justifies me in saying it will be greater this year than last. That may be owing to the favorable spring, but some say it is generally better the second year than the first.—I have heard many remarks such as your correspondent mentions, as that they left the land cold, &c.; but, no one made that assertion from experience. Such an one told him, that another heard, &c. was the nearest I could get to a reason.—When I first applied ashes to the

low land, I had not the faith I now have. But I ought to observe that the ashes I have purchased were leached for the purpose of making soap, consequently a quantity of lime was used which, in small quantities is said to be a great preventative to moss, &c. on lands.

REVIEWS.

Touche on Agriculture; including a Treatise on the preservation of the Apple Tree, together with Family Recipes, Experiments on Insects, &c. &c. By the Author of a Description of Brunswick, and other Towns in Maine. Portland, A. W. Thayer, Printer, 1821.

[Continued from page 314.]

At the close of our former remarks on this Tract (see vol. ii. page 314.) we promised some notice of the Author's Treatise on the Apple Tree; and will proceed to redeem our pledge. The author gives the following directions relative to the management of

THE NURSERY.

1. "Select ground, for a nursery similar if you can, to that on which you intend to set your orchard. Never make your nursery richer than you intend to keep your orchard; if you do, a vigorous start is given, that is not maintained in the orchard for want of its natural proportion of aliment."

"Put your trees in the nursery at least twenty inches apart. Most fail by crowding them; render them crooked and deformed. They are driven up like the tender growth in the dark forest, almost too slender to support themselves.

*NOTES BY THE EDITOR. It may not be amiss to observe that a dispute exists relative to the quality of the soil for a Nursery. Dr. Thacher says, (Am. Orchardist, page 30.) "it has been a received opinion, that the soil for a nursery should not be made rich, as the plants, when removed to a more fertile soil, will flourish more luxuriantly; but later observation has decided that the reverse to this will be found correct. There is a close analogy between vegetable and animal life; and it is a dictate of nature that both require a full supply of nutriment from their earliest existence. It would be absurd to suppose that the tender roots of young seedlings are capable of drawing sufficient nutriment from a rank, barren, and uncultivated soil, and those that are barely supported or nearly starved at first will never afterwards become vigorous, stately, and handsome, though surrounded by the richest mould. Repeated experiments have proved that a strong and vigorous plant, that has grown up quickly, and arrived at a considerable magnitude in a short time, never fails to grow better after transplanting, than another of the same size that is older and stunted in its growth.—Where the soil is poor and lean, trees in every stage of growth are observed to be languid, weak, and stunted; while those reared in a good mellow soil always assume a fine growth, and advance with strength and vigor."

On the other hand Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, asserts that young apple-trees taken from a clay soil, and transplanted into one more suitable, thrive better than other apple trees, apparently of better quality, taken from a nursery, where the soil was congenial to their growth.

The "Farmer's Guide," a valuable work lately published by William Drown, of Providence, says, "we agree with a late writer in opinion, that the soil for a nursery ought to be naturally good, for at least one full spade deep, or if more the better; that a loamy soil, of a moderately light temperament is best, and that it cannot naturally be too good. It is very wrong to enrich nurseries with dung particularly until it is very old, and almost turned into earth. It is not absolutely necessary that the soil should be exceedingly rich, nor over carefully manured; a medium between the two extremes is best; such as any good substantial garden ground; or good mellow pasture land."

An apple tree wants body and the first branching limbs more than height. I have found almost universally the case, that the best bearing trees show you their extended bearing limb near the ground. This may depend on the distance in which you set your trees in the nursery, and the manner in which you use that ill-fated instrument the pruning knife, that man, intelligent farmers, while they are striving to save are ignorantly using to the ruin of the tree.* Keep the ground in the nursery level by piling rocks, or turfs about trees of any age you make an habitation for mice, rot the tree and make a lodgment for the worm.—Spare the prominent projecting limbs of the young tree prune off from the bearing tree till seven or eight years old, what sprouts you think will be useless, but never cut any so large, but that nature will heal the wound; risk to follow the process I will give, and need the deadly pruning knife to the next generation.

"We will take it, [the young tree] from the nursery and with some labor and care, saving the horizontal roots as long as possible; cut off the tap or perspire root. Make the hole large if the land be deep, springy and cold, put in a wheel-barrow load of small stones, if you are at a little expense to get them. This, if I may properly use the expression, will be everlasting manure in all soils. Coat these with an inch or two of dirt, throw a handful of potatoes into each hole under the tree, put a large potatoe at the end of every large root, the juice of the potatoe will nourish the tree at least for one season, if set out when it is ever so dry, and you may be sure of the life of the tree. Do not cut any of the roots inward, for most say, by doing it the limbs will be curled inward like wings, and then you will think it necessary to use the ill boding pruning knife. A few kernels of oats sown around the tree will keep the ground light. I have heard potatoes have grown five years in succession, put under the tree, and this may save the ground from binding, and prevent another fatal process of saving

*No doubt a pruning knife may be used in such a way as to become an instrument of destruction. Still it has important duties in the culture of trees. Mr. Cox says, as we think very judiciously, "When trees are much pruned they are apt to throw out numerous suckers from the boughs in the following summer; these should be rubbed off, when they first appear, or they may easily be broken off, when young and brittle—cutting is apt to increase their number. Trees differ much in their form, and require very different treatment in pruning; it may not be necessary in our warm climate to trim quite so close as in England, but great care should be observed to take off every limb, which crosses another, or is likely so to do at a future time; those who can conveniently do it, will find a benefit from *turning their heads in the nursery the year before they remove them*—when transplanted, they will thrive more rapidly from not having been pruned at the time of their removal, which in some measure exhausts and weakens the tree; I have been latterly in the habit of giving the principal pruning to my orchards after they have been planted out about five or six years; their growth, with proper cultivation, is then so vigorous, as to permit any natural defects in their forms to be corrected with safety, by free pruning, and forming their branches; the peculiarity of growth which characterizes each kind is then visible, and uniformity of shape may be more easily obtained.

"Apple trees should be so formed, as to allow man and horse to pass under them in ploughing; so a elevation of the branches, while it protects them from cattle, opens the ground to the salutary influence of the sun, and the crops of grain and grass."

ing the tree by ploughing, in which the unskilful may cut off one of the largest roots, that will, that must destroy as large a limb. No objection ploughing may loosen the ground under the hand of a careful master and invigorate the tree; but so far we cannot find as cheap, and in many instances, a safer method to rear and preserve a good and profitable orchard.—supposing you take 217 young trees from the nursery to set out 21 feet apart on an acre,* which is full enough on any land; the more rocky generally the better, if properly prepared, and the less stones you will need under your tree; when on deep intervals they may be made to flourish by not setting them too deep, and by putting a goodly portion of stones under them. It is on the richest intervals I have found most of the deadly enemies of the apple tree, lurking in the bark without the power of loco-motion: their destruction to the tree is almost universally attributed to cold;—one their greatest abundance is on a deep soil, where the parsnip root is allowed to run into the deep cold earth. I still follow an old notion marking my trees, when I take them from a nursery; set north, north. It is a well known fact that Indians will find their way through a forest in a dark night by feeling the bark of trees, which is always thickest on the north side; therefore follow nature in this, in fact in every thing relating to vegetation as a general rule. Any kind of manure you are disposed to put around a tree, put at least a foot from it, to let the roots always be covered. It is possible the eggs of some insects may lay near the surface, and by cutting with a hoe around a tree before winter sets in, they may be destroyed, ground loosened and the tree saved from many wounds by careless ploughing. Most insects depend on the ground too deep to be easily destroyed. The grub or cut worm descends four feet.”

(To be continued.)

* You cannot set out more than about 75 young trees on an acre 24 feet apart.

from the Mechanic's Journal; a periodical work lately established in London.

ON THE COFFEE SHRUB, COFFEE BEAN, AND COFFEE DRINK.

The coffee shrub is a plant of the same family as madder, namely the rubiacea of Jussieu, and is arranged by Linne in his class pentandria, and order monogynia. There are several species of coffee; but the only one cultivated for use is the Coffea Arabica of modern botanists. It is a native of the Upper Ethiopia, and grows about 14 or 20 feet high: the branches come out in pairs opposite each other, and crossing the pair of branches that come out below and above them; the leaves are somewhat like those of the bay, but less dry, and thinner; the flowers are white, and succeeded by a berry like a cherry, filled with yellowish pulp, and seven small horn-like beams, flat and grooved on one side, and convex on the other.

It was a few years before 1500 that the infusion of these berries came into use as a general drink, and it has slowly extended itself through most parts of the civilized world; except China, England, and Mexico, in which the use of it is more common than that of coffee drink.

It was probably the elastic horny nature of

these beans, which renders them very difficult to powder or for water to penetrate, that originally led the users of coffee drink to roast the beans to a brown colour, in order that they might grind them more easily, and extract the virtues of it the more speedily. The roasting not only perfectly answers these purposes, but also develops the aroma or odorous principle of the coffee bean.

In order to roast coffee properly the uses of roasting must not be lost sight of, namely to destroy the horn like tenacity of the green bean, and to develop its fine scent. Too much heat would destroy the chemical elements, which ought to be preserved, and would substitute in their place others which are of an entirely different quality. That fine scent, which pleases so greatly the admirers of good coffee is succeeded, where the coffee is over roasted, by a bitter taste, and burnt smell, which is far from being pleasant and even disagreeable. If, on the other hand, the roasting process is under-done, and the heat to which the beans have been exposed, has not been sufficient, then the raw smell of the coffee remains, and of course diminishes the aroma, which requires a certain heat to develop it. There is of course a just medium to be observed. Well roasted coffee ought to have a pale chocolate color equally spread over it, which is well known to those who are in the use of performing this operation, but it is never necessary to look at the roasted beans, the scent is sufficient; for when the true aroma is developed, and fills the surrounding atmosphere with its delicious scent, then it is time to stop the roasting. After this period the oil acquires a burnt flavor, a scent somewhat resembling that exhaled by smokers of tobacco is perceived, and instead of good roasted coffee there is obtained a bad kind of charcoal.

Considering the importance of this operation, it is no wonder that some of those who are very fond of coffee drink, although they would feel ashamed in busying themselves in any other department of household economy, yet do not hesitate to roast their own coffee, not only at home, but with their own hands. The fragrance diffused by the roasting seems to delight them; and they appear to enjoy by anticipation, the pleasure they shall feel in drinking of the infusion.

Good raw coffee loses from 16 to 20 per cent. of its weight by roasting; if it loses more it is certainly over-roasted. Many different modes are used, and each has its admirers; but there is, in fact, only a single rule to be observed, namely, to use the proper degree of heat, and keep it up at the same point till the roasting is finished. Whether the roasting is performed in close or open vessels; whether the coffee is left to cool in the roaster or is turned out, or even laid between cloths appear indifferent. If indeed the roasting by accident is carried too far, the coffee should be immediately spread out thin on the floor to cool it as soon as possible. In all cases, when cool the roasted coffee should be put into tin plate boxes, and kept from any moisture.

The chemists have made comparative analyses of raw and roasted coffee, of which some account may hereafter be given; but at present there is room only for detailing the best modes of making the coffee drink.

It being well known that the action of solvents

is hastened, in general, by reducing the solvent to powder; it is necessary to grind the roasted coffee more or less fine, as it is intended to use water less or more heated. To reduce coffee to too fine a powder, although it would require only slightly warm water to extract its soluble parts, yet it would be inconvenient in other respects, for the powder would pass through the strainers of the coffee pot, and by also remaining suspended in the water, would render the clearing of a drink difficult. At all events roasted coffee should never be ground, but the moment before it is used, as otherwise it loses much of its fine scent.

It now remains only to say a few words respecting the making of the ground roasted coffee into drink,—and here the grand points are not to lose the fine aroma, and not extract the bitter acrid, resinous element of the coffee. To avoid both these inconveniences, it is necessary that the coffee drink should not be made with too much heat; as this would dissipate the aroma in vapours, and cause the water to dissolve the resin. The coffee therefore must not be boiled in the water, and still less is it proper to boil the grounds over again with fresh water, as is done by some persons. Coffee drink made from the grounds, when it is added to that made from fresh ground coffee, gives it indeed a fine deep color, but the taste of the drink is very bad.

It is not even necessary to pour boiling, or even warm water upon the ground coffee: cold water, if sufficient time is allowed, makes equally good coffee drink, for the elements to be extracted from the roasted coffee are extremely soluble in water. But if the coffee drink is required to be prepared in haste, hot water must be used.

It is universally agreed on by the French amateurs of coffee, that coffee drink is never so good as when after being made with cold water, or with hot water, and cooled, it is heated over again, carefully avoiding a boiling heat. This heating over again is supposed to cause the various elements which produced the fine flavor of this drink, to unite more intimately; and this may be the real fact. The excellency of the coffee sold at Paris is well known; and this is always made one day and heated over again the next day when wanted. A further advantage attends this knowledge of consequence to single persons, who in summer time do not keep a fire in their chambers, that by merely pouring cold water on the ground coffee over night, and straining it in the morning, the strained liquor may, while they are dressing, be heated sufficiently for drinking, over a lamp; and this gives coffee a superiority over tea for the breakfast of such persons; as tea requires the water to be boiling hot, in order to extract its virtues; and of course requires a fire to be lighted.

From the American Farmer.

“Prevention is better than cure.”

GAFFES. Take a piece of asafetida about the size of a hen's egg; beat it tolerably flat; and wrap a piece of cotton cloth round it, and nail it to the bottom of the trough where the hens are daily watered: this method is adopted in the spring of the year, when the hens begin to bring forth their young broods, and it will be attended with invaluable success in preventing that destructive disorder.

RUSTICES.

From the United States Gazette.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets.
No. IV.

Thus we see, that although one of the ladies who have made the important discovery of the conversion of a native grass into a costly bonnet, was suffered to pass with empty praise, by all the patriotic Societies in the United States, her labors have been made one source of national wealth to England, and that from a consciousness of their importance, and as a grateful return for her liberality of conduct, she has been generously rewarded by the London Society. We see also that Mr. Parry, one of their own countrymen, has been complimented with a large silver medal for the manufacture of Leghorn plat, from straw imported from Italy: and lastly, to prevent all interference with home industry in the manufacture in question, the government have laid a duty of 3*l.* (\$13, 33) per dozen on imported plats, and 17*s.* (\$3, 07) a lb. on the plat not made up, and a duty of five per cent. ad valorem on the imported straw from Italy.

The business of promoting the manufacture of straw and grass bonnets, has engaged the attention of Cobbett, who has prosecuted it with his well known zeal; and he has lately been presented by the same London Society, through their President the Duke of Sussex, with a medal, value 15 guineas, (\$70,) for his fine straw hat made from British materials, and for his exertions in drawing the attention of the British public to the manufacture. He says very justly "thousands of pages of biography are filled with deeds, none of which deserve to be mentioned on the same day with this act of Miss Woodhouse." (July 19, 1823.)

The merchants of Salem, Mass. probably did not know of these "doings" in England, but they evince most clearly how little the enemies of the New Tariff are authorized in saying, as they daily do, and as they themselves did in their memorial to Congress against it, "that the Statesmen of the old world are relaxing the rigor of their own systems, and yielding themselves to the rational doctrine, that national wealth is best promoted by a free interchange of commodities upon principles of perfect reciprocity."

The first thing done by Cobbett, was to search for the same grass in England as that sent by Miss Woodhouse to the London Society; and then to try experiments with other native grasses of that country, in order to see whether they would not answer equally well with the American species. He says (July 19, 1823,) that he had found the American grass, and had just then cut and bleached plants of it in his little cow pasture at Kensington, his present place of residence. The same grass abounds in England, and he has made some as bright as Miss Woodhouse ever made, some of it was as fine as the hair of her head.—one of his correspondents, a Mr. Clarke, made some beautiful plat from the sweet vernal grass.*

The official return of the number of straw

hats imported into England from Leghorn, during the years 1820, '21, '22, and down to April 1823, was 366,128; and in 1823, 3512 lbs. of plat were imported. The duty upon each hat was five shillings and eight pence sterling.—The whole amount of duty on the above number was therefore \$461,427,48. If, says Cobbett, we succeed in the manufacture, only think of the quantity of hats that are wanted in South America, the West Indies and the United States, only think of the magnitude of the thing! not less than five millions of people in this kingdom, wear these straw hats. (Jan. 21, 1823.) "It would be no trifling thing to take this article of Leghorn hats out of our custom house books; but this is a trifle, compared to the extension of the manufacture; to the introducing it into houses and families; to the making it the means of employing and of feeding without pauperism, a large portion of the laboring people. Colbert was immortalized on account of his encouragement of certain manufactures. I am greatly deceived if he ever encouraged any thing of greater importance to France, than this is to England." (July 19, 1823.)

Now, on the supposition that Cobbett, aided by the Society for the encouragement of arts, and by the governmental duty on imported Leghorns and straw plats, succeeds in making good his promise to the British public, to knock up foreign trade in those articles in England, the treasury of the country will be deprived of this great source of revenue; yet we see, the fear of this loss does not interfere with the prevailing and commendable policy of the government, and the patriots of England, of protecting home-industry; because they know, that unless the poor support themselves by labor, they must be supported by the public; and experience has taught them, that poverty and increase of crimes are closely connected. They also know that it is of much more importance to provide employment for poor women and children in England, than to add to the national coffers, by duties paid for a foreign fabric, which can be made at home; and that what the revenue loses by the cessation of the importation of the bonnets, will be made up by the produce of the returns for the English bonnets exported, by the duties paid by the articles constituting those returns.

Our Congress unfortunately do not reason in this plain common sense way; all they look to is present revenue, and are indifferent to the appalling spectacle of 25,000 women and children thrown out of employ, in consequence of the domestic manufactures of bonnets being suspended, and by reason of the want of a foreign market, and a deluge of cheap bonnets from Leghorn.

Cobbett very justly says that he 'is thoroughly convinced, that the causing of one new apple tree to be introduced,* or the causing of one Leghorn hat to be kept out by an English one, are ten thousand times more value to the country, than the library of the late King, which is to cost the nation forty thousand pounds for a place to put it in.' This is a much more sound doctrine than the hackneyed and common place saying of Dean Swift, respecting the merit of a man in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. I will fearlessly assert in

like manner, that the keeping 25,000 women and children at work, (who will be thrown out of employ by the destruction of the bonnet manufactory in New England,) is ten thousand times more important to the people of the United States, than all the Societies for colonizing the blacks; for converting the people of India and China to christianity, or for ameliorating the condition of the Jews" in Europe, and for coaxing them to come to the United States, a country, which furnishes so small a scope for the indulgence of their prevailing passion; and most sincerely regret to see amiable ladies engaging in such comparatively useless, and certainly impracticable projects, when such a noble object as the encouragement of the straw and grass bonnet manufactory, exists for the exertion of their benevolent talents, but remains unattended to.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures

From the Old Colony Memorial.

FRUIT TREES.

Every friend to the science of horticulture, must be gratified with the attention bestowed on the subject, and the improvements which are making at the present day. Employment in this branch of agriculture, is both salutary and profitable, and it is commendable in every individual to contribute to its improvement. Our knowledge, however, of the physiology and of nature's laws, which govern in the vegetable kingdom, is quite too limited to justify conjectural assertions for facts substantiated by experience and observation. Theory or hypothetical disquisition will neither instruct nor satisfy the unlearned class of the community, who aspire only to practical knowledge derived from well established facts. It appears that a writer in the American Farmer, in a piece which is copied into other papers, has hazarded the positive assertion, that the common practice of white washing trees is highly detrimental to their growth, and that, if persevered in, will prove fatal to the trees. The writer predicates his doctrine on the principle that the application of white wash obstructs the pores and impedes perspiration from the bark of the trees. But it is unfortunate that we are too prone to step beyond the limits within which our actual knowledge ought to confine us. The supposed analogy between animal and vegetable life is problematical; and a cause, which in one case may derange the functions, may in the other be productive of salutary effects. In the winter season when the sap has receded from the trunk, and the exhalant vessels being in a quiescent state, there can be no perspiration, and before the sap receives the vivifying principle in the spring, the white washing is generally applied, and it adheres to the tree but a few weeks. It is well understood that in the summer season the leaves are the organs which perform the functions of inhalation and exhalation, in a manner similar to the lungs in animals. Whether these with the roots are capable of subserving all the purposes of vegetable life for a limited time, I presume not to decide, but am ready to declare my disbelief that the subtle fluid which transpires from the pores of trees can be impeded by a thin coat of white wash. Lime attracts moisture from the atmosphere until it becomes saturated, and why may

* This grass is also a native of the United States, and flowers before any other in Pennsylvania, where it abounds on land manured by sheep. It is the *anthrion odoratum* of the botanists so called from its odour when dried.

* Cobbett has introduced and sold grafts and numerous American apple trees in England. Register, July 19, 1823.

not absorb the perspirable fluid from the bark of trees? But it is best to agree with the facetious poet, that "no argument like matter of fact is." It is a fact that the practice of whitewashing trees has been followed for several years and not a solitary instance of its injurious effects has ever occurred to my observation, it on the contrary there are not wanting the most ample attestations in favor of its great utility. The trees being more vigorous and healthy, the bark more smooth and free from moss than ever before. If, however, we must be governed by fashion, and the fashion has had run, let it be discarded. In the American Gardener and in that valuable paper the New England Farmer, other compositions which may prove equally salutary are recommended. But there is another topic brought into view which is on its gross absurdity is liable to animadversion. It is asserted in an English paper that caterpillars may be destroyed by a clod of earth moulded round the top of the trunk of trees infested with these reptiles. The writer must be entirely ignorant of the natural history of the caterpillar. They are hatched in the spring from eggs deposited on the branches and twigs of trees the preceding summer.—They manifest no kind of antipathy to the earth, as they are frequently seen to traverse it without reluctance, nor have they occasion to ascend the trunk of the tree, for it is on the branches that they have their birth.—The most credulous reader, therefore, not having faith in magic, must smile at the supposition, that a clod of earth will prove so powerful an antidote as to kill or force the reptiles to abandon their possessions. But in all professions there are those who delight in quackery, pride themselves in some nostrum or new discovery. The sagacious editor of the New England Farmer in copying the article expressed doubts respecting the efficacy of this novel discovery, but by another pen we are gravely informed that though the experiment had been known to fail, yet when the *sod* had been applied to the nest it succeeded better than any thing which he ever tried! Let those then who may choose to climb into the tree be careful that they do not ascend the caterpillars' nest and crush the reptiles, but nicely adjust the sod and wait patiently till its shall display its magical powers.—Such exploits may vie with the French Mountebank, who among other nostrums, boasted of an infallible powder to kill fleas with the assurance that if there are millions of them his powder will destroy them all. The nostrum was readily purchased at a high price, but a person desiring to know how it should be applied was answered that he must take the flea by the back and squeeze him until he gapes, then dip a little of the powder in his mouth and swallow it.

There is yet another circumstance connected with this subject deserving of attention. It too frequently happens that cattle are permitted to have access to fruit trees in the winter season—they never fail to nip off the twigs of the last year's growth and break down the small branches within their reach leaving the ends jagged and unseemly. The only remedy for this evil is to cut off the jagged ends close up to the next bud. When this is neglected the broken ends die and become rotten and eventually prove essentially injurious to the whole tree. J. T.

From the Brunswick Times.

CULTURE OF WOAD.

Having seen in your paper an extract from the Aurora, giving an account of the uses and cultivation of the Woad Plant (or *Isatis Tinctoria*) as a substitute for Indigo, and believing that whatever may be found a useful substitute for any foreign article imported into this country, employed in our domestic or family manufactures, tends not only to render us independent of foreign nations, but, with some attention, may become sources of wealth to our industrious farmers and citizens, I have annexed herewith some further account of this valuable plant, which I should be glad if you would publish for the benefit of my brother farmers; not doubting, that if generally known with what ease this plant is reared and prepared for use, that every lady who is in the habit of making cotton, linen, and woollen cloths, for private use, would, instead of running to the shops for indigo, procure a small quantity of the woad seed and cultivate in her garden a very small spot, being sufficient to raise seed enough to sow two or three acres. This plant may be sown any time previous to the first of August, either in the broad cast way, or in the same manner as carrots and parsnips are generally sown, and its leaves are fit for use the summer following. It is biennial, the lower leaves are of an oblong oval figure, thick, ending in obtuse roundish points of a lucid green. The stalks rise about four feet high, dividing into several branches, terminated by small yellow flowers. The time for gathering the crop is about the end of June, or whenever the leaves are fully grown, while they are perfectly green. If the land be good and the crop well husbanded, it will produce three or four gatherings; but the two first are the best, and will produce three or four times as much coloring matter as the third and fourth crop.

The leaves in the large way are carried directly to the mill, with a stone running on the edge resembling the oil or bark mills, where they are mashed into a smooth paste: if this process is deferred, they would putrify. The paste is then laid in heaps, pressed close and smooth, and the blackish crust, which forms on the outside, reunited if it happens to crack.—After laying for fifteen days, the heaps are opened, the crust rubbed and mixed with the inside; it is then formed into balls, which are pressed close and solid; these are dried upon hurdles; they turn black on the outside if in the sun, if in a close place yellowish; if the weather is rainy, the first is to be preferred.

The good balls are distinguished by their being weighty, of an agreeable smell, and when rubbed, of a violet color within. Woad not only affords a lasting and substantial blue, which may be reduced into many different shades, but is of great use in dyeing and fixing many other colors.

In the small way the leaves may be pounded in a trough or wooden mortar, laid smooth in heads, as above directed; and after laying some days the outside crust rolled with the inside, and made into small balls, about the size of a coffee cup, in any convenient vessel which will bear pressing strongly to mould them in: and if the balls happen to crack before they are thoroughly dry, they may be rubbed together,

moulded over again, and dried on boards in the sun. Woad and indigo are frequently used in conjunction, which makes a very great saving to the dyers. In dyeing blue with these substances, it is usual to mix 400 lb. woad, 30 lb. madder, 8 or 9 lbs. lime, and from 10 to 30 lbs. indigo, and a quantity of bran, which are put at different times in a wooden vat and digested with a strong heat for several hours, after which the substances to be dyed are immersed in the mixture.

Silk, woollen, linen, and cotton are alike dyed with these ingredients, but with some variation of the proportions. A solution of woad and indigo in sulphuric acid forms what is called the Saxon blue. For dyeing yarn in the small way, woad may be used in the same manner as indigo; or a proportion of the ingredients before mentioned may be added; but the best color will be produced by using each in the proportion of one ounce of indigo to twelve ounces woad; the latter gives solidity and substance to the color, the former brightness.

The woad was once the great staple of Languedoc, is now cultivated generally in France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, and in many parts of England, and in the small way in America. The produce of an acre of ground from woad may be estimated to be worth from one to two hundred dollars.

That the farmers and dyers may make trial of woad, induces this communication.

A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

From Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

A singular description of food is made use of by some tribes of the Snake Indians, consisting chiefly and sometimes wholly of a species of ant which is very abundant in the region in which they roam. The squaws go in the cool of the morning to the hillocks of these active insects, knowing that then they are assembled in the greatest numbers. Uncovering the little mounds to a certain depth, the squaws scoop them up with their hands and put them into a bag prepared for the purpose. When a sufficient number are obtained, they repair to the water, and cleanse the mass from all the dirt and small pieces of wood collected. The ants are then placed upon a flat stone, and by the pressure of a rolling pin are crushed together in a dense mass, and rolled out like pastry. Of this substance a soup is prepared, which is relished by the Indians, but is not at all to the taste of white men.

Gas Lights.—Professor Olmsted, of the University of North Carolina, has ascertained, that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained from cotton seed. The produce of gas from a bushel of seed, is more than double the average product of the same quantity of New Castle Coal, and greatly exceeds that in illuminating power. It partakes of the purity and splendor of gas from oil, with which substance, indeed, this seed is known to abound. The experiments already made, induce the belief, that, among all substances hitherto tried for gas illumination, this article will be found the most eligible, especially for our southern cities, where cotton seed can be obtained at a very trifling expense; and the idea suggested that this article may possibly become of considerable value for exportation.

Spinning Machines.—It is stated that Mr. Gilbert Brewster, of Norwich, Conn. has already made of his improved machines for spinning wool, to the amount of upwards of \$200,000, and has orders for more machines to a very large amount. He has made large machines at the price of \$2,700, and has made this declaration, that if any person will take one of his machines and put it into full operation for two years, and give him the savings made between this machine, and the old or common modes of spinning wool, he will give the machines without any further charge. The English spinner, cannot spin for less than 2 pence or 3 pence per lb. Mr. Brewster's machines facilitate the spinning so much as to have reduced the price to *one cent per lb.* And not only the best merino wool can be spun at this price, but even the finest Saxon so much superior, even to merino, and of which the finest and highest priced cloths are made.—*N. Y. paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

MANURE. If you have not cleared your barn yards, and other receptacles of manure of their fertilizing contents you will please to set about it. If you have more dung than you propose to use immediately, do not suffer it to lie scorching and drenching in the sun and rain, unless you mean to be poverty-stricken before you think of it. If your cattle are yarded nights, you will be so good as to get up half an hour earlier than you commonly rise, and shovel what manure they have left under your shed, and then cover it with about as much mud, loam, or something else which will answer the purpose, as there is of the dung. You will thus in a little time obtain a compost as rich as Cresset, and fill your money-bag with hard dollars, or your pocket-book with good bank bills. The weeds which you cut up in your garden, &c. you will either throw to your hogs, bury in trenches between your rows of plants, throw into heaps and cover with earth, or carry them to your compost bed and cover them there.

FENCES. Take another look at your enclosures and see that your fences are sound, firm, high and close. If you do not, and should unhappily wake up some morning and find your cattle in the corn, your pigs in the peas, &c. you will please to recollect that we told you so. After planting and before weeding you will probably have time to make some excellent stone wall. See that you make it where it is most needed, and what you make should be well made. We do not much admire certain apologies for fences, which we every now and then come across, in the course of our agricultural tours. A jagged, cobbling, half-built wall, in which the stones look as if they were huddled together by chance, or an earthquake, not at all disposed to be sociable, but each seems to say to its neighbor, please to keep your distance, is an abomination on any man's farm. We have seen too many such rough monuments of laziness, which seem to have been tossed together for no other purpose but to afford the quadrupeds of the place the means of taking practical lessons in the art of jumping.

PASTURES. Take a scrutinising squint at your pastures, and divide your stock among them according to the best rules in such case made and provided. Do not, however, let your cattle into your pasture ground too early in the spring. You had better buy hay and keep them in your barn yard, or cut and carry browse to them or turn them into the woods to pick a living as they can, than let them make minced pie of your sward-ground, and nip off every spire of grass the moment it peeps from the surface of the soil. In common seasons from the 20th of May to the 1st of June is early enough to turn your stock to grass. Your laboring cattle and horses should be kept up still longer, or at least till the last mentioned time. Dr. Deane said that "cattle should not be let into any pasture until the grass is so grown as to afford them a good bite, so that they may fill themselves without rambling all over the lot. The dryest pastures should be used first, though in them the grass is shortest that the potching of ground in the wettest may be prevented. Milch kine, working oxen and fattening beasts should have the first feeding of an enclosure. Afterwards sheep and horses. When the first lot is thus fed off, it should be shot up, and the dung that has been dropped should be beaten to pieces, and well scattered, afterwards the second pasture should be treated in the same manner, and the rest in course, feeding the wettest pasture after the dryest, that the soil may be less potched.

"Something considerable is saved by letting all sorts of grazing animals take their turns in a pasture. By means of this, nearly all the herbage produced will be eaten; much of which would otherwise be lost. Horses will eat the leavings of horned cattle; and sheep will eat some things that both the one and the other leave."

It will not be proper, when you have turned your cattle to grass to overlook or neglect them. You should see every animal every day, if you rise an hour before the sun for that purpose.

If you turn hogs into a pasture they should have rings in their noses, or as some say, you will do as well to pare off the gristle of the nose, to prevent their rooting. It is, we believe, a good notion to have a sty to feed them in, with a door or aperture opening into a clover pasture of suitable dimensions, which should contain a brook or pool, for their Majesties to wallow in. While the clover is fresh they will need scarcely any other food, but now and then a little brimstone and cream of tartar to give them an appetite. The hogs should not be accommodated with too large a pasture, lest the grass should become so old and tough that they will not eat it. Short and sweet grass is necessary for this species of epicures.

We have it from good authority that sheep require no water in their pastures, calves none, and horses very little except they are worked. The consequence of such a privation we are told is that the animals feed at night, and lie still in the day time. Cows, however, should have water, and that of a good quality. Muddy, stagnant water, such as is made use of in order to manufacture mosquitoes and fever and ague in some of our western States, has a very bad effect on cows, reducing the quantity of their milk, and injuring its quality.

YANKEE INGENUITY. We are much amused, and highly gratified by our frequent visits to the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, Boston. The inventive faculties of our countrymen are there indicated by a display of machines of almost as many forms as there were kinds of animals in Noah's Ark. Although they have not yet exactly, exhibited Mr. Godwin's plough, which would

— "Set itself to work
And plough an acre in a jerk."

they have ploughs, of excellent construction, which come very near and perhaps some of them are but little inferior to Mr. Jefferson's best of all possible ploughs described in Wells & Lilly's edition of Dr. Deane's New England Farmer, under the article "Plough," and very well known to scientific agriculturists in Europe as well as in America.

But the more immediate object of this article is to call the attention of the agricultural part of the community to two machines which we think are of singular utility.

1. An instrument for cutting up hassocks or small protuberances, in swamps and wet meadows, invented by Col. Samuel Putnam, of Danvers, Mass. This consists of a wooden frame of an angular form, somewhat like a common harrow, with an iron or steel appendage beneath it, of semi-elliptical form, bent inward with sharp edges. The machine is drawn by oxen, or horses, and the metallic part embraces the hassocks, or other protuberances, and cuts them off as smoothly as a barber could excise the criniferous excrescences of face without a wrinkle.

2. A new kind of churn, in which the dasher, or the part which stirs the milk or cream, is put in motion by an horizontal lever, to which the dasher is attached by cast iron gearing of the most simple, and effective description.

We know that our description will give but an inadequate idea of the above mentioned machine but we have not room at present for a more perfect account; and those who would wish for further information may call and inspect the machines at the establishment abovementioned.

SWEET CORN. By the kindness of "A Subscriber we have received two parcels of Sweet Corn for distributing gratis, among those who would wish to obtain small quantities for seed. There are two kinds of corn one of which ripens somewhat earlier than the other. We should be happy to present any of our friends, engaged in agriculture or horticulture, who will call send to the Farmer office, with a handful of each, to the parcels are distributed.

VANPARE OF THE OCEAN. A curious monster cycled is now exhibiting at No. 13, Brattle-street, Boston. It was an inhabitant of the deep, caught in the Atlantic Ocean, near the entrance of the Delaware and supposed to have weighed when first captured, between four and five tons. Dr. Mitchell, who examined and dissected it, when first taken, pronounced it to be "a fish considerably different from any seen before and unlike all the descriptions that I could find in the books." A particular description of this marine monster may be found in handbills which will be presented to visitors at the place of exhibition.

"There therefore needs no more be said here,
We unto them refer the reader."

ERRATA. Our subscribers will perceive that part of the pages of this day's paper, are, by mistake, numbered wrong; they may, if they please, correct them with a pen.

FOREIGN.

The last advices from Europe come down to the beginning of April, but are not of great importance. The Slave Trade Bill has passed both houses of Parliament and received the assent of the King. The difficulties between Great Britain and Algiers have been settled.

The occupation of Spain by French troops is limited to the first of July, unless the Allied Powers should deem it necessary that the period should be prolonged. Extensive preparations were going on at Constantinople for another Campaign against the Greeks.

It is stated that Corunna surrendered to the Greeks on the 8th February. They have also succeeded in taking out works of Lepanto.

A letter from Zante of March 23d, states that Lord Byron had negotiated a reconciliation between some of the contending Greek Chiefs, and had induced Theodore Colotroni to evacuate the important fortress of Lepanto, which was now occupied by the Patriots.

It was reported that the Vice Roy of Egypt had declared himself independent of the Porte, and had ordered his lieges to return home.

Advices from Madrid state that an order has at length been published, granting a general pardon to the military of the constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, or to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was also under consideration.

DOMESTIC.

CONCORD, April 24. Anniversary of April 19, 1775.—On Monday last, the Concord Artillery Company, under Capt. Whiting, and the Light Infantry, under Capt. Jarvis, paraded in honor of the anniversary being forty-nine years since the first blood was shed in Concord and Lexington.

The day was ushered in by a salute of thirteen guns, and the reveille was beat by one who had often done the same duty in our revolutionary army.

At dinner, the few remaining patriots of this town, who were engaged in the battle forty-nine years ago, were at the table, and their presence gave life and reality to the scenes and deeds which were thus commemorated. Immediately after dinner, the company marched up to the former site of the north bridge. It was the spot where the British detachment under Col. Lowrie first fired at our men, under the gallant Major Buttrick and Capt. Davis, of Acton Minute Company, the latter of whom was there killed. When the companies arrived there, the Rev. Dr. Ripley made an instructive address, describing to them with minuteness the scene and circumstances as they finally took place.

The Davis Blues, of Acton, under command of Col. Davis, also paraded to commemorate the anniversary. It will be remembered that the Acton minute men were actively engaged at the Concord battle, and cost their commander, Capt. Davis, his life.

A circumstance of a peculiar nature occurred in Lexington in the house now owned by Mr. Priest, during the British retreat. As Mr. James Heywood of Acton, lingering a little behind the main body went back to the house for a draught of water, he perceived a British soldier coming through the house probably for some object. They were both armed—drew up their pieces—fired at each other—and were both shot dead at the same instant.

It must be gratifying to the surviving patriots of the Revolution to review the plains of Concord in 1775, and look around the country in 1824. It speaks favorably to the health of Concord, that there are so many that still live, who actually bore arms on the 19th April, 1775. It has been ascertained that there are twenty men now living in this town, who lived here at the time, and were actors in those scenes, and then took up arms in defence of their rights.

Champlain Canal.—This canal is said to be navigable from Whitehall to the Saratoga Dam; and is expected to be open all the way to the Hudson in a few days.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, April 30.—“A Convention with England was this day read in the Senate, concluded by Mr. Rush, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canby, late a Min-

nister to the United States, on the part of England, granting under regulation and restrictions, the right of search of American and English vessels, engaged in the slave trade. From hearsay, it is inferred that the right of visit and search, being duly restricted and regulated, little or no objection will be made to the Convention.”—*National Aegis*.

Murderous Rencontre.—The Port Gibson paper states, that about the 15th of March, Lt. Guino, of the U. S. Army, shot Mr. Verby, of Wilkinson county, through the heart, and he expired instantly. The duel was fought on the banks of the Mississippi.

Cheap Travelling.—The Rochester paper announces that packet boats now daily depart east and west on the Canal, and the fare is so good and cheap that no one who consults economy can now afford to travel on foot.

Dreadful Accident.—Mr. Amos Boyce and M. John Wright were killed in Pawtucket, on the 20th ult, by the sudden caving in of earth in a well in which they were at work. They were buried about an hour and an half; and when extricated were both dead. The well was sunk the depth of 28 feet, in a quicksand and no precaution was taken by curbing to guard against caving-in of the earth. A very little care, probably, would have effectually protected them from the calamitous event. Mr. Wright belonged to this town.

[Providence paper.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.—Friday, April 30. Mr. Lloyd, of Mr. presented a memorial from Boston, against, and Mr. Mills a memorial from the same place in favor of the passage of the Tariff bill.

The Senate in committee resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Kelly, of Alabama, moved to strike out the highest rate of duty proposed on cotton bagging, which motion, after debate was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 28, Nays 19.

Saturday, May 19. After passing on numerous private bills, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill, but nothing of consequence was decided on. Monday, May 3. Mr. Jackson, from the joint committee on the subject, reported that the two houses may have a recess on the 19th inst.

The subject of the Tariff bill was again resumed. The amendment proposed by Mr. Holmes, of Me. to exempt Russia duck and sheeting from the duty was the question before the committee; and after some discussion was rejected. Yeas 21, Nays 26.

Tuesday, May 4. The Tariff bill was again discussed, but no decision of any question obtained.

Wednesday, May 5. A motion made by Mr. Elliot to strike out the proviso in the Tariff, which establishes the minimum upon which the duties on cotton cloth, &c. are to be calculated, was decided in the negative. Yeas 23, Nays 24.

Mr. Holmes, of Me. moved to amend the bill by striking out the clause which allows fifteen per centum on the duties now imposed, on all foreign distilled spirits. This motion was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 28, Nays 18.

Thursday, May 6. Mr. Barbour submitted resolutions for the distribution of the present Tariff bill throughout the United States, in order to obtain information of its probable effects on the revenue, and on the shipping, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the community; which were ordered to be printed.

A motion of Mr. Smith to limit the duty on wool to 25 per cent ad valorem was negatived. Yeas 21, Nays 26.

A motion of Mr. Mills to limit the duty on unmanufactured wool to 30 per cent ad valorem was adopted.

A motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Md. to strike out the proviso that all wool, not valued at more than ten cents per pound, should be charged with a duty of 15 per cent was negatived. Yeas 18, Nays 29.

A motion of Mr. Smith to fix the duty on India silks, at 25 per cent was negatived. Yeas 12, Nays 35.

A motion of Mr. King, of N. Y. to strike out the highest rate of duty on woollens, leaving the duty at 30 per cent ad valorem until June 30, 1825, and afterwards at 33 1-2 per cent ad val. was adopted. Yeas 28, Nays 16.

Several other motions for sundry alterations, exemptions, &c. were made, and were all negatived.

HOUSE.—Friday, April 30. On motion of Mr. Tallant it was ordered that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report at the next Session of Congress the extent to which it is expedient to adopt the system of defence proposed in the several reports of the Board of Engineers, for the defence of the maritime frontier of this country, &c.

The report of the Committee on the claims of the heirs of Beaumarchais was discussed in committee of the Whole. Mr. Tucker explained the subject; when on motion the Committee rose. With an understanding that the subject should be resumed on Monday.

Saturday, May 1. Was occupied in attending to private and local business.

Monday, May 3. The subject of a recess being under consideration, Mr. M'Lane hoped the two Houses would not adjourn until the investigation was completed relative to the memorial of Mr. Edwards. After some debate, a motion to lay the report on the table was carried.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Military Committee reported a bill to authorize the settlement of the claims of the state of Massachusetts upon the General Government for services rendered by the militia of the state during the late war, exhibited a report, which concluded as follows:

Your Committee recommend that, in all cases where the militia of the state of Massachusetts were called out in conformity with the desire of an officer of the General Government, or to repel actual invasion, or under a well founded apprehension of invasion, during the late war, the claim of the state for such militia services be allowed, under the usual rules of auditing and allowing similar claims; provided the number of troops, so called out, were not in undue proportion to the exigency.

Your Committee likewise recommend that the claims of Massachusetts for militia services, not comprehended in the above description of cases, be disallowed. This report was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House in committee, took into consideration a remonstrance from the State of Kentucky against the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. on the subject of the occupying claimant laws of Kentucky. This caused a protracted debate, but no decision was obtained.

Tuesday, May 4. A bill concerning invalid pensioners, and one relative to the Post Office department were discussed without decision.

Wednesday, May 5. Mr. Corke offered a long resolution, requesting the President to give a detailed report on the system and plan of fortification, contemplated by him, and recommended by the board of engineers, &c. which was laid on the table. [Accepted the next day.]

Thursday, May 6. The Post Office bill was dismissed on the ground that the session was too far advanced to give it due consideration.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received several communications, which are too late for insertion in this day's paper. They will be inserted in our next.

PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes, per ton, \$112, 50 a \$115; Pearl, do, \$117, 50 a \$120; Butter, No. 1, per lb. 10 a 12 cts.; Rye, per bush. 55 a 56 cts.; Plaster Paris, per ton, \$4; Herd's Grass, 1822, per bush. \$2 a \$2, 12. For other articles see last paper.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received by the London Packet, and for sale by GEO. MURDOCK, No. 14, Market-square, an assortment of GARDEN SEED, of the last year's growth, among which are, Early and Late Cauliflower, Early and Late Cabbage, Early and Late Peas, Sweet Marjoram and Thyme, ARNACK, MANGEL WURTZEL, RUTA BAGA, &c. Likewise—a few cases of MARASCHINO and CURACOA, a Cordial much celebrated in Europe—French Annisette in baskets of 2 bottles each—Welch's No. 1 Chocolate, Cocoa and Shells—green Madeira Citron, with other Groceries as usual.

Likewise—a few Hampers of Rich Cheshire and Loaf Cheese—London Brown Stent, in whole and half Bottles—English and French Mustard, in kegs and jugs.

From the Hancock Gazette.

Would Yankces still continue free,
Let this their honest motto be,
Our stock we'll raise ourselves, and keep,
From bellowing bull to bleating sheep;
In manufactures we will try
All foreign nations to outvie!
In mechenism try each *notion*,
Except to find perpetual motion;
In agriculture do our best;
And leave to gracious Heaven the rest.

Miscellany.

From the Portland Gazette.

USEFUL RULES FOR HOUSE-WIVES.

1. When you arise in the morning never be particular about pinning your clothes so very nicely; you can do that any time.

2. Never comb your hair, or take off your night cap (till after breakfast. It is your business to take time by the foretop and not let him take you so; therefore keep all night in that quarter till 10 o'clock at least.

3. When you begin the business of your toilet you may do it before the window or in the front entry; but the most proper place is in the kitchen.

4. Never have any particular place for any thing in your house; and then you may rest assured, that nothing will ever be out of place; and that is a great comfort in a family.

5. Never sweep your floor, until you know some person is coming in: he will then see how neat you are: and, besides, in such cases, even your enemies cannot shake off the dust of their feet, against you, though they may the dust of their clothes with which you have covered them by your sweeping.

6. When you have done sweeping, leave your broom on the floor, it will then be handy: and, being always in sight, and in the way, it will be constantly reminding your husband, when he is in the house, what a smart, nice, pains-taking wife he has.

7. Never follow the barbarous practice of brushing down cobwebs. A man's house is his castle: and so is a spider's.—It is a violation of rights; and a shameless disrespect to the fine arts.

8. Keep your parlour and bedroom windows shut as close as possible in dog days: this will keep the hot air out—and you will have excellent fired air inside.

9. Keep your summer cheeses in your bed chambers:—they enrich the qualities of the atmosphere: and if a stranger should lodge in one of your beds: if he could not sleep, he could eat for his refreshment.

10. Never teach your daughters to mend or make any of their own clothes, it is "taking the bread from the mouth of labour"—besides it will make them crooked and give them sore fingers.

11. But if they should insist on mending their own garments, they should do it while they are on: this will make them fit better: and Girls can't leave their work: if they should attempt it their work would follow them.

12. If your husband's coat is out at one of the elbows, don't mend it until it is out at the other; then the patches will make it appear uniform; and shew that you are impartial.

13. Never spoil a joke for a relation's sake; nor suppress the truth for any body's sake. Therefore, if you don't like your husband as well as you ought—out with it, and convince him you are not a respecter of persons.

14. You should endeavour not to keep your temper:—let it off as soon and as fast as you can; and you will then be as calm and quiet as a bottle of cider after the cork has been drawn half a day.

15. If, on any particular occasion, you are at a loss as to the course you ought to pursue, in the management of yourself or your family affairs, take down the paper which contain these Rules and read them over and over till you have satisfied your mind—and then go on.

POOR RICHARD.

Condensation of Various Gases into Liquids.—In the Philosophical Transactions of London, Part II. are detailed the very important results of Mr. Faraday on the condensation of gases into liquids. By submitting solid compounds, containing gaseous elements, to heat, in sealed glass tubes, or by extricating by chemical reaction, from other substances similarly confined, various gaseous products, so great a pressure was produced, as to cause the liquefaction of the gases produced in the several experiments.—The following is a list of gases condensed up to the present time, namely: Chlorine, Muriatric acid, Sulphurous acid, Sulphuretted hydrogen, Carbonic acid, Euchlorine, Nitrous oxide, Cyanogen, and Ammonia.

Application of Liquids, formed by the Condensation of Gases, as Mechanical Agents.—Sir Humphrey Davy has given a paper on this interesting subject in the same Part of the Phil. Trans. above referred. After expressing some doubts as to the economical results to be expected from employing the vapors of water or alcohol, under high pressures by high temperatures, as mechanical agents, from the great loss of radiant heat at high temperatures, and from the extrication of latent heat by compression, and its absorption from expansion; no such doubts, he considers, can arise respecting the use of the vapors of liquids, which require, for their existence, a pressure, equal to 30 or 40 atmospheres, and which exert an immense elastic force at common temperatures, or from slight elevations of them. Such liquids are the liquefied gases.

It is not easy, in a short notice, like the present, to make the whole ground of Sir Humphrey Davy's reasoning intelligible to the generality of readers, involving, as it does, the more abstruse doctrines on the subject of caloric; but a general idea of his exceedingly novel views on the manner of applying the condensed gases as mechanical agents, may be obtained from the following extract from his paper.—*Port Folio.*

"In applying the condensed gases as mechanical agents, there will be some difficulty; the materials of the apparatus must be at least as strong and as perfectly joined as those used by Mr. Perkins in his high pressure steam-engine: but the small differences of temperature required to produce an elastic force, equal to the pressure of many atmospheres, will render the risk of explosion extremely small; and if future experiments should realise the views here developed, the mere difference of tempe-

ture between sunshine and shade, and air and water, or effects of evaporation from a moist surface, will be sufficient to produce results which have hitherto been obtained only by great expenditure of fuel.

Singular Chastisement.—A spruce little gentleman, who, during the summer season, is employed as a waiter of one of the Inns in Harrogate, called to regale himself at the Elephant and Castle Knaresborough, on the evening of the fair, and while in his cups, became exceedingly noisy and quarrelsome with the rest of the company, drinking off their glasses *saucer ceremonie*, and, if a remonstrance was made, a challenge to fight was the immediate consequence. At length an honest athletic farmer, to whom he had "shown fight," whipped the dapper hero under his arm, and cramming him into a sack, tossed him into his cart, which stood at the door, and drove down the street to the distance of a mile from the town, where he was unbagged, to the great amusement of a vast number of spectators, and to the evident improvement of the manners of the offender.

Literary Discovery.—A Latin MS. undoubtedly by Milton, long supposed to be irrecoverably lost, has just been discovered at the State Paper Office. The subject is religious, and the arguments are all drawn from the Scriptures. There are many Hebrew quotations, and the work is one of considerable bulk, as it contains 735 pages, many of them closely written, and believed to be in the hand writing of the poet's nephew, Philips, with many interlineations in a different hand. It was found in an envelope addressed to Cyriac Skinner, Merchant.—The situation which Milton held, of Latin Secretary to Cromwell, will account for such a discovery being made in the State Paper Office.—*London paper.*

Progress of Liberty.—A writer in the London Monthly Magazine has given a sketch of the progress of free institutions, from which we learn, that in 1775, the number of free men living under free governments, was 15,800,000. He computes the number, at this time, to be 87,200,000.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending **LEADING IMPROVED LEAD PIPE**, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

March 27.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised by John Prince, Esq., Roxbury. April 24.

WANTED Nos. 14, 43, and 45, of the 1st Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. For which a generous price will be given by the publisher of this paper.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of **FIFTY CENTS**.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

Vol. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1824.

No. 43.

Domestic Economy.

CHOOSING AND DRESSING POTATOES.

Highly extracted and abridged from the Cook's Oracle.

The vegetable kingdom affords no food more wholesome, more easily procured, or less expensive than the potatoe; yet although this most useful vegetable is dressed almost every day, in almost every family,—for one plate of potatoes that comes to the table as it should, nine are spoiled.

Choose potatoes of a moderate size, free from blemishes, and buy them in the mould; they must not be wetted till they are cleansed to be cooked. Protect them from the air and frost by piling them in heaps in a cellar, covering them with mats, or burying them in sand or in earth. The action of frost is most destructive.

Wash them, but do not pare or cut them unless they are very large,—fill a saucepan half full of potatoes of equal size, or make them so by dividing the larger ones, put to them as much cold water as will cover them about an inch: they are sooner boiled and more savoury in when drowned in water—most boiled potatoes are spoiled by having too little water; potatoes are often spoiled by too much;—they must merely be covered, and a little allowed for waste in boiling, so that they may be just covered at the finish.

Set them on a moderate fire till they boil, then take them off, and set them by the side of the fire to simmer slowly till they are soft enough to admit a fork,—(place no dependence on the usual test of their skin cracking, which if they are boiled fast will happen to some potatoes when they are not half done, and the inside quite hard,) then pour the water off, (if you let the potatoes remain in the water a moment after they are done enough, they will become watery and watery,) uncover the saucepan, and set it at such a distance from the fire as will secure it from burning; their superfluous moisture will evaporate, and the potatoes perfectly dry and mealy.

You may afterwards place a napkin, folded to the size of the saucepan's diameter, over the potatoes, to keep them hot and mealy till wanted.

This method of managing potatoes is in every respect equal to steaming them, and they are dressed in half the time.

There is such an infinite variety of sorts and sizes of potatoes that it is impossible to say how long they will take in doing; the best way is to try them with a fork. Moderate sized potatoes will generally be done enough in fifteen or twenty minutes.

The Cook's Oracle, in addition to the preceding, gives the following methods of Dressing Potatoes. Although some of the modes described are familiar to every housewife, it is not probable that some others may be new and more useful to those who wish to make the best of this root, which, as an article of sustenance, is second only to the staff of life.

COLD POTATOES FRIED. Put a bit of clean larding into a frying pan; when it is melted

slice in your potatoes with a little pepper and salt, put them on the fire, keep stirring them; when they are quite hot they are ready.

2. POTATOES BOILED AND BROILED. Dress your potatoes as before directed, and put them on a grid-iron over a very clear and brisk fire; turn them till they are brown all over, and send them up dry, with melted butter in a cup.

3. POTATOES FRIED IN SLICES OR SHAVINGS.—Peel large potatoes, slice them about a quarter of an inch thick, or cut them in shavings round and round as you would peel a lemon; dry them well in a clean cloth, and fry them in lard or dripping. Take care that your fat and frying pan are quite clean; put it on a quick fire, watch it, and as soon as the lard boils, and is still, put in the slices of potatoe, and keep moving them till they are crisp; take them up and lay them to drain on a sieve; send them up with a very little salt spread on them.

4. POTATOES FRIED WHOLE. When nearly boiled enough, put them into a stew pan with a bit of butter, or some nice clean drippings;—shake them about often (for fear of burning them,) till they are brown and crisp; drain them from the fat.

Observation.—It will be an elegant improvement to the three last receipts, previous to frying or broiling the potatoes, to flour them and dip them in yolk of egg, and then roll them in fine sifted bread crumbs; they will then deserve to be called *potatoes full dressed*.

5. POTATOES MASHED. When your potatoes are thoroughly boiled, drain and dry them perfectly, pick out every speck, &c. and rub them through a collender into a clean straw pan; to a pound of potatoes put about half an ounce of butter, and a table spoonful of milk; do not make them too moist; mix them well together. You may put them into shapes, egg them with yolk of egg, and brown them very slightly by a slow fire.

POTATOES MASHED WITH ONIONS. Prepare some boiled onions, by putting them through a sieve, and mix them with potatoes. In proportioning the onions to the potatoes, you will be guided by your wish to have more or less of their flavor.

7. POTATOES ESCALOPED. Mash potatoes as directed in No. 5; then butter some nice clean scallop shells, or patty pans, put in your potatoes, make them smooth at the top, cross a knife over them, strew a few fine bread crumbs on them. Sprinkle them with a paste brush with a few drops of melted butter, and then set them in an oven; when they are browned on the top take them carefully out of the shells, and brown the other side.

8. POTATOES ROASTED. Wash and dry your potatoes, (all of a size,) and put them into a tin Dutch oven [or any other oven] or cheese toaster; take care not to put them too near the fire, or they will get burnt on the outside before they are warmed through. Large potatoes will require two hours to roast them.

N. B. To save time and trouble, some cooks half boil them first.

9. POTATOES ROASTED UNDER MEAT. Half boil large potatoes,—drain the water from them, and put them into an earthen dish, or small

tin pan, under meat that is roasting, and baste them with some of the dripping;—when they are browned on one side, turn them and brown the other,—send them up round the meat, or in a small dish.

10. POTATOE BALLS, [OR MASHED POTATOES ROLLED INTO A SPHERICAL FORM.]—Mix mashed potatoes with the yolk of an egg, roll them into balls, flour them, or egg and bread crumb them, and fry them in clean drippings,—or brown them in a Dutch oven.

11. POTATOE BALLS RAGOUT. This is made by adding to a pound of potatoes a quarter of a pound of grated ham, or some sweet herbs or chopped parsley and onion or shallot, salt, pepper, and a little grated nutmeg, or other spice, with the yolk of a couple of eggs; they are then to be dressed as in the preceding No.

12. POTATOE SNOW. The potatoe must be free from spots, and the whitest you can pick out; put them on in cold water; when they begin to crack, strain the water from them, and put them into a clean stew pan by the side of the fire, till they are quite dry and fall to pieces; run them through a wire sieve or the dish they are to be sent up in, and do not disturb them afterwards.

13. POTATOE PIE. Peel and slice your potatoes very thin into a pie dish; between each layer of potatoes put a little chopped onion, (three quarters of an ounce of onion is sufficient for a pound of potatoes;) between each layer sprinkle a little pepper and salt, put in a little water, and cut about two ounces of butter into little bits, and lay them on the top;—cover it close with puff paste. It will take about an hour and a half to bake it.

N. B. The yolks of four eggs (boiled hard) may be added; and when baked a table spoonful of good mushroom catsup poured in through a funnel.

NEW POTATOES. The best way to clean new potatoes is to rub them with a coarse cloth, or a flannel, or a scrubbing brush. They are, however, poor, watery and insipid till they are about two inches in diameter, or have nearly or quite obtained their full growth.

Correspondence.

SWINE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—The swine or hog is a valuable and useful animal and a number of them is almost as necessary for the farmer as a stock of cattle.—Hogs are not only valuable on account of the meat and fat they afford for the market and home consumption but highly useful in the business of making manure.—It is an indisputable fact that by proper care and attention, a greater quantity of good manure can be made from swine than in any other way with the same expense.

Much exertion has been made within a few years to make our hogs better by introducing new kinds and crossing different breeds and in some instances they have been essentially improved but in others wretchedly depreciated.

A kind have lately been introduced into this

vicinity denominated the English breed. I am one among many others who have incautiously ventured to make trial of them to my great disadvantage as they turn out to be inferior in every point to any that I have had before them. I can with the same expense make one of my old sort weigh at least one hundred pounds more than one of the new kind so that upon a moderate calculation there is a loss of not less than five dollars in each hog of the English breed.

Much credit is due to the committee on swine at our last cattle show on account of their decision between the competitors for premiums.—The gentlemen composing this committee are well known to be practical farmers and well qualified to perform the duty assigned them.—Their judgment was decidedly in favor of the larger kind of hogs in preference to those mouse eared chubs which are to be seen in many of our styes more resembling woodchucks than swine.

The credit of this famous kind of hogs is undoubtedly sinking in this vicinity. Several of my neighbors have lately expressed their disapprobation of them and their preference to a larger kind as being better and much more profitable.—I am determined to be rid of them as soon as practicable and for time to come be contented with my old sort until I have better evidence than I had before that a new kind is preferable.*

Swine must have suitable food and enough of it, together with good care and attention in order that they may do well and be profitable. They should always be attended by the same person for if one takes the whole care of them, he will better know what they most need and how much to give them. They should never have any more given them at a time than they will readily eat with a good relish, for if they have more than this it will cause them to become dainty, and lose their appetite, so that frequently they will eat but little more than enough to keep them alive.

The practice of grinding cobs or ears of corn, for hogs, to me, appears to be worse than useless; and were it wholly dispensed with, I think we should see better hogs and hear less complaint about their being dainty and doing so poorly. It is a fact, which I have proved by actual experiment that hogs which have for a considerable time been fed upon good meal, will

* This statement gives a view of the subject very different from that to which we have been accustomed. We have been told by experienced agriculturists that the breed of swine, originally introduced into this country from England, and which had its origin we believe, from the celebrated Bakewell, has proved a great benefit to agriculturists. That very correct and scientific cultivator, Dr. Fiske of Worcester, stated (in a piece originally published in the Worcester Spy, and republished in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 107,) as follows:—"My hogs are of the genuine Bedford breed so called in England, and experience has proved to my satisfaction that this breed is far the best that has been introduced into this country." They are quiet in their nature, fat easy, and with little expense or trouble. I have had some weigh at 12 months, about 350 lbs., and a considerable number, at 18 months old, 400 lbs."

It is possible, however, that the breed, originally excellent, may have deteriorated for want of crossing. "Breeding in and in" as it is technically called, will, in time ruin any breed. See N. E. Farmer, vol. i. page 370.—Editor N. E. Farmer.

not at any rate eat that which is made of clear cobs, and very unwillingly that which is made from ears of corn.

My method of feeding hogs is to boil potatoes night and morning during the winter and spring, with which I put a small quantity of meal and give it to them which makes them grow and do well. Through the summer I give them the wash of the dairy, and about the first of September put them to fattening, and give them as much meal as they will eat; and in this way I can make as good pork as any of my neighbors.

A FARMER.

Worcester, May, 1824.

CATERPILLARS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—As this is the season for the young caterpillar to commence its ravages on our fruit trees, it seems the most proper time to check its career. This may be very easily and at the same time, effectually done by adopting the following plan.

When the sun is within half an hour of setting in a cool evening by the help of portable steps, ten feet in height, the operator (who by the by will have no need of "spirits of turpentine, fish oil, lighted birch bark," &c. &c.) after coming at the nests will have simply to apply (do not shudder gentle reader) his fore finger and thumb, or if more convenient, his whole hand, and in an instant crush their little commonwealth to atoms!

By the above method, with the occasional use of Mr. Pickering's brush, when the nests could not be otherwise approached, I commonly exterminate these foul interlopers before their size exceeds one fourth of an inch in length, and should feel confident of getting rid of them in toto, if my orchards were not in the neighborhood of the sluggish whose orchards are, each succeeding year, swarming with the above vermin, which, while in the moth state, will deposit its eggs as well on my trees as on those they had so recently robbed of that beautiful and necessary clothing, their foliage.

While on this subject, permit me to ask, if the remedy mentioned in a late New England Farmer was meant to apply to the worm, known in this country by the name of caterpillar; or the canker worm? for as the former is already up before it emerges from its cell, I am at a loss to conceive what benefit "a sod of earth" can be, in preventing its future operations. W.

F—g, May 4, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. We have, repeatedly expressed our opinion that a "sod of earth" will not prove of any use against caterpillars, and do not believe they would prove any more efficacious against canker worms. See New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 262, 290.

PEACH TREES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR.—In looking over your valuable paper from its commencement, I find no account of an insect which has greatly injured my young Peach Trees this season, but I presume it is that pest called the 'borer'. Its depredations are generally committed in the main trunk of the tree, at from 18 inches to 4 feet from the ground. Observing the trees to look sickly I was induced to search for the cause, when I noticed several places, where the gum was oozing

out through very minute orifices in the bark this lead to further investigation, on which, I discovered an unctuous mass of white matter between the inner bark and the wood, which, I presume is the larvæ of the insect; around this deposit the wood and bark had turned of a dark brown color, and were evidently in a state of disease. I am convinced this must be the cause of the failure in the trees, but I am at a loss for a remedy, which is the cause of this communication.—Perhaps you, sir, or some correspondent, may do others, as well as myself, a favor by pointing out a preventive or cure for the evil I would observe, that there are no worms below ground, that having been duly attended to.

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Lynn, Mass. May 12, 1824.

Our correspondent in "looking over" our paper, may have overlooked some of its articles. In vol. i. p. 10 he will find the shells of walnuts recommended, and pages 187 and 317, of the same volume he will perceive other remedies prescribed for this disorder. Again in vol. ii. pages 241, 281, and 291, he may find mode of extirpating the borer recommended. How far or of them may prove successful we cannot say any thing more than has been said by those from whom we derived our information on the subject. We wish the prescriptions might be faithfully tried, and if any thing farther can be suggested should be happy to publish it.

CIRCULAR.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, 6th May, 1824.

SIR,—The importance of the subject, will trust, authorize the liberty I now take to a dress you;—being impelled by a motive of less force, than a full conviction that I have discovered an improvement in the management of the COTTON PLANT, by which the male called the *rot*, so often destructive to the hope of the Planter, and that hitherto seems to have baffled all attempts to arrest its ravages, may be prevented—the maturation accelerated, and the crop increased;—withal so economical the execution, as to promise general utility. And as it is desirable to inspire confidence in the efficacy of the process by affording *practical inferences* before proceeding to the simple details, I crave your attention to the following remarks, that are intended to elucidate the principles upon which the discovery is founded and exhibit the *rationale* of the effects of its application.

On examining the staple of mature Cotton with a high magnifier, it will appear that the filaments are *tubular*, having lateral *pores* or *cells*, communicating with the longitudinal tube and containing an unctuous substance, which must be extracted or decomposed, before the article can be made to receive a permanent dye,—a due and regular secretion of this unctuous matter, is deemed essential to the health and vigor of the capsule or pod. When those minute vessels in the green and tender filaments become ruptured or greatly distended, morbid state of action ensues, which may be considered as the predisposing cause of the *rot* and a further investigation of the physiology of the Cotton Plant will lead to the conclusion that this cause is induced and the disease excited, by an excess of stimulus or undue absorption of crude aqueous sap—promoted by sudden changes of temperature, copious rain, &c.

pecially after drought or extreme luxuriance.—thus affected, the *proximate* cause may be limited to a peculiar humid state of the atmosphere—to the action of insects or other external agents.

Each species of the Cotton Plant generally cultivated in the United States, and of necessity varied as an annual, may be found in climates are congenial, or where indigenous, a *perennial* plant, capable of production for several years. The Album or Sap-wood, comprising the entire stem, with the exception of a small portion of pith, although the product of our short seasons, has a firm texture, and is replete with a variety of tubes, through which the sap ascends from the remotest fibres of the roots to the leaves; and descends through the bark. In its capacious *vascular system*, owing to the earl stature of the plant and other causes, a powerful capillary attraction is ordinarily exerted; producing a copious and rapid flow of sap, a correspondent increment of wood, and a constant succession of flowers and capsules; a portion of which do not arrive at maturity.—Now if the circulation of sap is stopped in its descent through the bark, it must necessarily be subject to less violent action upon any excess of stimulus, and more perfect elaboration in the bines and foliage, by a protracted exposure to light, heat and other influences of the atmosphere; while the leaves, exercising their proper functions, perspire or evaporate the excrementitious and aqueous parts; the remainder thus modified, or prepared for organization, is absorbed and evolved by the flowers and capsules; rendering them at all times vigorous and able to withstand the vicissitudes of seasons, the action of insects,—and to repel the formidable mastic like that float in the atmosphere, usually to fix upon weak or diseased vegetation, and complete its destruction. Moreover, the plant being, in a great measure, deprived of the means of propagating the *oviparous* or *wood* progeny, its energies are directed to the *oviparous* or *sexual*; accordingly, the main force of vegetation is employed to increase and perfect the crop.

You will now understand, Sir, that the improvement before stated, consists in obstructing the circulation of the sap in its descent through the stem or branches of the Cotton Plant, without deteriorating the Album or Sap-wood—this may be effected by an annular excision of the *cortex* or *liber*, or outer and inner barks. And the process on which I rely for the most efficient and economical application of the discovery, is with an instrument I denominate a Decorticator, that will, at a single operation, decorticate a cylinder or annular strip of the bark, and completely detach the same, leaving the Album entirely bare; and can be managed with such facility, that a common labourer, if believed, will be able to operate upon one acre more acres in a day. This instrument has some resemblance to the common *forceps*, in the form of which are two knives of an elliptical form, for making the *horizontal* incisions, parallel, and at such distance as the width of the excision may require; between each in the centre, is fixed an *incisor*, for making the *vertical* cuts, having its edge at right angles, even with the edges of the horizontal knives. The operator grasps the stem with the instru-

ment, and by a gentle pressure, which a spring between the handles enables him to regulate, the strip to be removed, is divided on each side, when by turning the instrument round the stem, the horizontal incisions are completed, and by the same operation the incisions detach the bark. To prevent an accumulation of bark between the knives, that would obstruct their operation, or consume time in removing, *springs* are fixed at each end on a level with their edges, and extending to the incisor, where they give way on a slight pressure; when that ceases, they return to their former position and throw off the bark. For a more particular description of this instrument, you are referred to the *American Farmer*, in which, by the patriotic and friendly exertions of John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, the indefatigable Editor of that invaluable vehicle, a *fac simile*, or drawing of full size, with ample references for its construction, will shortly appear.*

It will readily occur to you that the results of single experiments in Agriculture, often prove no more than what relates to a *single season*, to *one soil*, *one climate*, and *one mode of culture*; and the axiom may be applied to the present subject, which opens a field where great uncertainty of data must necessarily exist. It is from this consideration, Sir, that I am induced to solicit that the merits of the discovery may be submitted to the test of varied and multiplied trials, under your auspices, the approaching season; and with great deference offer some suggestions as an outline for your government.

The first and most important point to be ascertained, is the period most suitable to obstruct the sap, in order to promote the highest state of improvement in the crop, and at the same time effectually guard against the *rot*.—For this purpose a number of rows in a cotton field should be appropriated expressly for experiments;—commencing with one row when the flower buds appear on the first tier of branches—with the next when the petals of the flowers on those branches are first expanded; continuing to decorticate other rows successively at every marked *stage of growth*, 'till the crop approaches to maturity—leaving *untouched*, alternate plants in each row, as *standards* for comparison. There may possibly be periods when the bark will not peel freely; in that case the operation should be deferred 'till it can be easily and completely detached, so that no fibre be left to connect the circulation; nor should there be any shoots or branches permitted to remain between the roots and the excision, unless they are also decorticated.

Should you be disposed to extend the operation to *acres* or *fields*, the period I shall assume as most likely to produce the desired results is, when the plants are in full foliage, having the most part of the flower buds formed, that may be expected to come to maturity, and before the fecundating process has generally commenced; as the organs of fructification will be greatly invigorated, and, of course, fewer abortive pods.

The necessary width of the excision of bark, presents for the next enquiry; and on this point so much depends upon the luxuriance of the plant and the period when decorticated,

that experience only can determine. It will be inexpedient to expose more of the Album than necessary; and probably one-fourth of an inch may be assumed as the medium, to prevent a union of the barks and a restoration of the circulation, before all the benefits from the process are realized.

I would further request, that your attention may be directed to plantations where no danger is apprehended from the *rot*, particularly to the *black seed* species, which, though not affected by that malady, except in peculiar situations or in consequence of long continuance of wet weather, is subject to a *rust* that destroys the foliage, causing the pods to shrink or perish; and also to a *blight* that shews itself in dark spots on the capsules; these, by whatever more correct names they may be distinguished, are both active members of the *parasitic* family—the effect of a diseased state of the vessels and not the cause. And probably may be repelled by the increased vigor imparted by decortication.

It should be kept in view that the black species is more disposed to produce *wood* than the green, especially on deep carbonaceous soils, such as *swamps* and *marshes*; indeed so much so, as to become very unproductive from its exuberance and profusion of *wood buds*. There are strong reasons for concluding, that this disposition may be changed, and flower buds produced more abundantly, if the plants were decorticated at an early period, or as soon as there was sufficient *stamina* in the stalk to bear the operation. The prospect of an accelerated maturation, will, I trust, elicit attention to decorticate this species, even on the sea islands.

As you may be unprovided with the instrument above described before the season for operating commences, one of the following description I presume may be conveniently within your reach. Insert into a *haft* the blades of two knives a quarter of an inch apart, or the width that may be deemed necessary, having their edges parallel and even. With such an instrument two horizontal incisions are made at the same time; when the operator should divide the strip by one or two vertical cuts, and children might follow and detach the bark with their fingers. Although this method will require more than double the labour, and, without great care, less likely to be well performed than with a decorticator properly constructed, yet it is believed that considerable progress may be made in a day.

It remains to be stated that LETTERS PATENT have this day been issued according to law, granting me the exclusive right to the improvement here announced. And I hereby give you a license to make use of said improvement to any extent that may suit your pleasure or convenience, for and during the present season. At the close of which, namely, after the first day of November next, I shall be ready to relieve overtures and to treat for the disposal of the right of said improvement, either for the State in which you reside, for Districts, or to individuals.

With sentiments of high respect
and consideration, I am, Sir,
Most faithfully yours,
SAMUEL WYLLYS POMEROY.
Of Brighton, Massachusetts.

* See American Farmer, vol. vi. No. 3.

From the United States Gazette.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets.
No. V.

The celebrated English statesman and orator, Mr. Windham, asserted in the House of Commons, that 'Cobbett deserved a Statue for what he had done in the United States.' He referred to his first visit, in 1793, when he came to try his fortune among us, to his great exertions, to promote the cause of England, and to his abuse of the French nation, and of some of the greatest and best men in this country. Instead of erecting a statue, to him, he was put in Newgate in 1810, for two years, and fined one thousand pounds to the King, merely for publishing 'that British soldiers had been whipped in the heart of England, under a guard of German bayonets.' His zeal in the bonnet business certainly entitles him much more to a statue from his countrymen, than his political conduct, either in England or the United States; and he cannot fail of being remembered honorably, for the source of wealth which he has laid open for his countrymen. He says, (June, 1823) "I know they (the English bonnets) will go to America. I know they will beat the Leghorns in the West Indies, in South America, and in the United States; but the thing of all things I should like, is to send a box of hats and sell them at Leghorn! In his Register of December 19, 1823, he says that the people of Norfolk and Suffolk have taken the lead in the valuable manufacture, and the town of Bury St. Edmunds is sending out teachers to instruct the rest of the country." He is safe in saying that the English will beat the Americans, because it is probable that Congress will not follow the example of England, by encouraging the manufacture of the article in these states. They will do what the writers of England wish and say they ought to do, that is, lay no duties, let trade "regulate itself."

Thus the trade will be completely turned upon us. We first sent New England bonnets to old England; and she will hereafter deluge us with them; and together with the capital with which we in effect supply the British manufacturers, to the great injury of our native importers, by allowing long credits on importations; and by the disposal of their *filmy made-for-auction-goods*, at public sale on their account, will contribute to the drain of our cash from us, and continue the chain, which the British statesmen boast, they have entwined around the necks of the Americans.

Our fellow citizens of the south, are in particular, interested in patronizing the cheap American straw and grass bonnet manufactory, to enable the people of the north to purchase their grand staples.

Tobacco, will not now pay for cultivation, and there is no prospect of any change taking place in the price for the better: for accounts which may be relied on, state, that at the close of the year 1823, the stock in Europe amounted to 75,000 hhd.—that is 10,000 beyond the demand for one year. Nor can more be said for Cotton. The planters of South Carolina and Georgia, ought to reflect upon the fact, that twelve years since when their export of cotton did not amount to more than half, (if so much,) as that during the last year, their receipts were

far greater than at present. Friend Cropper of Liverpool, did indeed, by a most fallacious statement, last year, induce the planters to believe, that the supply would not be equal to the demand, and for a few months, the effect was, his receiving large consignments, the thing he wanted, but the bubble soon burst, and now it seems, that new rivals in the cultivation of cotton have started up, in the independent colonies of South America, and of Mexico. Several cargoes of the article from Santa Martha, and of Carthagena, have been imported into Philadelphia, and sold at 17 cents: it was eagerly purchased by the spinners, being soft and silky, and the staple as long and fine as that of the best Sea Island. The Spanish colonies, are our rivals at home: a more distant, but no less formidable competitor in the European market is that extraordinary person the Pacha of Egypt, samples of whose good cotton have been received in the United States, and who, having the power will doubtless accomplish that which he has declared he would do, "cover the earth with the cotton plant from Cairo to the Cataracts of the Nile." His first shipment of several thousand bales was a short time since stated by a Manchester Commission house, to their correspondent in Philadelphia, to be on the way to England. The people of New England, take the cotton from the south, and they would take a great deal more, if Congress would increase the duty upon fine cotton fabrics, and upon coarse woollens; and justice demands that the ladies and men of the south should wear the fine grass and straw bonnets of the north. What a glorious sight would it be for 1000 ladies of South Carolina to appear during their annual carnival in Charleston, and especially on the race course, covered with them!!! That would be truly an act of patriotism. It would be proper conduct in the daughters and grand daughters of women, whose high eulogy will be pronounced by future historians, and who during the American war, so nobly submitted to the greatest privations, to bodily and mental sufferings, for the glorious cause of their country, and often supported the drooping spirits of their husbands, lovers, and sons, in the trying scenes to which they were exposed; and who while prisoners in Charleston, refused to dance at balls with the elegantly dressed British officers, and accepted as partners, their captive countrymen with thread bare coats!

Besides, is it not better policy to make this reciprocal exchange of a raw material for an elegant article of dress, than to send their money to Leghorn for hats? Cotton, the Leghorners do not want, for they raise what they require, in their own country. But the cry is, that "the manufacturers will impose, and charge two prices if encouraged by increased duties on foreign goods. Such fears are groundless. The fact of the high prices they charged during the late war will not happen again; and even for those prices an apology may be offered, by referring to the well known fact, that farmers, planters and merchants always avail themselves of a scarcity in the article they have to sell, by taking as much as they can get. The cotton planters themselves did not refuse at one time 50 cents a pound for Sea Island cotton, and 30 cents a pound for Upland: they would gladly get those sums again, but *the game is up*: nor did the Tobacco planters refuse in the year

1818, \$110 and \$120 per hhd. for their tobacco: they would take those sums to-morrow. Such is human nature. High prices for cloths or other domestic articles of manufacture are not again to be expected, although protected by duty; for the *invariable result will be*, as long since stated by A. Hamilton, that competition will reduce prices even below those of the imported article; and at the same time, the American fabric will be far better in quality than the foreign. Coarse muslins, bats, leather, chemical medicines, paints, and many other articles that might be mentioned, are in proof of both positions. The abundance of Capital, the diminished sources for investing it, and the zeal of our citizens, are a powerful stimulus, to active engagements in manufactures; and if the example of the statesmen of the old world was adopted by those of the United States of *protecting in every possible way, home industry*, the world soon flourish, and prosperity once more be restored to the country.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture

Extracts from the London Farmers' Journal.

ON SALT AS A MANURE.

Cheshire, Feb. 25, 1824.

"In answer to the enquiry of a Yorkshire Farmer, (inserted in your valuable journal for the present week,) respecting "Salt as a Top-dressing for Wheat," I beg leave to say, that should consider salt, used as a top-dressing, even in a moderate quantity would be fatal to the crop; but if salt had been spread upon the fallows early in autumn, and well incorporated in the soil, there is not a doubt but that considerable benefit would have been derived from particularly so if the fallows were in a foul or weedy state, and which owing to the wetness the last summer was generally the case.

"A CHESHIRE FARMER."

SALT NOT A MANURE.

"I am fearful that the humbug that has gone forth to the agricultural world, 'that salt is a powerful manure,' will have occasioned much dependence and consequently great disappointment, among those whose education has not been such as to enable them to fairly investigate the merits of this subject. Animal and vegetable life is supported by that quantity of food, which is taken up by the absorbent vessels (for I call the fibrous roots of plants by that term;) and the food of each is considered more or less nutritious, in proportion to its solubility.

"Salt operates on the animal system, by promoting a more copious discharge of saliva and gastric juice, (the natural solvents of food and which it aids in promoting an increase quantity of chyle, thus inducing a tendency to fatten; acting not as a food in itself, but as condiment.

"So in using salt as a manure—it is not in itself a manure, but assists, used in moderate quantities, the decomposition of the decaying animal and vegetable matter applied as a compost, aiding them, more quickly to assume the æriform, or liquid state, which is necessary previous to absorption by the plants, for the vigorous and healthy growth."

REMARK.—Our readers will perceive similar idea to the above in our paper, vol. ii. pages 210, 249.

FEEDING CATTLE WITH FLAX SEED.

"A correspondent in the Farmers' Journal recommends feeding cattle with flax seed, and says, 'the mode which I have adopted was to mix the seed down to a jelly, adding thereto a small quantity of salt, and sufficient pollard and chaff to make the food tolerably solid. I began by giving the seed in the proportion of 1 lb. to each beast daily, and gradually increased the quantity to 4 lbs. The cattle were exceedingly fond of it, and threw well.'"

REMARK.—The foregoing corroborates the assertions of some of our American cultivators, who have found flax seed jelly an excellent ingredient in feed for fattening cattle. See N. E. Farmer, vol. i. ps. 13, 314.

From the American Farmer.

MAPLE TREE SUGAR.

Washington, Pa. April 20, 1824.

DEAR SIR,—The honour done my hotch potch distle of the 6th of March, by publishing it, is quite unexpected.* It was really intended only for your own eye; and contained as many notions as a yankee pedlar's cart. I am, however, gratified to find you view the sugar tree in the manner it truly merits. It is one of "heaven's choicest gifts," bestowed on our happy country; but like many other blessings, shamefully abused. The farmers near this place sell nearly as much sugar tree, as hickory for fuel. It is equally valuable for this purpose.

I know many families that make from twelve to sixteen hundred pounds of sugar annually, and some go over two thousand pounds. The force required is one man, one boy with a horse and small sled, to collect the water; with occasionally a little extra help. In many instances the females of the family do all the work, except cutting and hauling the wood for fuel. A settlement in the northern part of Ohio, called the "western reserve," has justly obtained much celebrity for making large quantities of sugar. It is almost entirely settled by New Englanders, a people that know how to make the best of every thing. A friend, at my request, has written to his brother, who lives in that settlement, for correct information on this subject; which if obtained shall be forwarded to you. I question much, however, whether any tree in the United States can exceed one that grows on the farm of Amos Walton, of West Bethlam Township, this county. The produce of this tree for the last three years was as follows: spring of 1822, thirty-five and one half pounds; spring of 1823, twenty four pounds; and this spring twenty-nine and a half pounds; with a small portion of molasses each year. I had the above statement from a member of the family. I am well acquainted with them, and know them to be very respectable. The tree is not of the largest kind, but has a very bushy top. It stands near the head of a spring, without any other trees near it. The quantity made in this county this season falls short about one fourth. The quality very good.

I wish you to send me No. 46, of the 5th vol. of the Farmer, containing Mr. Bates' admirable address. So many of my neighbours borrowed and read this address, that they have literally read it to rags. I am, your's, &c.

ALEXANDER REED.

Republished in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. p. 298.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL.—Presuming on your love of country, and of good Butter I wish you would give place to the following remarks relating to that article; and if every Editor in New-England would do the same, they would benefit themselves as well as their neighbors. Your obedient servant, D.

TO THE BUTTER MAKERS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The writer of this note could tell a long story about Butter, having been 45 years in the trade, but he will make it very short.

Make your Butter of sweet cream—work out all the buttermilk; put no more salt to it than will make it palatable, for salt has no good effect as to keeping Butter sweet; it is working out all the Buttermilk, and excluding the air from it that will accomplish this very desirable object.

Pack your Butter in handsome, tight kegs, which will contain 20 or 25 lbs.; soak the kegs well in a strong pickle, and then tare them; pack the Butter solid—not in layers as is too often the case. This method of packing Butter gives you a double chance for sale; for being equally handy for home use, if it does not sell in the market, it can be inspected, and will be in order for exportation. But when your Butter comes to market in tubs, barrels, boxes, &c. it can be sold only for home use, for Butter cannot be exported except in kegs.

Many tons of Butter are now on hand made last year, and the year before, the greater part of which must be sold for soap grease, at 5 cents per pound.

This article, if made good, and well packed, would constitute a very considerable commodity for exportation, but foreigners will not eat our rancid Butter. The Spring and Summer Butter must be sold low, for our merchants cannot ship Butter at a high price; for the Dutch and Irish Butter stand in our way, and is very excellent.

The custom of selling Butter in lumps to the traders is a very bad one; every family should first fill a keg, no matter if it does not contain more than twelve pounds, then sell it to the trader; but the other method is ruinous.

I hope some gentleman of education and knowledge of the subject will take it up, for it is very necessary to the welfare of

NEW-ENGLAND.

Grass Bonnets.—"The liberal price," says the Baltimore American, "which was paid about a year ago at the Exchange, by a merchant of this city, for a beautiful grass bonnet, manufactured entirely of domestic materials by a lady of Tioga County, in the state of N. York, we learn has had the happy effect of directing the attention and ingenuity of others in that section of the country to the same branch of domestic manufacture. We are informed that numbers of females and children, are now employed in fabricating grass bonnets, and hats, in imitation of the various qualities of Leghorn, and that the manufacture has been attended with much success. We learn that Judge Drake, of Tioga, arrived in this city a few days ago, by way of the Susquehanna river, bringing with him a bonnet of the most admirable colour, texture and workmanship, made by

the same fair hands which produced the bonnet first alluded to. A gentleman who has examined and compared it with high priced Leghorn, describes it as far surpassing that or any other he has ever seen."

Cotton Sails.—The editor of the Darien Gazette states that he has been favored with a sample of cotton sail cloth, or canvas, which for beauty and strength exceeds any thing of the kind he has ever beheld; and strongly recommends to ship owners to give it a fair trial, observing that one suit of cotton sails will out last two of Russia or any other canvas that is now in use. The editor of the Gazette further states that he has sailed on board Portuguese, Spanish, Maltese, Sicilian and Greek vessels—none of which had any other but cotton sails, and generally, all their small rigging was cotton.

The schr. Atlantic, bound to Philadelphia, sailed from Darien on the last of April, fitted with a suit of cotton sails.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDER.

MAKING CHEESE.—Although we have heretofore given pretty copious directions on the subject of making butter, we have had little to say relative to cheese-making. But the manufacture of cheese is scarcely less important, and we believe is generally more profitable than that of butter. We shall therefore give some remarks respecting this branch of rural economy, premising, however, that what we shall state is derived from reading or conversation, having had no practical acquaintance with this sort of domestic manufacture. We shall not pretend to dictate, nor even to advise, but hope to furnish some hints, of which those who have the management of dairies may perhaps avail themselves to advantage.

The goodness of cheese, as well as of butter depends much on the quality of the milk; though the season and particular process adopted in making it, also have a very considerable influence upon it in this respect—more perhaps than the material of which it is prepared. We shall, therefore, briefly notice these circumstances; and, as different modes of making cheese are practised in different counties, or places, we shall then concisely state those which are more particularly deserving of notice.

The best season for this purpose is from the commencement of May till the close of September; or under favorable circumstances to the beginning of October; or during the period when cows are, or in general can be pastured.—In many large dairies indeed cheese may be made throughout the year, provided the cows be well fed, particularly in the winter.

With regard to the rennet, as no good cheese can be made without it, great attention is necessary in preparing it for coagulating the milk. Strictly speaking rennet is coagulated [curdled] lacteous [milky] matter, or substance found in the stomachs or maws of calves that have been fed only with milk, and which was formerly used in coagulating milk; though it is, in a more extensive sense, applied to *bair*, *vell*, *maw*, or *stomach*, as it is variously termed, which pos-

esses the same properties; and which is now invariably used for that purpose.

Dairy women usually preserve the maw, and the curd contained in it, after setting them, and then by steeping this bag and curd, make a rennet to turn their milk for making cheese. But a more simple method, and which is equally good in every respect, is to throw away the curd, and, after steeping it in pickle, stretch out the maw upon a slender bow inserted into it, which will soon be very dry, and keep well for a long time. Take an inch or two of the maw thus dried, and steep it over night in a few spoonfuls of warm water, which water serves full as well as if the curd had been preserved for turning the milk. It is said that one inch will serve for the milk of five cows.

In the Bath papers, Mr. Hazard gives the following receipt for making rennet: "When the raw skin is well prepared and fit for the purpose, three pints of soft water, clean and sweet, should be mixed with salt, wherein should be put sweet briar, rose leaves and flowers, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and almost every sort of spice; and if these are put into two quarts of water, they must boil gently, till the liquor is reduced to three pints, and care should be taken that this liquor is not smoked. It should be strained clear from the spices, &c. and when found to be not warmer than milk from the cow, it should be poured upon the cawl or maw; a lemon might be sliced into it, when it may remain a day or two; after which it should be strained again, and put into a bottle, where it will keep good for twelve months. It will smell like a perfume; and a small quantity of it will turn the milk, and give the cheese a pleasing flavor. He adds "If the maw be salted and dried for a week or two near the fire, it will do for the purpose again almost as well as before."

Another receipt is as follows: "after the maw has been well cleansed and salted, and dried upon sticks or splints, take boiled water two quarts, made into a brine that will bear an egg. Let it be blood warm, and put in the maw either cut or whole; let it steep twenty-four hours, and it will be fit for use. About a teaspoon full will turn the milk of ten cows. It should be kept in glass bottles well corked."

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository gives still another recipe for making rennet, which is as follows: "The rennet is prepared by taking some whey and salting it till it will bear an egg; it is then suffered to stand over night, and in the morning it is skimmed and raked off clear; to this is added an equal quantity of water brine strong as the whey, and into this mixture, some sweet briar, thyme or some other sweet herbs, also a little black pepper and salt petre; the herbs are kept in the brine three or four days, after which it is decanted clear from them. Into six quarts of this liquor four large calves' bags, or more properly called calves' stomachs are put. No part of the preparation is heated, and frequently the calves' bags are only steeped in cold salt and water.

But whatever kind of rennet the dairy woman may choose to prepare, it should be remembered that this animal acid is extremely apt to become rancid and putrescent, and that great care is necessary to apply a sufficient quantity of salt to preserve it in its best state. The rank and disagreeable taste too frequently

found in cheese is frequently caused by the rennet's having been badly preserved.

It has been observed by Dr. Anderson that it is generally supposed that the goodness of cheese depends almost entirely upon its richness: by which is meant the proportion of oily matter, whether natural or adventitious, that it contains; nothing, however, he says is more certain, than that this does not depend upon this circumstance. *Parmesan* cheese is, he observes, in general, deemed, in respect to *superior*, among the best kind of cheeses that are made; but it contains no remarkable proportion of oily matter. To many palates the small round Dutch cheeses are very pleasing to the taste; yet they are, he asserts, made entirely of skimmed milk. And if softness to the feel, and that kind of consistency which appears mellowed and butyaceous, be the rule for ascertaining the richness of cheese, neither will this be found to depend necessarily on the proportion of oily matter that they contain. "I have seen cheese, made of skimmed milk, that are exactly like the finest kind of cream cheese, which approaches to the taste and consistency of butter; I have seen cheeses made entirely of cream, which had much less of the buttery taste and appearance than the other. In short much more depends on the skill and dexterity of the operator than on the quality of the materials. Many cheeses are made in England of as rich milk as the Siltion cheeses, which seem not to contain nearly the same proportion of cream; and I had lately occasion to notice, that a great many cheeses are made of the same kind of milk with the Suffolk cheese, which have nothing of that horny hardness, and indigestible quality for which these are remarkable. If the taste and consistence that the cheese acquires, when acted on by heat in the process of toasting, be assumed as a criterion for judging of its richness, neither will it be found that this depends upon the proportion of cream that enters into their composition. I have seen very indifferent cheese, that has been made of skimmed milk, which, when toasted, was richer and more pleasing to the palate of most persons, who have tasted it, than very excellent North Wiltshire cheese, which is deemed among the best kinds that are made in this island. From these facts and many other considerations, I am satisfied, that what we call richness in cheese depends more on the particular process adopted in the management, than upon the materials of which the cheese consists. The taste of Gloucester, and that of Cheshire cheeses are very different from each other, though the quality of the milk of which they are made varies very little. The same thing may be said of Siltion and *Parmesan* cheeses, though the vanity of man, desirous to conceal his own weakness is ever disposed to attribute these peculiarities to soil or pasture, or other circumstances that seem to throw the blame of want of success from off his own shoulders.

(To be continued.)

DESTROY INSECTS WHICH INFEST YOUR FRUIT TREES.—The communication of our correspondent "W." relative to destroying caterpillars by manual application we think very judicious. There is another method recommended by Mr. George Webster, of Albany, by which it is said caterpillars and canker worms may be destroy-

ed or driven from the trees they infest. This mode was published in our first volume, page 379, but we will repeat the substance of the recipe. Bore a hole into the tree, put in a little sulphur, and drive in a plug. We know sulphur is peculiarly penetrating and powerful and perhaps, applied in this way may be efficacious. It may be applied to an elm, wild cherry tree, or any other forest tree infested with insects, for the sake of experiment. We wish very much that Mr. Somebody, or Anybody, would try it, and let us know the result. It is not impossible but that by this operation the borer, and other insects which make their lodgments in the wood of the apple tree, pear tree, locust tree, &c. may be driven from their habitations.

LAMP TEA KETTLE. The Editor of the New England Farmer has invented and applied to us what he conceives to be an improvement on any method heretofore made use of for heating or boiling water by a lamp, cooking by steam, frying, &c. by means of heat derived from a lamp.

The lamp is a tin vessel, shaped like a common fire pottinger, which will contain about a pint. To this cover is adapted, perforated with tubes to receive the wicks. The tubes may be of any convenient size, but those which the inventor prefers, after repeated experiment, are about three eighths of an inch in diameter and project about an inch above the top or cover of the vessel containing the oil. About one eighth of an inch below the top, or upper extremity of the tube and seven eighths of an inch above the cover of the vessel, is placed, horizontally, a circular plate of tin of nearly the same diameter with the bottom of the vessel which contains the water to be heated. This plate (according to the last improvement) is perforated with small holes, like a grater to admit air to the burners, while most of the heat is confined to the bottom and sides of the boiler.

The tea kettle is set, and may be soldered in a can of tin, which extends round it, but does not embrace so closely as to prevent the heat of the lamp from pervading the sides as well as the bottom of the boiler. The lower end of the rim or case extends about two inches below the bottom of the kettle. One inch of the lowest part may as well be perforated with small holes like a lantern, but this is not indispensable. A small opening or slit, in the lower part of the case is very convenient, through which the tubes of the lamps, as the blaze may be inspected, to see that they do not smoke the bottom of the kettle, which should be prevented. This aperture may, or may not be closed with a glass. It closed with glass, some of the heat is saved. The wicks are elevated or depressed by a wire for that purpose about the size and length of a common knitting needle, the end of which is introduced into longitudinal slits or apertures in the tubes, between the top of the oil vessel, and the plate of tin before mentioned. The case is set on legs of tin, or other metal, of sufficient length to bring the bottom of the boiler about two and an half inches from the top of the tube of the lamp.

The tea kettles are more broad and shallow than usual; those which we have made being from 8 to 10 inches horizontal diameter, and two to four inches in depth. The nose of the tea-kettle is placed in the top part, so as not to prevent the vessel from being conveniently set into the case before mentioned.

Before the lamp is put under the boiler it should be lighted with a match, or slip of paper, and trimmed in

ch a manner as to yield no perceptible smoke. They are effected by elevating or depressing the wicks in the wire before mentioned. After the lamp is put under the kettle the wicks may still be altered if they would smoke or give but a feeble flame. If the lamp is permitted to reach the bottom of the boiler it will have a black mark or impression, and soon cover and crust the tin with an integument of soot or lamp black which will impede the transmission of heat to the water, and retard its boiling.

The wicks which I generally make use of are from 6 to 8 inches in length. They may be of cotton, or of proper material, and of such a size as completely fill the tubes and at the same time slide up and down without difficulty. If they are crowded too tightly into the tubes, the capillary attraction will scarcely operate, and the lamp will burn at best but feebly. If on the other hand they are too small for the tubes, they will be apt to fall out, and in other respects will not operate favorably. The number of wicks, and tubes may be in proportion to the quantity of water, which it is wished to boil, and the speed with which it is desired to effect the ebullition. I have used from five to thirteen wicks. The wicks, of three eighths of an inch diameter, properly trimmed, and employed, will boil 2 quarts in about 4 minutes. Thirteen wicks will boil a gallon in about 15 minutes. Nine wicks will boil 3 quarts in about 40 minutes. The experiments by which these facts were ascertained were, however, conducted with new kettles or boilers, in which the tin, being new and bright, conducted more caloric and imbibed or transmitted less of the same vessels would do after they had been used and become in a degree blackened or tarnished. If the sides and bottoms of the boilers were varnished or painted black, they would, when new, boil some minutes sooner. A little use, however, obviates any objection from the brightness, and consequent reflection of the tin. After the water is raised to a boiling heat, the wicks but one or two may be extinguished, by pushing them down in the tubes, and the remaining wicks will keep the water simmering at a boiling heat. It is well known to the inventor that the boiling of water by lamps has long been a process by no means uncommon. But the apparatus hitherto used was expensive, and scarcely effectual for boiling much as two quarts of water at a time, when common fish oil has been used. Argand lamps may be used, but cost too much for common domestic purposes. Altho, if burnt in a lamp of sufficient power to raise over three quarts of water from its common temperature to a boiling heat in any reasonable time, will melt and sometimes the whole mass of combustible liquid will take fire at once, and burn with something like explosion.

Its invention does not rest in theory, but has been rendered successful operation. Several gentlemen in Boston have made use of lamps and tea kettles constructed according to the principles described above, and are well satisfied of their utility, and the great economy of boiling water for tea, &c. especially in the warmer months of the season, by this contrivance. A tea kettle, or boiler of this kind has been in use 8 or 10 weeks at the shop for the sale of Soda-water, Nos. 1 and 2 Pemberton Hill, Boston, where it is still employed. Mr. Newton, who keeps that establishment, has ascertained that one quart of oil, which costs about 1-2 cents, will be sufficient to keep two quarts of water at a boiling temperature for six days, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 11 P. M. Implements of this kind, may likewise be seen and their uses further explained at the office of the New England Farmer, or at No. 20,

Merchants' Row, Boston, at either of which places orders for constructing them will meet a prompt attention.

The Editor hereby gives notice that a Patent for his invention will soon be solicited, and cautions all those who do not wish to render themselves liable to the penalties of the Patent Law of the United States not to make, use, or vend any implement of the same or similar nature with the above described without his licence. He has delayed petitioning for his Patent merely for the purpose of making some further applications of the principle of his invention, which he wishes to describe in his specification.

Mr. Pomeroy's Invention.—We have this day, pages 338, 339, published a circular letter from Mr. Pomeroy, late Vice President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, relating to an improvement which he has discovered in the management of the Cotton Plant, by which the malady called the *rot*, so often destructive to the hopes of the Planter, may be prevented. The object of this discovery is of immense importance to that section of the Union, which admits of the culture of the Cotton Plant; and should Mr. Pomeroy's remedy succeed, according to his anticipations, he must rank high among the most distinguished of his country's benefactors.

Mr. Pomeroy has long been advantageously known to his countrymen as a scientific agriculturist.—His Essays on the culture of Indian Corn and Flax Husbandry have been extensively circulated, and met with the entire approbation of those who are the best qualified judges of the subjects of those Essays.—His high standing as an experienced and philosophical Cultivator, will give weight to his opinions, and facilitate the general introduction of his improvements. We wish his success may be as splendid as his objects are praiseworthy and patriotic.

No Political or Religious Controversy in our Columns.—When we commenced our paper, we stated, in substance, that it should not be a vehicle of dispute on any subject of political or polemical nature.—We have however, inadvertently, published, volume II, page 336, 2d column, a paragraph on the subject of converting Jews, Chiorese, &c. which may appear to contravene this prescribed rule of our conduct. But we do not mean to add our sanction to all the sentiments of our correspondents, and due consideration might have led us to reject that part of an article on "Straw Bonnets," which embraced the subject of Missions, &c.

New England Museum.—We do not know a place in this city, in which a stranger can more rationally and agreeably spend a leisure hour than in the *New England Museum*, at the corner of Court and Market streets; which ought to be a favorite resort for all who have any taste for the most rare productions of Nature, and the most curious specimens of Art.

Steam Boat Explosion.—A very disastrous explosion took place on board the steam boat *Etna*, Capt. Robinson on the 15th inst. on her passage from Washington, New Jersey, to New York. The deck of the boat was blown off and the vessel rendered a complete wreck.—There were about forty passengers on board. Three women and two men lay dead on board, some jumped overboard of whom three were drowned and fifteen or twenty severely scalded.

Fire at Harper's Ferry.—A fire took place at Harper's Ferry on the morning, before day break, of the 8th inst. by which a large Yarn Manufactory, belonging to the United States, about 150 feet long and 50 feet wide was destroyed. Loss to the United States from 80 to 100,000 dollars, and to the workmen in

consequence of being thrown out of work from ten to twenty thousand dollars.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.—Friday, May 7. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill, and on motion of Mr. King, of New York, decided that worsted stuff goods should be subjected to a duty of twenty-five per cent. only.—Vas 27, Nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Haynes, the Senate voted that blankets should be subjected to a duty of twenty-five per cent. only. Flying pans were exempted from the proposed duty, 29 to 18 cts. The duty on Cocoa was stricken out, and likewise the duty on Russia, Hollands and Ravens Duck, Osanburg's, Tickenburgs and Burlaps was fixed at fifteen per cent. ad valorem.—Vas 34, Nays 16. Woolen goods, the value of which does not exceed 37 1-3 cents per yard, were subjected to no more than a duty of 25 per cent. The duty of four cents per pound on Tallow was stricken out without a division, and the draw back on that article expunged. A duty of ten cents on Oats was added to the bill. The duty of three cents per pound on Flax was stricken out. A specific duty on Prunella Shoes, Laced Boots, &c. was agreed to. The duty on Pepper and Glass Bads was stricken out; but the Senate refused to strike out the duty of 6 cents per bushel, heaped measure, on Coal.

Saturday, May 8. The duty on Chinese Cassia was stricken out; and a duty of two cents per pound imposed on Ginger. The duty on cutting knives, scythes, spades, &c. was so modified as to make it 30 per cent. ad valorem. The duties on screws and vessels of cast iron were reduced to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Monday, May 10. A communication, and documents, relating to the Commercial Relations between the United States and Portugal were received from the President, and on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. ordered to be printed.

The Tariff Bill was again discussed, but it is not possible to give a record of the proceedings in our limits.

Tuesday, May 11, and Wednesday, May 12, were devoted almost altogether to the Tariff Bill.

Thursday, May 13. The Tariff Bill, as amended in the House, was read a third time, and passed.

House.—Friday, May 7. The engrossed bill to authorize the creation of five millions of dollars of stock to meet awards of Commissioners under the Florida treaty of 1810, was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Saturday, May 8. A bill relative to police regulations for the Capitol, and a bill relative to clearing the Ohio and Mississippi of obstructions to navigation were discussed, but no decision obtained.

Monday, May 10. The long agitated Beaumarchais claim was discussed, and after long debate laid on the table.

Mr. Stewart proposed to bring forward on Thursday next, a resolution for appropriating the annual proceeds of the sales of public lands, and the dividends of the United States' Bank Stock, commencing from the 1st of January, 1823, to the purpose of internal improvements, to be distributed among the states according to their representation, &c.

Tuesday, May 11. Mr. Strong, of N. Y. offered a resolution for appropriating the proceeds of public lands after the 4th of July, 1825, to the support of common schools, and the constructing of public roads and canals.

Wednesday, May 12. A bill respecting a canal in Indiana was debated on, reported, and at length ordered to be engrossed.

A bill for appropriating \$20,000 for repairing Plymouth Beach passed the first stage.

Thursday, May 13. An account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for 1822, with an appendix on the state of the Public Debt at the close of that year was transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury and laid on the table.

The Tariff with amendments was received from the Senate and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

A Message was received from the President together with a communication to the House containing a statement of supplies sent from the United States to parts of South America for the use of the squadron in the Pacific Ocean, &c.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RECEIPT TO STEW A KNUCKLE OF VEAL.

Altered from Gay, and adapted to the meridian of New England.

For a delicate meal
Take a knuckle of veal;
In small pieces cut it;
In a stewing pan put it?
Salt, pepper and mace
May season this knuckle;
What's join'd to a place,*
With other herbs muckle;
What never stands still,
You may add if you will,
To wit *thyme*, or time,
Which goes well in rhyme,
And doubtless will do
Quite as well in a stew.
Your dish will do scarcely,
Sans onions and parsley,
And more things embrac'd
To suit *men of taste*;
But which all and single,
We cannot make jingle—
Perhaps if we could
They would not be good.
If the Cook, all so sly,
Should season it high
Till it bites a man's tongue,
She ought to be hung
Up high in disgrace—
Perhaps lose her place.
The water then turn in
Just to keep it from burning,
The materials cover,
An inch deep, not over;
Then put on a cap,
Sitting tight as a tap,
And keep in the steam,
Or you'll lose all the cream,
Or essence of what
You have in your pot.
Then let it stand simmering
On a fire that's just glimmering,
'Twixt three and four hours,
And then (*O ye Powers!*)
You will have such a treat
As the nicest may eat.
O yes! at the least
As dainty a feast,
As those who may dine
On a fat ox's chine,
Which Homer declar'd
His heroes oft shar'd;
Surpassing ragouts,
Which Frenchmen might choose.
An Alderman might
Smack his lips with delight
To taste such a dish,
Which an epicure's wish
If ever so craving
Would suit to a shaving;
And which would be fare
Good enough for a May'r.

* *Viz. Celery, vulgo Salary.***Miscellany.**

HONORABLE HUMILITY.

Gen. Bauer, who commanded the Russian cavalry in Holstein, was a soldier of fortune,

whose family and country were unknown to every one. When encamped near Hussem, he took a mode of discovering himself, as novel as it was amiable. He invited all his field officers, and some others, to dine with him, and sent an adjutant to bring a miller and his wife, who lived in the neighborhood, to the entertainment. The poor couple came, very much afraid of the summons, and quite confused when they appeared before the Muscovite General. Bauer seeing this, bade them be quite easy, for he intended only to show them kindness, and had sent for them to dine with him that day; at the same time he conversed familiarly with them about the country. At dinner, the General placed the miller and his wife one on each hand, and nearest to him, and paid particular attention to them. In the course of the entertainment, he asked the miller many questions about his family and relations. The miller stated that he was the eldest son of his father, who left the mill he then possessed, and that he had two brothers and one sister. "Have you no other brother?" said the General, "No," replied the miller; "I had once another, but he went away with the soldiers when he was very young, and must have long ago been killed in the wars." The General observing the company much surprised at his conversation with the miller, said to them, "Brother soldiers, you have always been curious to know who I was, and whence I came. I now inform you, that this is the place of my nativity, and you have heard from this miller, who is my elder brother, what my family is." Then turning to the astonished miller and his wife, the General embraced them, saying he was the brother they supposed dead. The General then invited the whole of the company to meet him next day at the mill, where a plentiful entertainment was provided; the General pointed out to his brothers in arms, the room in which he was born, with as much evident joy as if he had been showing the place where he had gained a victory.—*English paper.*

It is the mind that maketh well or ill. The elements of pain and pleasure are every where. The degree of happiness that any circumstances or objects can confer on us, depends on the mental disposition with which we approach them. If you consider what is meant by the common phrases, a happy disposition and a discontented temper, you will perceive the truth of what has been said. A happy disposition finds materials of enjoyment every where. In the city, or the country—in society or in solitude—in the theatre, or in the forest—in the hum of the multitude, or in the silence of the mountains, are alike materials of reflection, and elements of pleasure. It is one mode of pleasure to listen to the music of a theatre glittering with light, and crowded with elegance and beauty; it is another, to glide at sunset over the bosom of a lonely lake, where no sound disturbs the silence, but that of the motion of the boat through the waters. A happy disposition derives pleasure from both; a discontented temper from neither: for it is always busy in detecting deficiencies, and feeding dissatisfaction with comparisons. The one gathers all the flowers, the other all the nettles in its path. The one has the faculty of enjoying every thing, the other of enjoying nothing.

The one realizes all the pleasure of the present; the other converts it into pain by pining after something better; which is only better because it is not present, and which, if it were present, would not be enjoyed. These morbid spirits are, in life, what professed critics are in literature: they see nothing but faults, because they are predetermined to shut their eyes to beauties. The critic does his utmost to blight genius in its infancy: that which rises in spite of him, he will not see; then he complains of the decline of literature. In like manner, the cankers of society complain of human nature, and society, when they have wilfully debarr'd themselves from all the good they contain, are done the utmost to blight their own happiness, and that of all around them. Misanthropy sometimes the product of disappointed benevolence; but it is more frequently the offspring of overweening and mortified vanity, quarrelling with the world for not being better treated than it deserves.—*Port Folio.*

ANECDOTES.

Some time ago, the clerk of one of the Churches of Birmingham, previous to the commencement of the service, dirtied his hand with putting some coals on the fire, and unconsciously rubbing his face, besmeared it so as to resemble the son of Vulcan. He turned into the reading desk, where he naturally attracted much attention, which was considerably increased when he gave the first line of the hymn, "Behold the brightness of my face." The congregation could no longer preserve their gravity, and involuntary laugh burst from every corner of the Chapel.

Napoleon, in his Italian successes, took Hungarian battalion prisoners. The Colonel, an old man, complained bitterly of the French mode of fighting by rapid and desultory attacks on the flanks, the rears, the lines of communication, &c. concluding by saying, "that he fought in the army of Maria Theresa." "You must be old," said Napoleon. "Yes I am sixty or seventy."—"Why Colonel, you have certainly lived long enough to know how to conquer a little more closely."—"General," replied the Hungarian, "I reckon my money, my shirt and my horses; but my years, I know that body will want to steal them, and that I shall never lose one of them!"

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for venting LINCOLN'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

March 27.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised by John Kenrick, Esq., of New York. April 2.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1824.

NO. 41.

Correspondence.

the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I formerly stated to you, but I believe only in my recollection, a mode of constructing ovens to economize fuel; and referred to the Papers of the Bath & West of England Society, for an exact account of them. I have now found my original extract from those papers, and enclose a copy. I have not made a comparative experiment, to ascertain the proportion of fuel used; but those who have been accustomed to baking common ovens, and of the size suited to private families, pronounce the saving in these new ones to be very great, not less than two thirds, if not three fourths of the usual quantity. Yet the heat is found sufficient to bake loaves, not of wheat flour only, but those of rye and Indian-corn meal, of eight or ten pounds weight, baked as is common in New England, in deep earthen pans. Three such ovens have been constructed for members of my own family; and their experienced superiority to others has occasioned a call for directions for a fourth.

T. PICKERING.

Worcester, May 17, 1824.

Extract from a communication of LEWIS TRUVELL, Esq. on the construction of Cottages for the laboring classes, published in the "Papers of the Bath and West of England Society." Vol. ii. p. 338.

In the other corner is placed an oven made of one brick in thickness ($2\frac{1}{4}$ inches) both at bottom and sides, and not more than one in breadth ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches) on the top; the whole to be bedded and furrowed on all sides, above and below with four inches of well rammed wood ashes.—"Wood ashes being a bad conductor of caloric, and thence keeping in all heat, such an oven will require more than a third part of the fuel usually consumed in the operation of heating. I had one an oven that being surrounded and in contact, with very thick walls on every side, and into whose substance the unseen fire passed in continued progress, it required twenty faggots to heat it. Of this I soon grew tired, and built another as above described, of the same dimensions, and which (the fire not being suffered to pass beyond a single brick) would be heated at any time (although divested of previous warmth) with three of such faggots, and generally in about a sixth of the time of the former.

As small sized ovens made at the potteries of one entire piece, it would be singularly appropriate to bed them in these ashes, to prevent a migration of the heat beyond their own external parts."

The process, I suppose must be this:—Having determined on the size of the oven, build up the sides as they are to rise perpendicularly; then leaving a space on all sides of four inches, commence the exterior course of bricks, and raise them to the same height; then pour in and ram close the ashes; and continuing to build the interior and exterior courses of brick work, four inches asunder, introduce the ashes as they shall be found convenient. The mason will be able to notice, that the whole foundation of the oven is to be covered with the rammed or hard-pressed ashes.

T. P.

LEACHED ASHES AS A MANURE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I noticed in your paper of the 3th inst. a communication from one of your correspondents requesting some information "relative to the usefulness of leached ashes as a manure."

As I wish to obtain all the knowledge I can, respecting the art and science of agriculture, so I would ever be ready to impart any information I may possess concerning the same, that can be beneficial either to individuals or the community.

Leached ashes, I think may be used as a manure without any fearful apprehensions of the after consequences. I have annually made use of a quantity of them for several years past, without any visible injury to my land. The manner in which I have used them, is by mixing them with my compost manure, putting about one load of ashes to three loads of manure. With this I manure my corn in the hill, and believe that a load of it consisting of one fourth part of ashes is equally as valuable as the same quantity without them; and where I use this manure, I have nothing to fear from the ravages of worms, as it is a sure preventive against their destructive depredations. I am always careful not to use any of this kind of manure with my potatoes, for although it will cause them to flourish and grow, they are always scabby and rough, and not so good as those raised with other manure.

I lately conversed with a gentleman of my acquaintance upon this subject who owns a potash establishment, and who is an experienced farmer. He informed me that he had a high opinion of the value of leached ashes as a manure, and that he made use of large quantities of them both for his grass and corn. He told me that he had a piece of ground which formerly produced scarcely grass enough to pay the expense of cutting and haying it, and naturally subject to bushes and red moss, which now produces grass of the best quality most abundantly. This change he attributed altogether to leached ashes which had been spread upon the land from time to time.

He told me that he made it his rule to ash this piece of ground once in three years at least, for if neglected longer it would get back to its original state. He also informed me that he mixed them with his barn yard manure, and likewise spread them on his pasture land to good advantage, and from the experience of many years, he was fully satisfied that they were not an injury to the land. CULTIVATOR.

Worcester County, May, 1824.

LICE ON APPLE TREES.

Extract of a Letter from Joshua W. Carr, Esq. to the Editor, dated Bangor, Me. May 8, 1824.

"Enclosed is a piece of Apple Tree bark, on which is a specimen of lice, which are very destructive to apple trees in this quarter. I suspect they are peculiar to the eastern part of Maine, as I have never learned that the orchards in Massachusetts were infested with them. Our trees flourish finely, until they are four or five years old, when most of them are attacked by

this insect, and unless they are scraped off, soon destroy the tree. White-washing, ashes, and tobacco juice, do not appear to have any effect upon them, although applied the last of June, when the young ones first appear. Perhaps some of your correspondents, better acquainted with cultivating orchards, than we are in this country, can prescribe a remedy, which will confer a favor on many."

HEDGE FENCES.

Extract of a Letter from James Whitlaw, Esq. to the Editor, dated Ryegate, Vt. May 17, 1824.

"As timber is becoming scarce, which makes fencing very expensive, we must soon have something to supply its place. We have stone sufficient in many places, but in others they are scarce. In Scotland, the land of my nativity, the lands are principally inclosed with thorn hedges, which in three or four years after planted make a sufficient fence, and with a little care will last an age. Will you insert an article in the New England Farmer, inquiring of your correspondents if any of them have made trial of raising hedges, and request them to state of what sort of shrubs they are composed, the mode of procedure, and their success? Their replies may lead to some useful information. We have thorns here which are suitable for the purpose, and may easily be multiplied."

MILLET.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Joel Aldrich, to the Editor, dated Smithfield, R. I. May 20, 1824.

"Being on the Hon. Josiah Quincy's farm, in the month of August last, if I understood his farmers correctly, they informed me that a few days previous they sowed a very large field of Millet. I am desirous to be informed at what time that was cut, the manner of cutting and preparing it for fodder, and the advantage to be derived from that manner of raising fodder. The information may be given through the medium of thy paper, or in any way most convenient to thyself."

From the Port Folio.

ON MILLET.

To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

I recommended, in the early part of the last year, the cultivation of Millet for fodder, and stated the success I had met, in its use as a food for neat cattle. I have since cultivated it much more extensively, and have been confirmed in the impressions I had conveyed, as to its management—its product—and its value, when applied to the support of horses, and black cattle, although I am satisfied, that it is not so well fitted for the use of sheep, as clover hay. The unusual drought of May and June, materially affected the growth of early sown Millet—the heavy rains in July and August injured as much in many cases, the quality of its fodder. I sowed ten acres of land in good tilth, with Millet, red clover, and orchard grass seeds; they were all lightly harrowed, and carefully rolled. As

the success of the grass, was more important, than the weight of the Millet crop, I sowed but two pecks of Millet seeds per acre, half the quantity which I am accustomed to use, where I desire a heavy crop of fodder. In despite of the injuries caused by the want of snow, during the winter, I have never had before so fair a prospect of thickly set sward. I should not adopt this practice generally since Millet must be sown so late, as to expose tender grasses, to the evils of drought in July and August, before they can be sufficiently strong to survive them.

Millet should never be grown upon land which is not in good condition and very fine tilth. The seeds should be lightly covered by a harrow with wooden teeth, and after rolled. Of thirty acres upon which my last crop was grown, I tried various experiments. The field which was the most lightly harrowed was the most productive. I am led to believe however necessary the harrow is in all cases, to properly cover seeds, yet in few it is used with sufficient care, or in a fit shape. Excepting winter grains I know no seeds which are not I think usually too deeply buried.

JOHN HARE POWELL.

Powellton, Phil. Co. April, 10, 1824.

For directions and remarks relative to the culture of Millet, see *New England Farmer*, vol. i. page 59. Also page 277 of the same volume, which contains Col. Powell's statement alluded to above. Mr. Cox's remarks on page 299. And, in the 2d volume of our paper, pages 306 and 307 are "an Extract of a letter from the Hon. Bushrod Washington relative to the culture of Millet," and "Extract of a letter from John Hare Powell, Esq. to Jonathan Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society." We should be glad to receive some account of the culture, application, &c. of this plant, as well on the farm of the Hon. Mr. Quincy, alluded to above, as on the estates of other New England cultivators, and shall ever be happy to publish all the information on the subject which we can obtain.

On the value of, and different modes of preparing, Burnt Earth for Manure.

[From *Essays on Practical Husbandry*, by Edward Burroughs, Esq. Essay Second. On Manures and their application.]

This substance being but little known as a manure, and being highly valuable on most soils, merits the particular attention of the cultivator; it has also this particular recommendation, that there are but few farms on which it cannot be prepared, and can be obtained at a cheaper rate than most other manures.

By the term "burned earth," is to be understood, any species of soil that is capable of being torrefied or dried up by excessive heat preserving at the same time, its original staple after that operation. Clays of all sorts, and strong loams, will answer well for this purpose; but moors and sandy soils, being deficient in tenacity, will not torrefy to advantage as I shall, in its proper place, explain. It is necessary to observe, that this mode of preparing earth as a manure, is upon a principle very different from that of reducing it to ashes; and though the effect produced on the land on which it is applied may be apparently the same, yet the torrefied substance is by far a more permanent manure.

The chemical difference in the preparation

is this:—In reducing the soil to ashes, much of its fertilizing properties are dissipated, and its vegetable matter destroyed: but, when torrefied, those properties are preserved, and its vegetable matter only reduced to a state more valuable as the food of plants. There are two sorts of burned earth: 1st, That which is produced from the subsoil; and 2dly, That which is produced from the surface, or upper soil. I treat of them severally in order to show how they are to be appropriately applied, and to point out the best mode of preparing them under different circumstances.

First.—Subsoil calculated for this purpose may be said to be of two kinds, viz. adhesive clay and calcareous earth; the former seldom possesses any fertilizing properties in its natural state; but the latter is generally a valuable substance, even in this state. As alternatives to the soil they may be a good application if appropriately applied, and may produce fertility accordingly; but, by putting them through a process of torrefaction, however naturally deficient in fertilizing properties, they can be converted into valuable manures. Hence it would appear that the most fertile subsoil would be the most advantageous to torrefy, and this I have no doubt, is the case; but as the process will make any description of soil a valuable manure, the only object is, to procure that which will answer best for this purpose.

The most simple and the cheapest method of preparing this manure, is, to excavate a place in the pit out of which the subsoil is to be raised for this purpose, and in this place to build the kiln. The subsoil will then be convenient to throw on the kiln; and the culm for assisting in burning of it may also be laid down convenient, as it is wanted. The kiln is burnt in the following manner, viz.

An arch of about four or five feet long, three wide and two high, is made with well burned brick; the front of which is close like an oven, and the inside fitted to receive a strong fire of coals. On the top of the arch six or eight holes are left, the size of a small brick, to admit the heat passing out, which is so communicated to the earth laid on. When the fire is sufficiently strong the door of the kiln is to be well stopped, and the earth thrown on in some degree pulverized, about six or eight inches thick, so as to cover the top of the kiln, and every direction around it to which the heat might communicate. In this manner it is to be dressed alternately with culm and earth, which are to be laid on accordingly to the heat of the fire, which is on no account to be permitted to burn too strong.

After the kiln is once well lighted, it will burn several hundred bushels of earth without any additional fire inside; and the same kiln will answer for a length of time to renew the process when it may be necessary.

The substance which I saw put through this process on the lands of Doveridge, was a yellow clay of a strong nature, and liable to become calcined by excessive heat, which Lord Waterpark found to be the case on the first commencing his experiments. However, on reducing the strength of the fire in the kiln, and not giving so heavy a dressing of culm between the layers of clay, the heat was sufficient to produce torrefaction; and when the clay was carted out, it was in a mellow and pulverized state.

This was applied, in the month of April, on a field that had produced barley the year before, and the soil of which was nearly similar to the subsoil applied on it.—The result was, that the most excellent crop of barley was obtained by this dressing, even better than on another part of the same field which had been limed in a sufficient quantity, and treated in the same manner.

Subsoil may also be torrefied in kilns made of sods, or mud and straw, as follows:—On a headland or waste piece of land, off which sods can be had sufficiently old to build walls, erect four parallel to each other, and forming a square of eight feet in the clear; let these be well joined at the angles by crossing the sods, and raised about four feet high at the commencement, and twenty inches thick. Through the centre of the four walls, and on a level with the surface, cut flues, so that they will all meet in the centre of the kiln, about five or six inches deep, and four wide, which are to be covered by sods on the top, leaving intervals between them of less than an inch. These flues are to be kept free of clay or rubbish, and the mouths well open to the air.

In the centre of the kiln place brushwood, turf, or other combustible matter; also some small blocks of wood to strengthen the fire; and when all is well kindled throw on some culm and then clay, and so on, as you find the fire sufficiently strong to take dressing always observing to keep the heat of the kiln as even and as moderate as possible, just of sufficient strength to expel the moisture from the layers of clay as they are thrown on. Much care should, however, be taken not to cover the fire too soon after being lighted, which would be likely to extinguish it totally.

The reason of raising the walls at the commencement only four feet is, that the firing may be more readily placed in it; but, during the burning, they should always be kept eighteen inches higher than the centre of the kiln, in order that the wind should not have power on the surface of the fire. As soon as the kiln is strong kindled, two flues should be stopped, observing always to keep those open which face as much as possible the windward point; should the kiln burn too strong, one of those will be sufficient to leave open. It will often happen that the kilns will burn to a height of eight or nine feet; but is of no advantage to let them burn higher than seven feet, as the inconvenience of dressing them, when so elevated adds too much to the expense.

When kilns are well managed, one of the size I have described would be burned in about six weeks, at the end of which time the walls would be so torrefied as to become of equal value, as manure, with the interior of the kiln; however, it cannot be expected that they will be in a state sufficiently pulverized to put out the same time for a crop: it would, therefore, be advisable to have them broken down as soon as the kiln has burned out, and to mix and blend together. About two months after this preparation, it will be in good order to put out for a green crop; but, for a corn crop, it should be in the highest state of pulverization. Calcareous earth is considered by some scientific farmers, the best substance for burning, on the principle that the calcareous matter which it contains as reduced to lime in the process of torrefaction; therefore, lime being, in their

tion, the best burned substance which can be produced, the manure the most replete with it must be the most valuable. Now there are two matters to be ascertained before this theory can be admitted:—1st, Is lime a greater fertilizer of soils in general than torrefied earth? and 2dly, whether in the process burning any subsoil which has a large portion of calcareous earth, the effect which should be produced by torrefaction would be counteracted if there were sufficient fire applied to reduce the calcareous particles to lime?

First.—Lime being established as a valuable application on many soils, it would be no easy matter to persuade those who have not tried unburned earth as a substitute, that it possesses more fertilizing properties; but then experience, by which all must be governed, has convinced me that this latter substance is by far more valuable on many soils, than lime. I have tried it on clayey, on light soils, and on moory soils, all of which it produced good crops of potatoes and turnips, and afterwards corn? and, in a instance in particular, where lime had been applied ineffectually, a dressing of burned clay made the land yield most abundantly. Lime stimulates and pulverises the soil; whereas unburned earth not only possesses those properties, but contains in itself enriching and valuable qualities. The following experiments will serve to corroborate these assertions.

In a wheat stubble (the soil a light sandy one) which I had gravelled as a preparation for a crop I sowed barley in the following spring, the land being winter fallowed, and in October, part of the field I dressed with burned clay in compost. The crop was sown, and reaped on both parts equally alike; but the portion of the field on which the burned earth was applied produced by far the best quality of grain, and also a greater quantity to the acre.

In a moory field, which I prepared for a potato crop, I applied a heavy dressing of strong lime and lime compost, (not considering the lime sufficiently strong to take pure lime with clay); part of the field remained undressed until May, for want of stuff to lay on, and being late in the season, my farm yard dung was consumed. I therefore, had no alternative but to prepare some burned earth, by digging the head lands, which was laid on the remainder of the field about the 20th of May, and potatoes planted. The result was most encouraging, the crop on this part of the field being much better than where the lime and clay had been applied.

I will now proceed to show the mode of preparing the surface, or upper soil, so as to produce a very valuable manure. Head lands on tillage fields are the principal source from which to obtain earth for this purpose; let me be what it may, if it adheres to the surface when dug, it can be torrefied in a kiln by the use of sods, in the manner I have already described; but, then, the principle on which these sods are burned being different from that of preparing subsoil for this purpose, it is necessary to state the process minutely.

The kilns be made of sods they may be immediately lighted on being finished; but if straw and straw, they should be permitted to burn before it is applied. Any labouring man, the habit of building huts with sods or other materials, will prepare a kiln without difficulty; and

as it is not necessary that neatness should be observed, five or six men could erect one in a day. The walls however, when made of sods, should be beat close with the spade, in order to prevent them from drawing air, by which the burning of the kiln would be much retarded.

The successful burning of these kilns chiefly depends on the judicious manner in which the kindling is placed in them and the sods laid on the fire; for they are not to be dressed with any combustible matter alternately, as is the case when the subsoil is burning. The entire operation is performed by the heat from the body of the kiln passing through the interstices of the sods, and which are formed by laying them loosely and openly on the top of each other. It is therefore advisable, that the sods used for the purpose of dressing the kiln, should be cut as square and lumpy as possible, and of a size that they can be easily handled, so as to lay them on the kiln carefully:—loose earth should not be thrown in on any account.

The best materials for lighting the kilns are, turf and coarse lumber; but where those cannot be procured, any kind of brushwood and coals may be substituted with effect; but the fire should be made stronger in those kilns than when subsoil is to be burned. It will be necessary to lay on the sods very expeditiously on the fire being properly kindled; otherwise the combustible materials would be exhausted before a sufficient quantity of the sods was heated: and on this chiefly depends the successful burning of the kiln. For this reason, it would be necessary to light them early in the day, in order that they may be well covered before sun set. In dressing them, the sods should be laid close to the walls; and the centre kept a little elevated; and those points where the fire breaks out strongest, should be heavily covered, as the kiln would be exhausted by permitting the smoke to pass too rapidly away.

Fly Water.—Most of the fly waters, and other preparations commonly sold for the destruction of flies, are variously disguised poisons, dangerous and even fatal to the human species; such as solutions of mercury, arsenic, &c. mixed with honey or syrup. The following preparation, however, without endangering the lives of children, or other incautious persons, is not less fatal to flies than even a solution of arsenic. Dissolve two drachms of the extract of quassia, in half a pint of boiling water; and adding a little sugar, or syrup, pour the mixture on plates. To this enticing food the flies are extremely partial, and it never fails to destroy them.

Remedies against Fleas.—Fumigation with brimstone, or the fresh leaves of penny-royal sewed in a bag, and laid in the bed, will have the desired effect.

Best Mode of avoiding the fatal Accidents of open Carriages.—Jumping out is particularly dangerous (the motion of the gig communicating a different one to the one you give yourself by jumping,) which tends very much to throw you on your side or head: many suppose it very easy to jump a little forward, and alight safe; 'tis supposition; they will not find it so on trial. The method of getting out behind the carriage is the most safe of any, having often tried

it, when the horse has been going very fast.—Perhaps it is best to fix yourself firm, and remain in the carriage.

Remedies for the Stings of Bees.—The application of laudanum gives immediate relief, and a strong solution of salt in water is also recommended. Care should, however, be taken in the first place to extract the sting of the bee with a steady hand, for if any part of it breaks in, remedies will be much less effectual than they would otherwise prove.

The Stone.—It appears that the French surgeons have obtained a triumph most honorable for themselves, and most precious to humanity. Civiale has succeeded in curing the disorder of the stone without the operation of cutting.—His method consists in the introduction of an instrument, which seizes the stone, then crushes it, and reduces it to powder. This ingenious process is far less afflicting, and does not compromise the existence or even the health of patients.—*Paris paper.*

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL.—Much has been said and written the existing laws requiring the Imprisonment of debtors, as not only barbarous, but ineffectual for rendering the desired benefit to creditors. A general proclamation has been made throughout the country for the abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt, but a substitute thereto has never been presented to the public, and very dangerous consequences must inevitably attend the annihilation of the present existing laws, without some judicious provision instead; and a disinterested effort has been made by an individual of this city, eminent for his talents and integrity, who has devoted about six months of close application to the subject of devising a system which shall more effectually secure justice to the creditor, and protect the debtor from imprisonment; and the result of his labors is just completed in manuscript; with a perusal of which, I have been indulged, and of its well guarded provisions I am delighted and pleased. While it appears to protect the creditor as completely from the fraudulent artifices, as human art can devise, it is equally effectual in its lenient provisions for protecting the honest, oppressed debtor from disgrace and imprisonment. A method for designating the honest from the fraudulent debtor, which the sufferings of society have imperiously demanded, is admirably engrafted into this system.

A critical review of the work, would occupy many pages for recording just commendations, and in pointing out the complete revolution and the beneficial influence it would produce in the morals of society.

The author of this system is BENJAMIN DEARBORN, Esq. who deserves well of his country for many useful improvements in the arts, and whose life has been almost incessantly devoted toward promoting the interest of the community, and alleviating the distressed and wants of the suffering and oppressed.

I do most sincerely hope that the system will shortly be published from the proceeds of a generous subscription, which shall enable a very extensive circulation, at least through the United States, and be duly appreciated by an enlightened public.

From the United States Gazette.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets.
No. VII.

At the request of the writer, Mr. Baylies has furnished him with a sketch of his remarks, in the House of Representatives, in favor of the increase of duty proposed on Leghorn hats. They are highly interesting, quite to the point, and furnish materials for melancholy reflection, upon the indifference exhibited by our Representatives, to the source of wealth which the Manufacture to which they refer, opens to the United States.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

Remarks of Mr. BAYLIES, of Massachusetts, on his motion to amend the Tariff, by striking out the minimum of one dollar on Leghorn Flats and Hats, and inserting three dollars.

I am aware, that by altering the minimum price on which the cost of this article is to be estimated, from one dollar to three, a high duty in proportion to its cost, will be imposed.

It has been assumed as a principle in the course of the debate on this bill, (the Tariff) that a protecting bill ought to be given in such manner, and to such an amount, as shall enable the domestic manufacturer to compete on equal terms with the foreign manufacturer in the domestic market. This principle will not apply to my motion. It is my design, I admit, to exclude these flats and hats from our own market, and that exclusion is to be wished, by all who are friends to domestic economy, as well as domestic industry.

During the year ending September 1822, the amount of the cost of Leghorn hats and flats, as estimated for the purpose of ascertaining the duty, was about \$610,000.

During the last year the Treasury estimate is \$313,391.

If the importation of the fabrics of Leghorn was prohibited, trade would not be injured. We do not exchange our commodities for Leghorn bonnets and hats, but the proceeds of half the American trade in the Mediterranean, are invested in these straws, which otherwise would have been invested in articles more necessary, less costly, and paying more freight.

But my object, Mr. Chairman, is to protect, to encourage, and to renew a branch of a domestic manufacture, which has been ruined by the introduction of the straws of Leghorn.

Some twenty or twenty three years since, a young lady either of Franklin or Wrentham, in Massachusetts, was induced merely for the purpose of experiment, to undertake the fabrication of a bonnet from straw. Her experiment succeeded, and in consequence of her success some of the females who lived in her vicinity, were also induced to try the experiment, and they also succeeded. In the neighborhood the business soon became general. All bonnets and hats for domestic use, were fabricated at home. These bonnets were at length introduced by the country traders, into the cities and seaports, and met with a favorable reception. In the year 1806, I met a New York trader on a journey, who informed me, that he had purchased straw bonnets at Wrentham, to the amount of *ten thousand dollars*. I well recollect my astonishment at this information, for so ignorant was I at that time, of the extent of this business, that I did not be-

lieve that bonnets to that amount were manufactured in all the states. The English Dunstables were excluded from the American market, by the American straws, which surpassed them in elegance, durability and cheapness.—Fashion soon gave them currency and they met with a rapid and profitable sale in the markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and Savannah.

At the commencement of the late war this manufacture was in its most flourishing state.—I was told on good authority, that the annual amount of the sales of straw bonnets manufactured in ten adjoining towns, (townships,) in Massachusetts, was \$500,000. The whole amount has been stated by the chairman of the committee on manufactures to have been \$300,000; and a circular from some gentlemen of respectability who are well acquainted with the subject, states the amount to have been in some years \$1,500,000.

The straws were woven and shaped by young unmarried females, of that class whose labor is not generally productive. The work was done in families under the paternal roof, and by the domestic fire-side, and never was labor sweetened with such rewards. I have known, and I have heard of many farmers who were relieved from embarrassments and mortgages, by the labor of their daughters, and those daughters when married could carry to their husbands marriage portions, frequently of a thousand and sometimes of two thousand dollars, which is an establishment for any young farmer in New England. The profitable exercise of this employment extended its benefits, not fanciful, not speculative, but real, to all the neighboring farmers. Their unproductive lands were devoted to the culture of rye. Eighty dollars have been offered and refused, for the rye growing on a single acre. The face of the country was improved, and a vast addition was made to the value of the soil, by multiplying its capabilities. The comforts of the farmer were increased, his falling fences were reared, his decaying house was repaired, taste came in with her embellishments, and neatness and plenty literally united around the hut of poverty. Sad indeed is the reverse. Cold and cheerless wait, once more revisits the mansions of the poor.

The caprice of fashion has introduced an article manufactured from the straw of Tuscany, which, to say the least, has deprived numerous American families of many of their comforts. The tulip-mania of Holland was not so ruinous to that nation, as the mania for wearing Leghorns is to this. The vast amount which was formerly paid to our own citizens, which gladdened the poor man's heart, which increased the productiveness of our soil, and relieved our citizens from debt, is given to the Tuscans! Fashion has said that it is *ungentle* to appear in a domestic bonnet!—a word has ruined a manufacture which subsisted thousands!

Sumptuary laws are not justifiable, could they be justified in any case they would be, in this.

Should the motion now before us prevail, I think it will go far towards the exclusion of the coarser, and least valuable fabrics of Leghorn; and if our country women choose to pay \$50 or \$60 for a Leghorn, when one of home manufacture could be purchased for six, it becomes a proper subject for high duty, and if they will, with this high duty, continue to wear the for-

eign fabric, the revenue will be benefited, and the nation will gain something, by taxing a folly which cannot be prevented. If on the other hand, the importation is prevented, you will restore and revive a branch of manufacturing industry which cannot injure the nation, and which will enrich it.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

GYPSUM.

We have frequently heard farmers remark that gypsum or plaster has no effect on some of their lands, where it operated powerfully a few years ago; and we are informed that the quantity of this article used in the towns on the Connecticut river is diminishing yearly. It appears from an address of Culbert Powell, Esq. President of an Agricultural Society in Virginia, "that plaster has ceased to produce any visible effect upon vegetation on land in Virginia, where it has hitherto been long and freely used." Mr. P. proceeds to account for this seeming mystery. He adopts the opinion of Sir Humphrey Davy, that gypsum forms a part of the food of certain plants, as clover, and other artificial grasses, and is intimately combined as a necessary part of their woody fibre, and that the reason why it is not generally efficacious, because most soils contain it in sufficient quantities for the use of the grasses. Sir Humphrey found, on analysing soils from several counties of England, where gypsum produced no effect, that they already contained a sufficiency of it in their composition. Mr. Powell concludes from these facts, that the lands in Virginia, on which plaster has been so operative in years past, were naturally deficient in that material; if the use of it removed the natural defect, it brought into action the other productive materials of the soil, which could not be wrought without it; and that a course of luxuriant crops thus produced has exhausted the other materials of vegetation, which must now be supplied an application of animal and vegetable manure.

REMARKS.—The foregoing observations relative to the inefficiency of plaster of Paris, when it has been applied for a series of years, although its first operation were beneficial, are corroborated by the experience of many cultivators. Jonathan Roberts, Esq. President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in an address to that Society, states that farmers can well collect how beneficially gypsum or plaster of Paris was exhibited as a manure, and that in the course of eight or ten years after its general application, the soil afforded neither a wholesome summer pasture, nor winter fodder. Recourse was then had to the culture of fibrous rooted grasses.—An evident diminution of the ploughed crops followed. Of these grasses, timothy was found to be the most productive, but the most pernicious to the soil. It was recommended by Sir Humphrey to mix with clover, but with these qualifications it is in but very little estimation at present among experienced farmers. The orchard, ray and herd's grass appear to be entitled to no preference over the timothy grasses of our country; they do not afford so rich a sward for the plough. The clover at present seen in the field has regained its original value. The cause of its deterioration or recovery I pretend not to explain.

The use of gypsum for a while superseded the use of lime—during that period the soil became sad and unproductive. A recurrence to its use produced the former results, an open and productive soil. The effect of lime on grass crops in this second year, is

has been scarcely less visible and valuable than the effect of plaster when first applied. This precious mineral abounds throughout our country. It seems (lime-stone) an essential ingredient in restoring and improving the fertility of soils. Our farmers well understand this, and they now apply it to an extent and expense alike creditable to their enterprise and intelligence. But to realize its full benefit, it must be accompanied with moderate dressings from the barn and other periods from seven to nine years."

There does not appear to us to be any thing mysterious or unaccountable in the fact that plaster of Paris, applied in too great quantities and for too long a time would cease to produce a good effect. The best judgment tells us that gypsum produces its beneficial results in two ways, to wit, by stimulating the young vegetable, and giving it, as it were, an appetite for its food, and entering into the substance of some plants, a necessary constituent of their organization, which is said to be imperfect without it. Considered as a stimulus it is obvious that a small quantity only is wanted. Too much gypsum given to a vegetable will no more induce to its growth and healthy condition, than too much pepper, salt or alcohol would produce the same effect with regard to an animal. And, as respects some plants which require gypsum to make a part of their substance, and in which it is of course detected by chemical analysis, small quantities only of gypsum are wanted, and if you supply it in large quantities you counteract the law of nature relative to feeding and manuring such plants. "In the common course of cultivation," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "gypsum is ruined in the manure, for it is contained in stable manure and in the dung of all cattle fed on rye; and is not taken up in corn [grain] crops, or crops of peas, beans, and in very small quantities in turnip crops; and where lands are exclusively devoted to the storage of hay it will be continually consumed."

The principal food of plants, (or that substance of which they consume the greatest quantity) is carbon, or coal matter. This goes to constitute the woody fibre, and is a constituent in other products of vegetation. Carbon and its compounds are the principal ingredients in stable and barn-yard manure. Such manure is very efficacious, because it furnishes the greatest quantity that substance which plants consume in the greatest quantity. But a pint will not grow in a dung heap, because it cannot be exclusively on carbon, and other products which that kind of manure can yield. It dies of a surfeit of its favorite food, when placed in that situation.

A cultivator may as well over-manure his plants as the contents of his stable and cow yard as with water of Paris. His crops require more, and will do more of the former than of the latter; but he may give them too much of either. "Change of pasture makes fat calves," and change of manure makes crops. It is a sound judgment, and knowledge of the subject must be exercised in such alterations to insure against a change from bad to worse.

We do not pretend to say by what cause *omode of* oration a soil which, as Mr. Roberts assures us, had become "saddened and unproductive" by the use of plaster should be rendered "open and productive" by using lime. Common limestone consists of limon and carbonic acid, and plaster is composed also of lime together with sulphuric acid. Both these substances therefore contain one of the same materials, and it may well puzzle a philosopher to explain how one of them could remedy the defects of, or present an antidote to vills produced by the other. It is not fitting, however, for us to deny effects, because we cannot explain the causes.

We know that results may be produced from compounds very different from what could be brought about by the ingredients of such compounds, if such ingredients were separately applied, or were used in different proportions.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CHEMISTRY AS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

Were I addressing myself to the father of a family, I would say,—Is your son born in opulence,—is he an heir to an extensive domain; make him an analytical chemist, and you enable him to appreciate the real value of his estate, and to turn every acre of it to the best account. Has he a barren tract of country, which has been unproductive from generation to generation; he will then carefully explore it for hidden treasures, and will probably not explore it in vain. By analysing the minerals which he discovers, he will ascertain with facility and exactness what proportion of metal they contain, and which of them may be worked to advantage. Thus he will operate on sure grounds, and be prevented from engaging in expensive and unprofitable undertakings.

Chemistry will teach him also how to improve the cultivated parts of his estate; and by transporting and transposing the different soils, he will soon learn some method by which each of his fields may be rendered more productive.

The analysis of the soils will be followed by that of the waters which rise upon, or flow through them; by which means he will discover those proper for irrigation; a practice the value of which is sufficiently known to every good agriculturist.

Should he himself occupy the farm, and become himself the cultivator of his own estate; he must of necessity become a chemist, before he can make the best of his land, or put it into a high state of cultivation, at the smallest possible expense. It will be his concern not only to analyse the soils on different parts of his farm, but the peat, the marl, the lime, and the other manures must be subjected to experiment, before he can avail himself of the advantages which they possess, before he can be certain of producing any particular effect by their means. The necessity of analysis to the farmer is evident from a knowledge of the circumstance, that some kind of lime is really injurious, and would render land which had been hitherto very productive, actually sterile.

I allude here to the magnesian limestone, which is common in many districts in England, particularly at Breedon in Leicestershire, where the calcareous earth contains 50 per cent. of magnesia. But, as the Earl of Dundonald has remarked, such lime will be extremely useful on what are called sour soils, or such as contain sulphate of iron, from the decomposition of martial pyrites, as the magnesia will unite with the acid of that salt and form sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom salt) which greatly promotes vegetation.

Besides, a knowledge of the first principles of chemistry will teach him when to use lime hot from the kiln, and when slacked; how to promote the putrefactive process in his composts, and at what period to check it, so as to prevent the fertilizing particles becoming effete, and of little value. It will also teach him the difference in the properties of marl, lime, peat, wood ashes, alkaline salt, soap waste, sea

water, &c. and consequently, which to prefer in all varieties of soil. A knowledge of the chemical properties of bodies will thus give a new character to the agriculturist, and render his employment rational and respectable."

Parley's Chemical Essays.

From the Columbian Centinel.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against using *Cheese covered with Lead*, whether red or white, as both are poisonous.

The attention of the public is invited to the following facts:

In this town a Cheese was bought last year, and four of the family immediately upon eating some of it, were taken severely sick. The cheese was examined by the attending physician, and judged to be overlaid with red lead. The same cheese was eaten by several others, the rind being previously taken off, were soon very sick. When thrown off the stomach they were relieved.

A few weeks ago, three of another family became exceedingly ill, cause unknown; but was soon supposed to be produced by Cheese, covered with white lead. A dog which ate the rind was extremely convulsed, and in a day or two died.—Another ate of it and became very ill; to which a dose of lamp oil was given, and having cast up the rind, which remained almost entire, recovered.—A third dog, which took but little, was sick. Fifteen or twenty persons in this town the last year and this, have been made sick, and most of them very sick by means of lead on cheese. And doubtless many become sick, and may die by the same means and know not the cause. Attending physicians say the symptoms in these cases are what they should expect lead to produce, and can assign no other cause of those affections. Besides, trial has been made and satisfactory evidence obtained that red and white lead covered the Cheeses in question.

The public are cautioned against using any cheese brought to our markets without due examination. And ought not Cheese to be inspected, before sold in market, with particular reference to this article? Human life and health are too precious to be trifled with in this manner. Doubtless thousands have thus been destroyed, and never knew the cause of their excruciating distress, and have little thought that their bane was brought from the dairies of our country.—Should it be thought desirable, probably the venders of these Cheeses might easily be ascertained, and, if necessary, shall be made known. *S. Reading, May 1824.*

A valuable counterpart to the "cotton gin," the invention of two citizens of Vermont, (Tyler and Andrew), has been introduced into Georgia. It is a machine for threshing rice,—is operated by two or three horses—and obviates inconvenience in the rice plantations heretofore severely felt. "One very valuable appendage to the machine is a cutter, which cuts the rice straw to any length desired with incredible rapidity, and will render, what was before nearly waste, an excellent article, when mixed with the flour and chaff, for the fattening of cattle during the winter." This machine is not entirely a new invention—others on the same principle having been advantageously employed in the threshing of corn, rye, and other grains; but the first application of its powers to threshing rice was made near Darien a week or two since. It is said in a Georgia paper that fifty bushels of rice have been threshed by it in an hour, and that it may be constructed so as to thresh an additional ten bushels in the same time.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

[Continued from page 342.]

MAKING CHEESE. The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository gives the following directions for this process.

"Breaking the curd is done with the hand and dish. The finer the curd is broken the better, particularly in thick cheeses. The best color of this kind of cheese is that of bees wax, which is produced by Arnotta, rubbed into the milk after it is warmed. The dairy woman is to judge the quality by the color of the milk, as it differs much in strength. [The rennet is then prepared as stated page 342 of the present volume of the New England Farmer.]

"Setting the milk too hot inclines the cheese to heave, and cooling it with cold water produces a similar effect. The degree of heat varies with the weather. The curd when formed is broken with what is called a treple cheese knife. The use of this is to keep the fat in the cheese; it is drawn the depth of the curd two or three times across the tub, to give the whey an opportunity to run off clear; after a few minutes the knife is more freely used, and the curd is cut into small pieces like chequers, and is broken fine in the whey with the hand and a wooden dish. The curd being allowed about half an hour to settle, the whey is laded off with the dish, after it is pretty well separated from the curd.

"It is almost an invariable practice to scald the curd. The mass is first broken very fine, and then the scalding whey is added and stirred a few minutes; some make use of hot water in preference to whey, and in both cases heated according to the nature of the curd; if it is soft the whey or water is used near boiling; but if hard it is only used a little hotter than the hand. After the curd is thoroughly mixed with the hot stuff, it is suffered to stand a few minutes to settle, and is then separated as at the first operation. After the scalding liquor is separated a vat, or what is often called a cheese hoop, is laid across the cheese ladder over the tub, and the curd is crumbled into it with the hands and pressed into the vat, to squeeze out the whey. The vat being filled as full and as firmly as the hand alone can fill it, and rounded up in the middle, a cheese cloth is spread over it and the curd is turned out of the hoop into the cloth; the vat is then washed and the inverted mass of curds, with the cloth under it, is returned into the vat and put into the press; after standing two or three hours in the press, the vat is taken out and the cloth is taken off, washed and put round the cheese, and it is replaced in the vat and in the press. In about seven or eight hours it is taken out of the press and salted, the cheese is placed on a board and a handful of salt is rubbed all over it, and the edges are pared off if necessary; another handful of salt is strewn on the upper side, and as much left as will stick to it; afterwards it is turned into the bare vat without a cloth, and an equal quantity of salt is added to it, and the cheese is returned into the press; here it continues one night; and the next morning it is turned into the vat, and continues till the succeeding morning, and the

curd is taken out and placed on the dairy shelf: here they are turned every day or every other day, as the weather may be. If it is hot and dry, the windows and doors are kept shut, but if wet or moist, the doors and windows are kept open night and day.

"**CLEANING THE CHEESE.** The cheeses having remained about ten days after leaving the press, are to be washed and scraped in the following manner:—a large tub of cold sweet whey is placed on the floor, the cheeses are immersed in it, where they continue one hour, or longer if necessary, to soften the rind. They are then taken out and scraped with a common case knife, with great care, so as not to injure the tender rind, till every part of the cheese is smooth; they are after the last operation rinsed in the whey and wiped clean with a coarse cloth, and placed in an airy situation to dry, after which they are placed in the cheese room. The floor of the cheese room is generally prepared by rubbing it with bean or potatoe tops or any succulent herb, till it appears of a black wet color; on this floor the cheeses are placed, and turned twice a week, their edges are wiped hard with a cloth once a week, and the floor is cleaned and rubbed with fresh herbs once a fortnight. They must not lie too long or they will stick to the floor. This preparation of the floor gives the cheese a blue coat, which is considered of great consequence."

NEW MODE OF PLANTING POTATOES. A friend of the Editor has been so good as to furnish us in manuscript with the following. We have had no experience nor personal knowledge of the process recommended, but wish it might be tried, and its results made public for the benefit of the community.

"*An easy and cheap method of raising Potatoes.*—On an even and smooth piece of mowing or pasture land, make deep single furrows with a plough at three feet distance. Fill these furrows with rye [or any other] straw, and drop your potatoe 6 or 8 inches apart on the straw. Then, with a hoe, cover the potatoe by turning down the ploughed furrows upon them.—They will require no more attention till they are grown. No hoeing will be necessary.—The same land may be improved as a pasture for sheep, as those animals will not eat, nor materially injure the tops of the potatoe."

The writer is informed that this method is practiced with success in the towns of Winchester and Swansey in New Hampshire.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The first article in this day's paper, communicated by Col. PICKERING, will be found very useful, and applicable to one of the most important processes of domestic economy. The saving of at least two thirds of the fuel in heating an oven is no trifling matter. The mode by which this saving may be accomplished is so simple, and may be put into practice at so small an expense that we think the period cannot be very far remote, in which it will be generally adopted, not only by Bakers by profession, but by housekeepers generally. It is moreover not a thing of theory, but a principle, which has been put, successfully in practice.

We are under great obligations to "CULTIVATOR" for his article on *leached ashes*, and think that his observations, corroborating other testimony in favor of the same substance, will establish its credit as a valuable manure.

Mr. CARR's communication, with which was transmitted a piece of Apple Tree bark, infested with lice, has induced us to endeavor to recall to memory what we have formerly observed relating to those insects, and to make enquiries of gentlemen in this vicinity, most competent to give us information on the premises. Lice on apple trees, some years since were, and we believe still are, very common in New Hampshire and Vermont. We are told, likewise, that they are by no means a scarce article in Massachusetts. The remedy most common is scraping the body of the tree on which they fasten. It is said that a swab or mop, wet with hot water, and applied early in June will destroy them. We are, moreover assured by a practical orchardist, that strong soap suds will cause these insects to disappear, as well as prove serviceable in other respects to the tree. We should be happy to obtain further information from correspondents on this subject, including, if convenient the natural history of the insect, and the remedy against the mischief it occasions.

Mr. WHITEHEAD's request for information respecting *Hedge* will, we hope meet the attention of our public spirited *Cultivator*, whose experience may render their remarks interesting and useful. Should there be no volunteers in this service we will turn out, and furnish all the knowledge we have in possession, or can obtain from any source within our reach.

FOREIGN.

A Paris paper, which was received in London on the 6th of April informs that "letters from Missolonghi state that the advanced guard of the Greek army for the attack of Lepanto had marched, and been immediately followed by the division under Lord Byron." The plan of Mr. Barry, the engineer, for carrying Lepanto by storm had been approved, and little doubt was entertained of their ultimate success. The artillery corps of Constantinople would take the lead. It was stated at Missolonghi that Lord Strongford had nearly broken terms with the Sultan, on account of the insistent remonstrances of the Grand Vizier, for the loan raised in England for the Greeks. The troops under Lord Byron and Capt. Parry are provided with several pieces of cannon, each of which is commanded by a German or British officer.

It is said that no new journal can be published in France without the permission of Ministers. The *Philote* is the only evening liberal paper at Paris, and a person claiming the property of it has sold it to the government.

Private letters from Madrid state that a serious commotion had nearly arisen in that capital from the circular of the President of the Council of Castile to the Royalist volunteers having been read to them on the public parade. The volunteers loudly expressed their dissatisfaction, and were even proceeding to acts of outrage when the French Gen. Bourmont rode up, and threatened to call out his troops if they did not disperse quietly. This intimation had the desired effect.

The *Ichu* of Egypt imported from England near two years ago upwards of 100,000 stand of arms, with large supplies of ammunition. He has a fine cannon foundry, and powder factories. It is said he has long contemplated making himself independent.

DOMESTIC.

Meeting of the Legislature.—The Governor, Council and members of the two Houses assembled at the State House on the 26th inst. In the Senate the Hon. Nathaniel Beebe was chosen President, and Paul Willard, Esq. Clerk. John Farrie, jun. Esq. was re-appointed Assistant Clerk. In the House William C. Jarvis, Esq. was chosen Speaker, and Pelham W. Warren, Esq. Clerk. After the organization of the two Houses we proceeded in procession, together with his Excellency and the members of the Executive Council to the Old South Church, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Sharp. The procession was

again formed, and re-conducted to the State House by an escort, composed of the Independent Company, commanded by Col. Thomas C. Amory. The Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives were chosen by an unanimous vote, and all the officers of both Houses were elected almost unanimously.

Fire.—At New Rowley, Mass., on the 21st inst. the dwelling house of Capt. Isaac Knappe, together with his furniture, most of the clothing of the family, his tools, &c., were destroyed by fire. His pocket-book, containing near 300 dollars in money, and his papers were also consumed.

The work shop of Mr. Burrill, Wheelwright, in Roxbury, together with his tools and some stock was burned the evening of the same day.

At Baltimore about 10 o'clock of the 20th inst. the vessel, near the summit of the Shot Tower, took fire. Owing to the great height of the tower and the impossibility of reaching it with the fire apparatus, several of the upper platforms and a portion of the stairs were burnt before the fire was checked.

Mrs. Elizabeth Neill, daughter of Mr. Isaac Perkins, was thrown from her horse in Winchester, Virginia, and killed.

Stephen T. Soper, and Mr. Roloff Classen, both of Boston, were drowned in the harbor on the evening of the 24th inst. The accident happened in consequence of the upsetting of a small boat, in which five persons, two of whom were drowned.

The mail stage in coming out of Worcester on Monday, with 10 passengers, was accidentally overturned, broken to pieces, but no person was dangerously wounded.

Disappointed Lover.—A desponding suitor lately arrived himself in Canada, in consequence of a negative received from a lass, whom he vain would have married.

Spitting with Fire Arms.—A soldier in Richmond, Virginia, sport, took aim with a gun at the head of a non-commissioned soldier, without knowing or suspecting that his aim was loaded. The contents of the piece were discharged in the head of the man aimed at, and wounded him so that his recovery is doubtful.

A sail boat, with four persons on board, upset in a small Savannah harbor on the 15th inst. and all on board were drowned. Another sail boat out at the same time, with three persons on board is missing.

It is rumored in Canada, that the British ministry propose to form a Union of all the British Provinces in North America, and to place at their head a Royal Canadian Vice Roy. A Quebec paper says—"We do not know what a want of information may lead ministers to adopt. There is only one thing of which we are certain, viz.: that no change of the existing Constitution of the Canadas can be made, which will counterbalance the views of the promoters of these changes. The views of the promoters of these changes are satisfactory to the great majority of the people of both Provinces."

Curiosity.—We lately saw a curious specimen of industry in a miniature Malay Proa, with a crew on board, and every part of the rigging complete, the whole made of clothes so nicely strung together, that it was hard to be one mass. We understand that it is deposited in our Marine Museum, a present from the shipmaster of this town, commission merchant at Salem.

Our police officers have within a few days discovered a establishment for counterfeiting Bank notes, at Salem. Messrs. Hays and Homan proceeded on the present week, and secured two men, named Thomas Russell, and a Mr. Goldsboro, keeper of a house, who were all committed to prison in Connecticut, plates, &c. of the concern, were also seized. The original dies were all taken out, and a chemical process, and new ones stamped with the same identity. Among the counterfeiters found, were John Girard's Bank, Philadelphia—\$5's of the

Ontario Bank, both badly executed, and easily distinguished from the genuine; and \$3's of the New Brunswick Bank, the engraving of which is a perfect imitation of the true bills, and would hardly be distinguished by the nicest observer.—N. Y. *Merc.* *Adv.*

Villain Apprehended.—Sewall T. Mack, who was lately advertised for running away with the daughter of the lady, with whom he boarded, leaving his wife behind him, has been arrested, at Amsterdam, Montgomery Co. Maryland, and committed to prison. He married the girl he ran away with, and she has returned to her mother's family insane.

Frost.—On the night of the 25th a frost of considerable severity made an attack on this part of the country. In some places ice was formed one fourth of an inch thick. We have not learnt the nature and extent of the damage accruing in consequence of the intrusion of this unwelcome visitant.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In SENATE.—Friday, May 14. The Senate concurred in the amendments of the other House to the bill providing for the extinguishment of debts due for public lands. The bill for the survey of Charleston Harbor, and the Coast of Florida passed, and was sent to the other House.

Saturday, May 15, was occupied in attending to private bills.

Monday, May 17. Mr. Benton's resolution calling for information why canvases, cordage, and cables of American hemp were excluded from the Navy? was adopted.

Thirty three private bills from the other House were read a third time and adopted.

After a long debate a bill passed to appropriate \$12,000 to enable the President to send a military escort, when he shall think proper, for the protection of Commissioners to be sent to the Upper Missouri to treat with the Indians.

The Committees of Conference, which were appointed between the two Houses on the differences respecting the Tariff Bill reported that each House do recede in part from their respective votes, and their reports were agreed to. The bill was finished and sent to the President for his approval.

Wednesday, May 19. A "bill to improve the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers, by removing obstructions, &c. was discussed. Mr. Chandler moved to add the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers in Maine, in order to ascertain whether the advocates of internal improvements were disposed to distribute the advantages of these improvements in any degree of equality. The amendment, after debate, was rejected, and the bill passed to a third reading.—Yea 25, Nays 20.

The resolution of the House for the adjournment of the present session on the 27th inst. was concurred in by the Senate.

HOUSE.—Friday, May 14. The House, in Committee, considered certain resolutions offered some time since by Mr. Letcher, relating to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in cases which involve the validity of the Constitution of a State, &c.

Mr. Webster moved an amendment, and the resolutions and proposed amendments were debated at considerable length, but no decision obtained.

The Committee on Manufactures reported the Tariff Bill as amended by the Senate, and recommended the concurrence of the House with the following exceptions, viz.: 1. that which limits the duty on woolen goods below 33 cents to the square yard; and 2d that which imposes a duty of 25 per cent. on cotton bagging instead of five and half cents per square yard. This caused a sharp and desultory debate but no decision.

Saturday, May 15. The Tariff Bill was again discussed, and the amendments of the Senate were agreed to by the Committee, with a few exceptions, relative to Raven's Duck, Osmaburgs, Burlaps, and Ticklenburgs. The Committee disagreed to the amendment of the Senate relative to fixing the duty on woolen manufactures at 25 per cent. ad valorem, and on cotton bagging at 4 1-2 cents per square yard. The House concurred with the Senate in adding 15 per cent to the duty on foreign distilled spirits.

Monday, May 17. Among the petitions presented was one from a pauper, styling himself Louis Charles de Navarre, Dauphin of France, legitimate son of Louis 16th, praying aid to restore him to the Throne of France, &c. which was laid on the table.

Mr. Webster reported a bill for altering the time of session of the Supreme Court, which was ordered to a third reading.

The House by a small majority refused now to take the Beaumarchais claim into consideration.

Tuesday, May 18. No concerns of much general interest were attended to this day.

Wednesday, May 19. On motion of Mr. Vinton, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to report on the expediency of refusing licences to navigate boats, propelled by fire or steam on the principle of construction commonly called "high pressure." Allusions were made in the debate on this motion to the accidents which have occurred in consequence of using high pressure engines for propelling Steam Boats.

Thursday, May 20. The Post Office bill was again discussed, and more than 100 amendments proposed, and the bill eventually ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making an appropriation for Vice President Tompkins, &c. was discussed at much length. The sum fixed was \$115,000.—Yea 66, Nays 65. A motion was then made by Mr. Wickliffe to strike out the first section, but the House rose before any question on the subject was taken.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	2 00	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, . . .	ton.	114	115
pearl do.		117 50	120
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 50	
cargo, No 1,		7	7 25
No 2,		6	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1.	lb.	9	11
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		1	9
FLAX SEED	bush	52	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 50	6 75
Genesee,		6 50	6 75
Rye, best		2 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	55	58
Corn		42	50
Barley		67	70
Oats		32	34
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort . . .	lb.	10	11
HOFS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	90	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	3 50
PORK, Bone-Middlings new, .	bbl.	15 00	16
navy, mess,		12 50	
Cargo, No 1,		12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, .	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover		7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	lb.	50	70
do, do unwashed		25	40
do 3-4 washed		40	55
do 1-2 do		25	50
Native		30	35
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort . .		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort . . .		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . .		9	10
" whole hog,		5	6
VEAL		2	6
MUTTON,		3	12
BUTTERY		6	20
POTTER, keg & tub,		5	25
lump,		10	16
EGGS,	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65	70
Indian, do		55	60
POTATOES,		20	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality, .	ton.	16 00	18 00

From the Lady's Monthly Magazine.

THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.

Or a new Puzzle in praise of Woman.*

Happy a man may pass his life
When freed from matrimonial chains
When he is govern'd by a wife
He's sure to suffer for his pains.
What tongue is able to declare
The failings which in women dwell
The worth that falls to woman's share
Can scarce be call'd perceptible.
In all the female race appear
Hypocrisy, deceit and pride
Truth—darling of a heart sincere,
In woman, never can reside.
They're always studying to employ
Their time in vanity and pride
Their leisure hours in social joy
To spend is what all women hate.
Destruction take the men I say
Who make of women their delight
Those who contempt to women pay
Keep prudence always in their sight.

ANN MARIA.

* When read for the praise of women, the first and third lines, then the second and fourth must be read.

Miscellany.

MAY.

A greater number of diseases are contracted, and there are more deaths in our climate during the three months of spring, than in any other season of the year. Epidemics seldom prevail to a great extent at this season, but diseases which are produced by the natural changes, and not the morbid constitution of the atmosphere, are exceedingly common. Few persons who have a predisposition to inflammatory affections of the throat or lungs, to asthma, rheumatism, or disorders of the skin, escape without an attack, unless they use constant precautions. The frost of winter produces a dryness in the air, which renders its coldness both salutary and agreeable;—but when, as in spring, the heat is just sufficient to dissolve the frost and set free the waters which had been locked up for many months, but not intense enough to heat the air, we have that combination of cold and moisture which checks the perspiration, confines within the system a vast quantity of matter which should have been evacuated by the pores of the skin, causes oppression of internal organs, and inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes.—All these are aggravated by the easterly winds, which are not only generally prevalent, but peculiarly disagreeable at this season; for before they reach us, they pass over a large tract of the ocean, and their solvent power upon the water is astonishingly great.

Thoroughly to avoid the ill effects of all these fruitless causes of disease, is we believe, impossible; but many of them may be escaped by carefully guarding against exposure. From the first of March to the first of June, in our climate, the clothing should be as warm as in midwinter, and it is particularly necessary that this circumstance should be mentioned at the present moment, since we are too apt to lay aside our winter garments before they can be dispensed with without danger to the health.

To adapt the dress with a scrupulous nicety to the fluctuations of temperature every day, would require a minuteness of attention which few persons could be persuaded to bestow; but every one may observe the general rule here given, and thus, with little trouble, be protected from the pernicious influence of sudden changes in the weather.—*Bos. Med. Intell.*

Disorders of Literary Men.—A man who is devoted to the cultivation of letters is too apt to forget that the soundness of his understanding depends much on the vigor of his bodily powers; he regards the application of the means necessary to preserve the latter, as a comparatively tiresome and forbidding employment, and dreams far more of the success he anticipates or the glory to which he aspires, than of the care he ought to bestow upon his health—the first and most desirable of all blessings, and that which alone can give a zest to the enjoyment of all others.

The sad effects of this error, which have been too often exemplified and lamented in our immediate neighborhood, have induced us to commence a series of letters of observations, the object of which will be to point out to our literary friends the manner in which their habits interfere with the natural operations of life and health, and the method by which their studies may be pursued without injury to their corporeal strength. With this end in view, we shall first give a general sketch of the manner in which the disorders of men of letters are induced, and afterwards a minute and physiological analysis of their causes, and the way in which they may be avoided. The execution of this plan will occupy a part of several successive numbers of our paper, and we shall attend to it with the more interest, since we are certain that no stronger motive than the conviction of the understanding can be offered to those who are not only the possessors, but the professed admirers of intellect.—*Ibid.*

The Ruling Passion.—Never was the ruling passion more displayed than by a poor Swiss, who was in the mad house of Zurich. He was rather afflicted by imbecility than madness, and was allowed his occasional liberty, which he never abused. All his happiness consisted in ringing the bells of the parish church; of this he was somehow deprived, and it plunged him into despair. At length he sought the governor, and said to him, "I am come, sir, to ask a favor of you. I used to ring the bells; it was the only thing in the world in which I could make myself useful, but they will not let me do it any longer.—Do me the pleasure then of cutting off my head; I cannot do it myself, or I would save you the trouble." Such an appeal produced his re-establishment in his former honors, and—he died ringing the bell.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

The Count de Lauragais sent the following question to the faculty of physicians at Paris. "The gentlemen of the faculty are requested to give, in due form, their opinion upon all the possible causes of ennui on the human body, and to what point the health may be affected by it?" The faculty answered, that ennui might occasion obstructions to digestion, prevent the free circulation of the blood, create vapours, &c. and that, by continuance, it might even produce

marasmus and death. Furnished with this authentic document, M. de Lauragais hastened to a commissary, whom he compelled to receive his complaint; which was in substance, that he denounced the Prince de Henin as the murderer of Sophia Arnaud, (a favorite actress,) since for five whole months, he had never stirred from her side.—Grimm calls this a very new and original sally, from a little twist in the brain, doing no harm to any body.—*ibid.*

A certain senator had indulged a habit of shaking his head when any one was speaking in opposition to his sentiments. "Never mind it," says the speaker, though he shakes it, there's nothing in it."

A little Learning.—Pope the great poet observed that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing; 'ne but we believe a little is better than none, unless it be indeed a very little. But when a person has just a sufficient knowledge of letters to lead him to suppose that he can communicate his meaning on paper, when in fact he cannot spell a single word in the English language, what little he knows might as well be less. He knew that he knew nothing, his knowledge of his ignorance would be advantageous to him."

A certain Captain of a vessel, who intended to inform the owners of the ship and cargo that he was disappointed in the objects of his voyage wrote the following laconic but rather obscure epistle.

"Owen to the blockked of the poet my is spilt."

His meaning was, *Owing to the blockade of Port my voyage was spoilt.*—Communicated.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received by the London Packet, and for by GEO. MURDOCK, No. 14, Market-square, assortment of GARDEN SEED, of the last year's growth, among which are, Early and Late Cauldron Early and Late Cabbage, Early and Late Peas, Swiss Marjoram and Thyme, ARMACK, MANGEL WUELL, RUTA BAGA, &c. Likewise—a few cases MARASCHINO and CURACAO, a Cordial much celebrated in Europe—French Anniseet in baskets bottles each—Welch's No. 1 Chocolate, Cocoa Shells—green Madeira Citron. with other Groceries as usual.

Likewise—a few Hampers of Rich Cheshire and Cheddar—London Brown Stout, in whole and half tins—English and French Mustard, in kegs and jars. March 27. 6w

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for valuable IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The man in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO

March 27.

WANTED Nos. 14, 43, and 45, of the 1st Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. For which a generous payment will be given by the publisher of this paper.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but the subscriber who pays in advance, at the time of subscription, will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II. BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1824.

No. 45.

Correspondence.

OLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS.
(The Editor of the New-England Farmer,

Sir,—In some parts of the state of New-York, geological and agricultural surveys have already been taken, which promise much usefulness to the farmer, as well as to the naturalist. As the soils are formed by the disintegration of rocks, it seems necessary that the cultivator should become acquainted, at least, with the rocks in his own neighborhood before he can have a competent knowledge of his own soil. The rocks are such as form a meagre, unfruitful soil, some different kinds of earth should be sought to render it more favorable to vegetation, by giving it those qualities best fitted to ensure to plants the virtues of common manures.

It is said by some of our best writers on agriculture, that in some places, means for enriching the soil are to be found in the subsoil; while in others, the subsoil, on being mixed with the soil, operates unfavorably. Now it seems plain, that if the properties of the different kinds of earth were well understood, and the necessary proportions to form the best soil, under all circumstances, a more correct system of manuring and improving lands, might take the place of the present practice which has neither system nor method about it. Let some encouragement be offered to the aid of scientific as well as practical agriculture, by our societies, and those who are destined to fulfil the duties of the husbandman, will be induced to acquire some knowledge of those sciences immediately connected with their profession.

Let the farmer have some knowledge of natural history, and he will make as good use of the man in any other profession: its application comes directly to his every day labor. Let the principles of chemistry and geology be brought to practical use, and we shall at once see beneficial results:—More judicious practices might be adopted in making composts: different kinds of earth might be collected for the manure heap, and applied with success and profit; while at present, their usefulness is entirely unknown to the practical farmer: to him they are like a talent buried in the earth, though it may be common in his own neighborhood, and on his own farm. As he cannot bring his soil to the test, and thereby detect those particular qualities which have an unfavorable effect on vegetation, he has therefore no means of finding the 'better way' to correct them, and to them value.

Agricultural theories can never admit of demonstration without the help of science. To be able to trace the effect to the cause, in common occurrences, and to reason correctly on results is a grand desideratum in agriculture. We cannot yet arrive at the summit, although it is daily granted that many improvements have, of late, been made among the common farmers. In the introduction of agricultural societies in this state, many have studied the art of neatness in the management of their fields, and used their exertions in saving and increasing the

manure of their stables and hog-sties:—but thousands are yet imagining that nothing, save the productions of their barn-yards, and animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition can claim the appellation of manure. Much is yet to be accomplished. Many rude customs, and opinions founded on error, must be brought to the dust;—science must be called to assist us in our fields, and among our manure heaps, ere we can substitute in the place of husbandmen, the more desirable name of agriculturists. B.

Hampshire County, May 20, 1824.

LICE ON APPLE TREES.

To the Editor of the New-England Farmer,

Sir,—In your paper of May 29, is a communication respecting lice on apple trees, but no remedy prescribed.

The subject is important—none more so with the farmer, who calculates on an orchard—the most prominent item in agriculture.

It is not many years since these lice were noticed,—since which time they have increased beyond calculation;—though the caterpillar, not half so destructive to apple trees, has called our attention from the first settlement of our country—so that tarring the trees and putting sods or sea weed in the crotches of the trees is as regularly attended to as ploughing the field in the season thereof; the sods can do no injury to the trees, but as to the tar, it is doubted whether the remedy is not as bad as the disease. For years past I have minutely examined those lice, and remarked the progress they are making, with all our care to suppress them. I have found that each of those shells contain say about 40 or 50 nits, which about the first week in June come out and produce their kind, who move about the limbs (the product of the year before mostly) for about 10 days, and finally produce, in the course of the year, other shells, which we erroneously call lice.

The most effectual mode that I have found, by experience and attention, is the bathing or washing of the tree for the first ten days in June annually, with some liquid composition—such as soap suds, or in water with some salt, ashes, lime, urine, &c. &c. ETANIS.

May 31, 1824.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent, perhaps, overlooked our observations on Mr. Carr's communication on the subject of lice on trees, published in our last paper, page 350, or he would not have told us that "no remedy is prescribed" for the disorder in question.—Since writing that article, we have obtained further information on the subject, which we are happy to place before our readers. The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. 3, page 144, contains the following letter from E. Perley, Esq.

"This insect, called *lice*, is in form like half a kernel of rye, (but not more than one twentieth part so large,) with the flat side sticking to the smooth bark of the tree. They resemble blisters; and are near the color of the bark of the tree. These blisters contain from 10 to 30 nits or eggs each, in form like a snake's egg; (which, in a common season, begin to hatch about the 25th of May, and finish about the 10th of June,

These nits produce a white animalcule, resembling a louse, so small they are hardly perceptible by the naked eye; which, immediately after they are hatched, open the passage at the end of the blister, and crawl out on the bark of the tree; and there remain, with but little motion about ten days; when they stick themselves fast to the bark of the tree, and die. From this little carcass arises a small speck of blue mould, which is most plain to be seen between the 10th and 20th of June, and continues about fifteen days; and then gradually wears off, until the old carcass appears, which by this time is formed into a new blister, and contains the spawns or nits before mentioned.

"These blisters prevent the circulation of sap, and prove as fatal to the tree as the cancer worm.

"In order to remedy the difficulty, I have made many experiments within a few years;—but long to no good effect, not knowing then the particular season when these animalcules could be most easily destroyed. This, however, I have lately found to be between the time they hatch, and that when the mould leaves them.* The application that I have found most effectual, is washing the trees with lie or brine. Lime, also, mixed with lye, to the consistence of white wash, may be useful. And although the small branches cannot be cleansed in this manner without much difficulty, still, if the body of the tree, and the branches near the body are kept clean until there comes a rough bark, I think the lice will not kill the tree.

"Some people have recommended the application of train oil to the tree, which, indeed, is a powerful antidote against lice, but being of a glutinous quality, is very detrimental to the tree. Inoculation has been proposed; which, I think, will have no effect at all on the lice; for I perceive they hatch in May, on branches that were pruned off the tree in March, and the sap entirely extinguished.

"These lice are natural in the uncultivated forest, on what is called moose-wood, and other bushes.

"Much care should be taken on their first appearing in an orchard or nursery; as the cutting down and destroying a few young trees is of no importance, compared with the difficulty of having an orchard overrun with them.

"P. S. The brine or pickle, with which the tree is to be washed, should not be such as has had meat salted in it; but let one quart of common salt be dissolved in two gallons of clean water.

* "It appears from this account, by Mr. Perley, that these appearances can, in general, only occur between May 25, and July 5."

The following communication was copied, and sent to us by a friend, to whom we have heretofore been indebted, for similar favors. The remedy proposed is simple, and comes recommended by high authority.

ROT IN SHEEP.

Though there is some doubt among physiologists whether the *pasciola* or *fluke worm* be the cause or effect of this disease, all are agreed that the malady never appears in a wholesome

atmosphere, and a strong and vigorous state of health; and it has of late been sufficiently ascertained that tonic stimulants, and especially the stimulant property of sea-salt, whether mixed with the food mechanically or chemically, as in salt marshes, is the best and most effectual mode of cure. The food of Merinos, in Spain, is therefore constantly enriched with salt; and Lord Somerville justly attributes the health of his flock of upwards of two hundred merinos, which he purchased in Spain, to the use which he has for many years made of this article on his farm. A ton of salt is the proportion employed annually for every hundred sheep.

[See Good's System of Medicine.

SAMUEL PARKES, an eminent Chemist of London, member of many learned and Philosophical Societies, including the *Massachusetts Agricultural Society*, has presented to the Institution, last mentioned, a very valuable work, entitled "*Chemical Essays, principally relating to the Arts and Manufactures of the British Dominions*." This work is interesting and amusing as well as useful. It contains a compendious view of the latest and most important discoveries in the arts which more particularly minister to the necessities, comforts and conveniences of mankind; and embraces almost every topic, which gives to civilized man a superiority over the savage, who depends solely on the chase, and the chance productions of the waters and the wilderness for a precarious and miserable subsistence.

Although this work is not particularly devoted to agriculture, it embraces many articles, of importance to the cultivator, and therefore coming directly within the plan of our publication. Besides, the arts are all near relations, and whatever is of use to any one will prove auxiliary to all. We have, therefore, made the following quotations from the "*Chemical Essays*" which we cannot but believe will prove acceptable to our readers.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL BY THE ANCIENTS.—The ancients, it is believed, had some peculiar method of making steel. This suspicion is grounded on the hardness of some of their statues, as well as on the nature of the Egyptian obelisks, which are carved with a variety of figures, and yet are made out of porphyry, which resists the tools of modern times. Dr. Lister (in a paper read before the Royal Society) complains that this valuable secret is now lost. According to Aristotle and Pliny, the ancient steel was made by keeping forged iron for a certain time in melted cast iron.

RANCID TALLOW, OR TALLOW CONTAINING WHAT CHEMISTS CALL THE STERIC ACID, HOW PURIFIED.—Old tallows may in general be sufficiently purified from their rancidity by melting them upon lime water, and giving a considerable agitation to the whole mixture; for when the water is again suffered to subside, it will be found to be offensive in smell, and to have subtracted most of the impurities of the tallow. Should the tallow, however, be found not to be sufficiently purified, a repetition, of the process would completely effect it.

An ingenious friend assures me, from his own experience, that if new rum be exposed for a night to a severe frost, and then removed to a heated room, and thus alternately for a week or two, it will in a short time have acquired a flavor equal to old spirits.

RAYS OF THE SUN, CLIMATE, &c.—The sun's rays appear to have no power of giving heat unless they impinge against a solid body. The focus of the most powerful burning glass, if directed on mere air, does not produce the smallest degree of heat. Thus Mons. Charles the aeronaut, found the air in the neighborhood of Paris to be 47°; and when he had ascended to the height of eleven thousand feet, only 21° or 11° below the freezing point. It has sometimes been imagined that difference in the climate is occasioned solely by the relative situation of the different countries with respect to the sun; but nothing can be more erroneous, as appears from the state of the Andes, which may be adduced as a complete refutation of the idea; for between the base and the summit of the mountains every degree of temperature may be found. The city of Quito, situated about the middle of one of these, experiences a mild and temperate climate, while the sands beneath it are intensely hot and the ground above it covered with perpetual snow.

The country on the borders of the Albany River, in the southern parts of Labrador, are in the same latitude with Great Britain; and yet the cold is so severe, and the snow so perpetually on the ground, that the lands be entirely uncultivated. The climate of Newfoundland which is situated still further south is more like that of the north of Russia than England. Dr. Robertson supposes that the difference of temperature between certain parts of Europe and similar latitudes in America is equal to twelve degrees, and that a place thirty degrees from the equator in the latter, is as warm as those which are situated at eighteen degrees from it in the former.

ECONOMY OF FUEL.—In manufactories where large and expensive iron boilers are employed, coals impregnated with sulphur should be avoided; as the sulphur, which rises during combustion is apt to occasion a rapid decay of that part of the boiler which is exposed to the action of the fire. It produces sulphuret of iron which wastes away as fast as it is formed. This is more particularly the case with those cast iron stills, which are required to be red-hot, such as the pots in which the makers of Prussian blue dux a mixture of animal hoofs and horns with a caustic fixed alkali.

Count Rumford has stated that, in general, not less than seven eighths of the heat generated, or which with proper management might be generated from the fuel actually consumed is carried up into the atmosphere with the smoke, and totally lost. How important then is it that every proprietor of a manufactory should investigate the causes of this loss, and endeavor to remove them!

Where the boilers are set in brick-work over closed fire places, the most common defect is that of having the fire-places too large. This often arises from the obstinacy of an unskilful brick layer. It is a great want of economy to employ inferior workmen to erect any kind of fire-works. Whatever may be the expense I have always found an advantage in having furnaces well built in the first instance. The consequence of having the fire place too large is, that the bars cannot be entirely covered with fuel, and the cold air rushing from the ash pit between the uncovered bars, actually counteracts

the effect of a great part of the burning fuel. In setting stills or boilers, it should be a general rule to have the fire places no larger than is absolutely necessary for containing as much fuel as will be required to produce the intended purpose.

The fire place should not only be small, but it should be constructed so that the whole of the bottom of the boiler be exposed to the action of the burning fuel. The heat which is applied at the bottom of the boiler will be infinitely more effective than the same portion of heat, when applied to its sides. It is on this account that some large stills and other vessels of copper are made with the bottom to project inwards presenting a concave instead of a convex surface to the action of the fire.

These considerations explain why there is so great a waste of fuel whenever pots or other vessels are heated over an open fire place; for in this case, the heat only skims over the bottom, and passes off immediately into the surrounding atmosphere.

The doors of closed fire-places are also as improper as the fire places themselves. They are usually made extremely thin, and the frames very light; which not only occasion them soon to wear out, but is the cause of their warping and twisting. These doors are also made to fall into a rabbet, and are fitted up with latches both of which are inconvenient, and indeed useless.

Having had many years experience in fitting up furnaces, I am decidedly of opinion that where cast iron doors are employed, an opening of ten inches should have a door not less than three quarters of an inch thick; and larger fire places should have thicker doors in proportion. These should be fitted up with strong wrought-iron hinges, such as will allow the doors to fall flat against the frames; and instead of moveable latches, each door should have a large projecting knob firmly riveted to it.

I have found it advantageous to have the straps of the hinges thick, and of such a length as to extend entirely across the door; for when these are well riveted to the door, they prevent the latter from warping, however intense may be the fire.

The cast iron frames ought to be as thick as least as the doors; and they should be two or three inches broad, to enable them to stand steadily against the walls of the furnace. In setting the frames, they should be fixed inclining a little towards the fire place: this gives the doors a tendency to keep shut, and renders latches useless. Bars of wrought iron, when fastened, should also go, one from each corner in a spreading direction, not less than eighteen inches or two feet into the solid mass of brick work in which the boiler is to stand.

There is a benefit arising from having these straps long and substantial, which may not at first be apparent. They prevent the frame from receding from the brick work, the consequence of which would be that air would pass into the fire place between the frame and the masonry, and thus impair the draught of the furnace.

It is also of importance in every close fire place, to have a door to the ash pit; one that

shuts easily and fits close to the frame on which it hangs; for without this it is impossible ever to regulate a fire so as to reap every advantage from its effects.

Having experienced the benefit of ash-pit doors, I have for several years been in the practice of having my fire-places fitted up with double doors and frames; that is, I have a strong iron frame cast, with two openings; to one a door is hung for the fire place, and to the lower opening I adapt another for the ash-pit.—The peculiar advantage of this is, that a double frame of this sort is most easily fixed, and can be attached more firmly to the brick work, than it would be possible to fix two frames, one immediately above the other.

These doors and frames are expensive at first, because they are weighty; but in the end they will be found to be more economical than my ready-made sale-doors that can be found.

Besides, since I have had these doors to the ash-pits I have dispensed with the registers in the chimneys; for I find that by a proper attention to the opening and shutting of the ash-pit door, I can admit any portion of atmospheric air into the fireplace, and thus have a complete command of the temperature and its application.

For some time I had registers in the chimney, as well as doors to the ash-pits; but finding that both were more than servants would attend to, I have now discarded the former altogether, and perceive that every effect that can be desired may be produced by the ash-pit doors alone. However deep the ash-pits may be, it is always advisable to have doors to them. Some scientific men in the metropolis have had doors three feet in height to the ash-pits of their rewiring coopers, and have found them very economical.

I have sometimes had moveable registers in the centre of the ash-pit doors; these are too troublesome to be managed by ordinary servants; and a common plain ash-pit door, when properly hung, may be readily opened an inch, or more, or entirely shut, according to the advice of the laboratory-man employed.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE SEASON.

Roxbury, May 20, 1824.—In some remarks which I sent you early in this month, I observed that the season was unusually forward, and the promise of fertility in fruit, grain, and grass, abundant. Knowing however the great precariousness of our climate, and the hazards attending early seasons, which I have uniformly dreaded, I added, that late frosts and cold winds might still blight our fair hopes. It certainly was not intended to be prophetic, but it was the result of my fears—and the event has realized them. On the 6th of May we had a killing frost; the extent of the injury cannot be ascertained at this moment. How far it may have affected the cherry and peach blossoms cannot yet be known. The quantity of blossoms on both these sorts of fruit was unusually small, and it may be safely affirmed, that the peach trees have rarely suffered more severely than during the last winter. If we may venture to suggest a radical remedy, not indeed effecting the present season, (for the evils affecting that are remediable, in a great degree,) but in regard

to the health of peach trees in future years, it would be the expediency of very bold pruning and shortening of the branches. We have been generally deficient in this respect. In all other countries, the peach is much more severely pruned. Its growth is rapid—it bears pruning as much as the willow; and the practice of permitting it to grow, till there is only a small tuft of live wood at the top, cannot be too much condemned.

The frost of May 6th of course operated more severely in some places than in others. I will state its general effects.

It killed all the shoots of asparagus above ground—early potatoes and squashes—it injured cabbage plants, and put them back at least fourteen days—it killed the shoots of the butternut trees so as to destroy the fruit—of course it injured all other tender shoots and plants. It is said that one gardener who supplies the market estimated his loss at six hundred dollars, but this may be exaggerated. Potatoes and early corn recover by new shoots, and as the effect was very general, and all suffered alike, the chief consequence will be, that vegetables will come to market a little later. Still the loss to early gardens, and active, intelligent men, is great, because the late sown seeds will overtake those early sown, and the special rewards of superior industry and enterprise will thus be lost.

The comparison of this season with the few past seasons will now stand as follows.

The cherry opened its first blossoms,

In 1817, May 6th—1818, May 17th,
1819, May 6th—1820, May 2d,
1821, May 9th—1822, May 1st,
1823, May 7th—1824, May 1st,

The pear opened its first blossoms,

In 1817, May 7th—1818, May 24th,
1819, May 17th—1820, May 9th,
1821, May 13th—1822, May 5th,
1823, May 13th—1824, May 4th,

Asparagus first cut,

In 1820, May 1st—1821, May 9th,
1822, May 1st—1823, May 5th,
1824, April 28th.

Apples first opened their flowers,

In 1820, May 10th—1821, May 13th,
1822, May 9th—1823, May 19th,
1824, May 10th.

On the whole, therefore, the season, though unusually early at the opening of it, has been retarded, and the apple trees are not at this day, the 20th May, more generally open, than in rather later seasons.

The prospect of grass crops is certainly uncommonly good, and that of apples rather more than an average, though not equal to the summer of 1822. The verdure has not been in any degree affected by the frosts, and it would seem to be too late to apprehend injury from droughts. The great complaint seems to be of a superabundant moisture, and a deficiency of heat.

A FARMER.

Roxbury, May 28, 1824.

MR. HALE.—The Frost on Wednesday morning last was not so severe as that on the 6th instant. It did not affect the shoots of perfect trees, or stiffen the soil—but it was far more extensively injurious to market gardeners.

It very generally killed squashes, cucumbers and melon vines—potatoes, a second time—early corn and beans. It is difficult to calculate the extent of the loss, but it must have been

considerable to those who supply the Boston market, and must enhance the price of all the articles which are sent early to market.

Frosts were not affected—but the very cold weather of the last ten days will retard them very much. There is great danger that cherries will fall unripe—and some hazard, that the pears will suffer. I have no fears about the apples, unless this severe weather should continue. It is to be hoped that the country at large will not suffer, as the distant farmers plant later than we do. Those will be the most fortunate, who planted latest. A FARMER.

It is very hard upon our enterprising market farmers who have been nearly three months employed with their hot beds in bringing forward early vegetables, to see the whole cut off in a few hours.

Graphic Kaleidoscope.—An invention of great importance in the arts, and particularly in bank note engraving, has lately been perfected by Mr. William J. Stone, of Washington, by which an endless variety of figures can be produced, in a manner that we believe to be imitable. We cannot give the reader a better idea of the peculiar powers of this machine, than to compare it to a Kaleidoscope, forming combinations of the most beautiful figures that can be imagined.—They are formed of one continued line, crossing and entangling themselves in the richest variety.

This apparatus is composed of two cylinders, on the surface of which levers are attached, with moveable fulcrums, and, as the cylinders pass and repass each other, they shift the fulcrums in the evolutions, which give motion to another lever of singular construction, and to which a chisel is attached for cutting the figure. Nothing that we are acquainted with, in the whole circle of the arts, presents such a formidable obstacle to forgery; and we are assured, by the inventor himself, that no two machines of this description can ever produce the same work.

Here, then, it is probable, is the desideratum so long sought for by the Bank of England, and for which so tempting a premium has been offered. The inventor, we are told, is so confident of the utility of his discovery, that he intends to repair to London, for the purpose of submitting it for inspection in that metropolis. [Wash. Gaz.]

A beautiful Arabian.—Lt. Parker of the United States Navy, who arrived a few days since in the Constitution, brought with him from the Mediterranean a full-blooded Arabian colt, which he obtained at Tripoli, as a present for Gen. Bogardus, of this city. He is the handsomest animal of the kind we have ever seen—age 22 months—14 hands high—proportions perfect—body a mouse colour—legs black—star in his forehead, hair soft and glossy as silk—hoofs small and semi-transparent. He is extremely docile and playful, the sailors having taught him on his passage to shake hands with them. Immediately after he was landed at Brooklyn, a gentleman offered \$500 for him, which was of course refused, as he was intended as a present. A filly of the same description is on her passage, and the two will doubtless be of use in improving the breed of our horses.—N. Y. Statesman.

The following No. on the subject of Straw Bonnets, should have preceded the last No. on the same subject, published in page 348 of the present volume of the *New England Farmer*.

From the United States Gazette.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets.
No. VI.

I have already noticed the contradiction of the actual fact of the assertion in the Salem Merchants' Memorial, that "the European powers were relaxing their restrictions on Commerce." Dr. Cooper, in his late pamphlet against the tariff, applies a similar remark, particularly to the ministry and parliament of England. It is somewhat singular, that a man who has been so often before the public of England and the United States, as a controversial writer, should risque a position which he knew to be fallacious, and thus furnish his opponents with an argument against the cause he defends.

So far from the assertion of Dr. Cooper being true, that not only the ministry, parliament, but private men and societies are unceasingly upon the look out for occasions to alter the existing duties upon foreign articles, which can in the least possible way affect the home industry of their fellow subjects. They seldom require an existing duty lowered, but often ask to have it increased, or for a new one to be imposed upon an article, before free. The board of trade are particularly charged with this important and truly patriotic duty, and they attend to it with a zeal and vigilance, that do them the highest honor. No sooner do they find out an article requiring an increase of duty, than a law is brought forward by the minister to do what they deemed necessary;—and parliament, relying upon their judgment, seldom fail to pass it. The *United States ought to have such a board*, in place of leaving the business to the Secretary of the Treasury, who cannot have time to attend to it, and moreover may be incompetent to the task, or fearful of doing what may make him unpopular, and affect his pretensions to the presidential chair.

The last British tariff of 1819, shows a determination to pursue their restrictive system to the former full extent; none of the old duties are taken off, but many additions are made, and that there might be no possibility of missing revenue from any thing brought to England, that nothing might escape, it is ordained that all the articles not particularly mentioned, shall pay a duty of fifty per cent—even eggs pay a duty.* Can any thing be more plain, or decisive of the opposition of the fact, to the position of the Salem memorial, and of Dr. Cooper?

* From a late English paper.

Foreign Eggs.—The following is an account of the number of foreign eggs imported into Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January, 1823, (at a duty of 10d. per 120,) distinguishing the countries from which the same were imported, with the amount of duty received thereon:—

Denmark	-	-	-	240
Holland	-	-	-	120
Flanders	-	-	-	949,263
France	-	-	-	49,425,124
Guernsey and Jersey	-	-	-	269,278
Total quantity imported				50,644,025

Amount of Duty received 117,567 36s.

per? Do we not see that even since the publication of the last British tariff they have laid in 1822, a new duty upon Leghorn hats of \$13.33 per doz. another of \$3.07, on plat not made up, and even a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, upon IMPORTED STRAW? To talk of our relaxing commercial restrictions after these facts is an insult to common sense.

It is unnecessary to quote instances of similar conduct in other European powers, to prove what is here asserted, as Mr. Carey has quoted several of them in his numerous and useful publications, to which I refer all those who doubt the fact, or wish to be informed on the subject.

The British nation it is acknowledged cannot cultivate grain as cheaply as the people of the Continent, and hence the landed interest in England, after the late war, were clamorous to Parliament for a protecting duty on foreign grain, equal to the burdens borne by the grower of corn in England. Accordingly an act was passed to prohibit the importation of wheat, barley, rye, or oats, until they reached certain prices at home. The maximum price for wheat was fixed at 80s. for the quarter of eight bushels, and when it rose to that, the ports were to be opened to foreign wheat, upon a duty being paid. Some of their political economists have contended for the unrestrained freedom of the corn trade: but every attempt made by them in Parliament to effect that object has failed. No longer since than the 26th of February 1823, Mr. Whitmore moved for leave to bring in a bill only to amend the corn laws, and was powerfully supported by the late Mr. Ricardo, a man of the greatest weight in the house on such subjects, but they could not succeed. The object was to lower the present limits at which the exportation of grain could take place, from 70s. to 60s. and to repeal the duty upon its importation. Ministers and the farmers do not wish the subject legislated upon, for fear of the movement ending in giving encouragement to the free introduction of foreign grain at low prices; and yet in the face of such uniform conduct, we hear of fine speeches from ministers and their adherents in Parliament, and at public dinners, in favor of "the great principles of commercial freedom," and against "restrictions, and about reciprocity in trade," &c. &c. and we find their writers supporting the same sentiments. It is easy to talk and write thus, but as their actions contradict their professions, we must expose their insincerity. The expression is not very dignified to say that the *British are endeavoring by such language to throw snuff in the eyes of the people of the rest of the world*, to blind them, but the idea conveyed by it applies so forcibly that it cannot be withheld. The merchants of Salem and Dr. Cooper are willing to believe the British sincere on the subject, for they quote what the British say, as an argument against Congress protecting home industry by increased duties on certain imported articles. Now, the case applies forcibly to the United States. England as regards the cultivation of grain is precisely in the same situation with the continent, that the U. States are as to herself in the business of manufactures. The greater cheapness of labor and living and their wider field for agriculture, enables the people on the continent to undersell the British; they are therefore prevented from

bringing grain to England, until she is all but starving. England by her greater experience, comparative cheapness of manufacturing labour, arising from the use of machinery, low wages, and the poor diet of the workmen, and above all, from the inferior East India cotton used, and the flimsy texture of the stuffs made from it, and from wool,* are enabled to undersell the Americans, who have not all yet gotten the improved machinery, and make strong stuffs from good cotton; and eat butter and meat twice or three times a day, instead of once a week or once a month, in place of a daily diet of water porridge, sowens, flummery, or potatoes; and although American workmen are contented with very small profits, yet the great importance of the command of cash to the British manufacturer, induces him to sell his goods in America for what he can obtain. Hence the manufacturers in the United States, require the same protection in the way of duties, to enable them to compete with Britain, that England does for her agriculture against the cheaper cultivation of the continent. Unfortunately many of our legislators think otherwise, and from an ungrounded apprehension that foreign commerce will be ruined, oppose any alteration in the present tariff, the absurdity and inconsistency of which have been amply detailed by Mr. Carey. We eagerly copy the follies and fashions of England and France, but carefully avoid the sound sense they often exhibit, and most conspicuously on the present subject. We hope however for a change in sentiment, and to see the day, when domestic industry will be duly protected. It is not for the United States to see the example of this commercial freedom, about which the people of England talk. Let the governments of Europe take off their restrictions, and we will not object to do the same, but absolute ruin would attend the unlimited entry of foreign goods without duty, nor can we be said to be upon a fair footing with them as respects protection to manufactures until our workmen are enabled to keep out certain foreign goods. A nation without a tariff, would have no more chance of existence, among the nations of the world, than a bank would have in preserving its solvency, that redeemed its bills with gold or silver, while all other banks in the same city or country with it, were permitted to suspend their cash payments. The position applies with proportional force to a nation, the domestic industry of which is only partially protected, or to a bank paying part in cash. The prosperity of both will be restrained in a direct ratio to the unequal footing in which they are placed, with respect to other nations and banks. This is an aphorism in political economy supported by the experience of ages.

* To make up for the actually flimsy texture of the cotton and woollen clothes, made in England for sale at auction in the United States they are thickened with flour of wheat and starch. The cotton fabrics go to pieces after a few washings.

A Mernaid.—Mr. S. Dodge, New-York, passenger in the fish Otter, arrived at this port yesterday from Manila, has in his possession a mernaid brought from the coast of Japan. Persons who have seen this new comer, say that its appearance corresponds with the description given of this fish and flesh in fabulous history.—*Patriot*.

AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

By the courtesy of John Young, Esq. Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Society of Nova Scotia, we have received several copies of a pamphlet, containing an abstract of the proceedings which occurred at a late meeting of said Society. By this it appears that agriculture is thriving in that Province, to a degree, which has surpassed the anticipations of the most sanguine. It is likewise apparent that a zeal in the great cause, and primal source of national power, as well as individual prosperity, which has already produced and still promises the most beneficial effects, pervades all ranks of the community in that Province.

"At one o'clock," according to the pamphlet, "on Saturday, the 14th of February, the House of Assembly adjourned, as preparatory to the meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Society at the same hour and place. The Members of his Majesty's Council instantly attended; and the seats were speedily occupied and filled up by gentlemen in town, who are private subscribers to the Institution. "The Hon. Marshal Wallace, as Vice President, took the Chair, and called attention to the Annual Report which was now to be read by the Secretary.

This Report is written with that ability, which might have been expected to mark the production of the author of the "Letters of Agricola." We shall quote a considerable part of it, omitting such passages only, as from their local or particular application may not prove of so interesting a nature to our readers as to those to whom the observations were originally addressed.

"After any machine whatever is set up, and promises to answer the end for its erection, he must be a daring speculator who would recommend to break it down on account of any defect or irregularity of its motions. The skilful artist would try simply—to lessen the friction of the wheels,—to rectify what he perceived to be wrong—to introduce a greater harmony into the disposition of the parts—and even when he met with faults that were irreparable, patiently to submit, rather than adventure any rash and hazardous experiment which would endanger its safety. If this be true in mechanics, it is more so in any of those institutions which, for useful and special purposes, have been founded and established in society. Hence correction and reform in such is a better and wiser remedy than innovation; for in the latter, violence is done to the feelings and habits of mankind, while the former operates a change slowly, imperceptibly, and without giving any undue shock to existing prepossessions and modes of thinking.

"Our agricultural institutions may now be considered as pieces of machinery essentially connected with our internal policy, and which are pretty generally contemplated as the means by which our independence in bread corn is ultimately to be wrought out. To this one object as of pre-eminent importance they have hitherto been directed, and without any material marked departure from it. The different schemes of encouragement have been amended, enlarged, or more or less modified every successive year, but still the first great original outline has been preserved inviolate and unaltered. The culture of grain has been promoted in all the different societies, and green crops have been regarded, not as being very important themselves, but as subservient to the success of the other. When Lime and Summer-

fallow were admitted among the objects of competition, it was by reason of their subserviency to the great main end; and in accordance with the same view composting and draining are proposed to be added in that scheme which has been submitted by the Directors to the Legislature. No suggestions, from what quarter soever they came, have been rejected, which offered to extend or improve the cultivation of white crops: this steady and unbending perseverance in the prosecution of one object has been crowned with the most unexampled good fortune. In confirmation of this there is no need of appealing to any doubtful authority, as you all are in possession of the official letters which were written by the local societies in December and January last, in answer to a Circular despatched by order of the Board for the very purpose of drawing out and bringing together this information. If we suffer ourselves to be influenced by this cloud of witnesses, and surely no evidence can be more unbiassed, more particular, or less suspicious, our path of duty is clear and beset with no sort of difficulty. We have nothing more to do than uphold the present system of raising bread corn throughout the different associations, and that on one recognised general plan, which will always command obedience while sanctioned by the Provincial Government. For the four last years this has been the uniform and undeviating policy pursued, and the success attending it has gone beyond the most ardent anticipations. The goal is now within sight, to which our wishes, our desires, our exertions have been pointed;—and it is only necessary in order to carry the prize, to avoid starting from the course, or lagging behind through a careless or blameable indifference. These letters from the societies which have just been printed and circulated among all the members, whether honorary or ordinary, contain a body of evidence which must force conviction on every unprejudiced mind, and show that, by supporting them a little longer, the independence of this country will be no longer matter of theory or pure speculation.

The writer then exhibits a table, which contains "*A Comparative View of the Imports for four years as illustrative of the progress of Provincial Husbandry.*" By this and other documents it appears that the savings for the last five years in consequence of increased attention to agriculture, in the articles of flour and Indian corn alone, had amounted in value to £122,610.—The amount of public money, granted by the Legislature of the Province, for the purpose of improving agriculture is 5550*l.* of which 4690*l.* had been expended. It appears, likewise, that the farmers of Nova Scotia, in consequence of the agricultural spirit thus excited, "have been transporting across the Bay of Fundy, very large supplies for the sister Province."

Mr. Young then continues his observations as follows:

"Further, there is a collateral advantage which ought not to be overlooked in the stating of this argument. In order to produce the additional quantity of bread corn which has been done away with the necessity of our former large importations, much land has been cleared up and brought under the plough. In the whole compass of political science, there is no position more capable of a clear demonstration, than that every acre of ground, improved for the growth of grain, is in itself, an accession to

the national wealth; and that in proportion as the territory of any country becomes arable, it will abound, as a natural consequence, with a greater multitude of buildings, with a better fed and more valuable stock of cattle, and with all the means of a profitable and growing commerce. If the additional value, therefore, which has been given to the landed interest, be summed up along with the prodigious savings in foreign imports throughout all the harbors and bays of Nova Scotia, we shall then be able to make a nearer estimate of the actual good, which has accrued from the expenditure of the 4690*l.* distributed among the societies.

"That such mighty effects should have sprung from so trivial a cause looks so strange and problematical, as to have formed a very plausible excuse for some men, to seek for other hypotheses, by which to account for the appearance. It is not my province in this annual Report, and standing in this place, to argue with such as are disposed to take this view of the subject. Allowing to them every possible concession which they may please to demand—from the necessity of the times—from the poverty of the people which urges them to greater exertion and to a cheaper and plainer food, still there is a curious problem, connected with their theory, which is not easy of solution. It is this: why have not the same poverty and the same necessity produced like effects in his Majesty's other possessions in North America? Whence comes it, for instance, that New Brunswick still needs such large and regular supplies; or that Nova Scotia is now able to spare them? Why has not the agriculture of Upper and Lower Canada made so great a start forward as our own, and what has kept the flame, which has been here kindled and has burned so intensely, from spreading all around? Those other colonies have been placed exactly in our circumstances—their trade has equally suffered—their property declined in value—their circulating medium drained to the United States—and yet we see not among them the same excitement by which our husbandry has been distinguished. It will turn out in balancing on both sides the probabilities of the question, that our progress must be traced to the peculiar causes here operating, and which are,—the fostering care of the Legislature—the regular system of encouragement for raising bread corn—and the existence and spread of the agricultural societies. At all events, we know that these institutions and the commencement of our progress were concomitant events; and if the one were not the cause of the other, they were so closely connected in point of time, and are by so many now believed to be connected in point of efficiency, that it would be extremely hazardous to disunite them.

(To be continued.)

Price of race horses.—A late London paper states that the price of "first rate" colts has averaged about two thousand pounds, during the last few years. Among the exorbitant prices given for race horses, in England, we notice five thousand guineas for one, fifteen thousand for another. It states, that a Welsh sportsman once offered to the Duke of Devonshire, for the celebrated race horse Flying Childers, the horse's weight in crowns and half crowns, which the Duke refused.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

TURNIPS. Every farmer will find it profitable to raise a quantity of these roots. The Mangel Wurtzel and the Ruta Baga, useful as they undoubtedly are, will not completely supersede, nor altogether supply the place of the old fashioned English turnip. In the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New-York, vol. i. page 26., we find the following remarks on the best mode of cultivating this valuable root.

"There is no difficulty in raising turnips on new land; but it is very desirable to know the best mode of raising them, at least a small patch every year, on old farms. Mr. Henry De Bois of this county, [Rensselaer] and Maj. E. Cady, of Columbia county, say, that they have succeeded in obtaining good crops several years in succession by the following process. Turn over a turf of old sward the first week in June. Yard your cattle at night on this, in the proportion of six head at least to a quarter of an acre, until the 20th of July. Then harrow lengthwise the furrows, so as not to disturb or overturn them, and sow in the proportion of about half a pound of seed per acre.

"If it is not convenient to yard cattle upon it sufficiently, about two inches of well rotted manure harrowed in as above will do as a substitute. Mr. C. R. Colden applies the manure by strewing it in shallow furrows two feet apart, then buries the manure by two side furrows, and harrows the ground level, lengthwise of the furrows. This method requires less manure, and he has the advantage of hoeing the turnips in drills."

We recollect, likewise, that we have read in several of our New England newspapers that fine turnips have been raised by ploughing up old sward ground, some time in June, harrowing well and sowing from the 1st to the 20th of July, and this without the application of manure. But, there can be no doubt that folding sheep or horned cattle on the land thus ploughed would very much enhance the crop.

All American writers on this subject, whose works we have perused, advise to sow seed of the common English turnip as late as about the middle of July. They tell us that late sowed turnips are much the best for the table, and that they are less liable to be injured by insects, if sown so late, than when sown much earlier in the season.

Turnips are frequently if not most generally raised in the United States as a second crop, and no doubt this practice is often very eligible and may be perfectly consonant with the soundest maxims of good husbandry. But when it is intended to make the most of your crop of turnips, or to obtain as great a product as possible for the purpose of feeding cattle, we do not perceive any objection to giving turnips a larger portion of the season to grow in, than has been with us the general practice.

An English writer on agriculture, whose remarks on this and other agricultural topics appear to us to be judicious, and to display a thorough knowledge of the subjects of his essays says, "It is not pretended that there lies any solid objections to early sowing of turnips, simply

considered; on the contrary such seems to be the most proper means of obtaining a full crop; but the advantages of early sowing whatever they be are given up, and the season postponed from near three to five months by way of retarding the growth of the crop; that it may last to a later period in the spring, and receive less damage from the frosts than that to which it would be liable in its early maturity. The disadvantages attending this plan are a crop far inferior in weight to what might be obtained from the land; the very common risk of destruction from drought and fly. The weight and perfection of the turnips, being the objects, the land may be got ready for them as for any other early spring crop, and the seed sown with the first warm showers. This will afford ample scope for resowing, should the first seed fail, of which however, granting it to be good, and the land sufficiently fine, I believe there is scarcely any risk."

"As to any advantages of a crop previous to the turnips, nothing scarcely can stand in competition with the first crop of roots.

"The true turnip-soil is a deep sand, or sandy loam. Every gardener knows the proper time to begin hoeing turnips. In general when the plants spread a circle of about four inches they are ready for the first hoeing. They are commonly left about a foot asunder. The second hoeing three weeks after the first."

Those who desire to go extensively and successfully into the turnip culture should raise their own seed from the finest transplanted roots. An English cultivator says, "It is wonderful what a small quantity of seed suffices for an acre of ground, and indeed equally so how it can be delivered and spread over such a breadth. A pint might be more than enough, but it is usual to broadcast a quart on an acre."

Dr. Deane's New England Farmer asserts that "the quantity of seed sown on an acre is never less than one pound, frequently a pound and an half, and by some two. According to the same work it is very necessary for the success of the crop that a heavy roller be passed over the field immediately after harrowing in the seed, provided the ground is sufficiently dry, or as soon as it is in a fit condition. By this means the clods are broken, and much of the seed that would otherwise be exposed to birds, &c. will be covered and the surface rendered smooth and compact thereby, and consequently more retentive of moisture, which will greatly promote the vegetation of the seed and growth of the plants.

If a quantity of lime were sowed over the field immediately after putting in the seed, it would probably preserve the crop against insects, and prevent the turnips becoming spongy, as well as increase their size. Unleached ashes, soot, and plaster, have also been highly recommended as manure for turnips. Thomas Melville, Jun. Esq. of Pittsfield, Mass. in raising a crop which received the premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in 1817, and which amounted to about 750 bushels to the acre, sowed his seeds in drills of twenty-eight inches the 21st of June, on ground previously well manured. The following day sowed on the acre thirty bushels slacked lime and fifteen bushels horse ashes.

What we have said about the early sowing of turnips we would merely suggest as a hint, or something to be thought of, and perhaps be-

come a matter of experiment. It appears to us that our custom of sowing turnips so late in the season, as is commonly practiced, is an usage borrowed from British husbandry without duly considering the difference of our climate from that of Great Britain, and the different uses to which this crop is commonly applied in the two countries. In England they usually feed turnips off the ground with sheep; or draw them for neat cattle during the winter as fast as they are wanted, and often let them stand in the field till spring to supply green food for sheep at the time of their yearning, &c. But in the United States, this crop must be harvested in autumn and secured from frost; and it would seem to be desirable that they should have had time to obtain their full growth before they are gathered.

TO DESTROY WORMS IN FRUIT TREES. We have repeatedly recommended the trial of something similar to the following, which is copied from the Hartford Mercury, to destroy worms in *Fruit Trees*. It points out the mode of operation somewhat more clearly than any other article, which we have seen on the subject, which induces us to republish it.

Take a half inch auger or bit and bore to the centre of every tree; then by means of a paper tube, fill the hole with sulphur, crowding it with a ramrod; then cut out a green limb from the same tree, and plug the hole. It will not require more than two spoonfuls of sulphur for each tree, and in 48 hours the worms will be the remotest branches. The process will also be beneficial for young fruit trees, even when not troubled with worms; it renders them more thrifty. This process has been found infallible.

LICE ON APPLE TREES ONCE MORE. A gentleman who has been very successful in cultivating fruit trees, asserts that white washing trees with lime will positively destroy this insect, if the application of the white wash be persevered in for three years in succession. The first year it checks their ravages, and lessens their numbers; the second year, puts almost altogether a period to their offensive operations; and the third year effects their total destruction.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF STRAW AND GRASS BONNETS. We have this day published No. 6, of a series of Essays with this title in order to give all the observations of the author under that head, without mutilating or curtailing his productions. We would not however, be understood to have set the seal of approbation to all that writer's remarks. We have no inclination to become a party in any contest connected with the Tariff, nor to set ourselves up as umpire to decide relative to any real or supposed clashing of claims, or conflict of interests between Manufacturers and Merchants. We wish well to Commerce, are very friendly to Manufacturers, and are *ex officio* the advocate of Agriculture. But when the fire of contention is kindled by statesmen, legislators, speculators, authors, politicians, or any other persons engaged or not engaged in any or either of those branches of national industry we shall endeavor to keep to the windward of the blaze. We have no notion of becoming a burnt offering for the good of the public, at least till it can be clearly made to appear that the public good requires of us such a sacrifice.

THE SEASON. We find complaints in the newspapers iterated from various quarters of the coldness and backwardness of the season. But we have often observed that a cold backward spring is the common precursor of a fruitful summer. If the elements are unkind in May, they generally atone for their frowardness in June.

July and August. Besides our hard frosts have not been so severe nor so late as those which have often visited us. In 1816, we had much cold weather and more severe frosts in June, than we have this year experienced in May.

CRITICISM. In the article furnished us by Col. PIERCE, published in our last paper, in the first column of the first page, of that No. a little below the middle of the column the following line occurs: "to be bedded and *furrowed* on all sides." It should have been, to be bedded and *surrounded* on all sides.

FOREIGN.

By a late arrival at New York, papers have been received from Liverpool as late as the 16th of April; but nothing of a very interesting nature has come to hand by this arrival.

The British government has given notice that measures have been taken for the blockade of Algiers, and warned against any attempt to violate the blockade.

The British Admiral, H. B. Neale, was off Algiers in the Revenge, with five frigates. The Dey had refused to treat, and was making preparations to sustain a bombardment. For this purpose he had dismantled the vessels of war which were in the Bay, and had drawn them under the Mole. He had also commanded an immense number of troops from the interior, to man the fortress. It is said that the Dey has refused to accede to the terms proposed to him, but his officers are disposed to resist his authority, as they are disposed to undergo a bombardment.

Paris papers contain accounts of horrible massacres, and great excesses, which have taken place in several cities of Spain. The prisons of Madrid have been broken, and many persons, detained for political offenses, have been sacrificed. At Cordova about 10 have been massacred—the plot succeeded only in part.

TRIESTE, March 29. Letters from Corfu of the 18th of March give an important piece of news, but which acts confirmation—it is the surrender of Arta, by a particular convention to the Greek General Bazaris. It is added, that the Albanian troops had joined with the insurgents, who immediately advanced to Jannina, which they hope likewise to bring to capitulation. Then the Greeks are once masters of these two fortress they may consider themselves as finally established in Epirus.

Earthquake in Jamaica.—Jamaica papers of the 14th of April, state that a tremendous shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston on the night of the 14th, which caused great alarm among the inhabitants, who simultaneously rushed from their houses. The churches were opened, and immediately filled by persons of all sects, eager to return thanks to the Almighty for their escape.

DOMESTIC.

Fatal Accident.—Mrs. Susan Mercer, of Troy, N. Y., being indisposed took about a tea-spoonful and an half the oil of tansy, which she mistook for the common sassafras. It threw her into convulsions, and she died about two hours.

Distressing Occurrence.—On the 24th inst., at Woodbury, N. J. two young daughters, the only children of Mr. Joseph P. Heddrick lost their lives by taking a preparation of arsenic, administered to them by mistake *magnesia* by their mother—whose feelings on the sad event none but a parent can conceive. Tampering with drugs is always dangerous, and medicines a deadly nature should never be kept or used but in the utmost care and precaution by unskillful hands. The immediate use of herbs may also produce fatal effects. A lady lost her life in an eastern State, a few days since, by taking too strong doses of the essence of nux.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Casualty.—While Mr. George Hopkins was adjusting a load of a wagon, the body of the wagon tilted, and an unhappy man was thrown to the height of ten feet and in falling, his head was badly fractured against a axle-tree. He has undergone a surgical operation, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*R. I. Am.*

Burlington College Burnt.—The college building of Vermont University, at Burlington, took fire on the 14th ult. from a spark which fell upon the roof, and was

burnt down. The fire was not discovered until the interior of the roof was on fire, so that all efforts to extinguish it were hopeless. The college and society library, and part of the philosophical apparatus were preserved, together with most of the books and furniture of the students. Rooms are to be procured in town for the accommodation of the students and for the public exercises, and the duties of the college are to be prosecuted, notwithstanding this calamitous accident.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.—Friday, May 21. The Hon. John Gaillard was elected President of the Senate *pro tem.*

An additional act to the law to establish an uniform system of Naturalization passed to be engrossed. This provides that aliens, who were infants at the time of entering the country, shall take the oaths after residence for the requisite period, which is reduced from 5 to 3 years. On motion of Mr. Holmes, the provisions of the bill were limited to "free white persons."

The Florida Stock bill passed; likewise a bill to improve the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, &c.

A bill for the relief of the Columbian College, in Washington, passed to a third reading. 20 to 18.

Saturday, May 22. This day was occupied in attention to business of a local and private nature.

Monday, May 24. This day was principally devoted to matters of a private and local nature, and in the despatch of unfinished business.

Tuesday, May 25. Certain resolutions, directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate, at an early period, the ensuing session some particulars respecting the Navy were agreed to.

Wednesday, May 26. Forty seven bills received from the other House were read and passed. Those of a general nature were the bill for "the relief of certain distillers;" the bill "making appropriations to carry into effect certain treaties;" the bill "making appropriations for the Military service of the United States for 1824;" &c.

HORSE.—Friday, May 21. A bill making an appropriation to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes was reported.

Mr. Trimble offered a resolution for directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House, the next session, whether any and what provision can be made by law, to distinguish between importations made by aliens, or on foreign account, &c.

The bill making provisions for the settlement of the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins was so modified as to fix the appropriation at \$60,239.24.

Saturday May 22. The bill for settling the claims of Vice President Tompkins passed.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock bearing five per cent interest, for certain stocks bearing 6 per cent. after debate, passed.

A bill for the regulation of Steam boats, and the security of passengers therein, was reported, and laid on the table.

Monday, May 24. The bill to authorize the Treasury Department to exchange certain stocks, passed.

The bill for the regulation of Steam boats, was debated at some length but not finished.

Tuesday, May 25. Mr. Livingston, from the Committee of Investigation on the memorial of Ninian Edwards, made a detailed report, exonerating Mr. Crawford from all the prominent charges against him.

A bill to fix the Western Boundary Line of the Territory of Arkansas, occasioned an animated debate, and was at length negatived.

Two Messages were received from the President, transmitting an additional Digest of Foreign Commercial Law, and documents relating to Foreign Spoiliations on our Commerce.

Wednesday, May 26. The House sustained a resolution offered by Mr. Cambreleng, calling for information with respect to the amount of French spoiliations for the last 30 years, &c.

The House agreed to a resolution to direct the Committee of Investigation on the Memorial of Ninian Edwards to sit during the recess, and file the Report in the Clerk's Office.

Mr. Clay made some remarks on South American affairs, in which he observed that there was no evidence that the Allied Powers of Europe entertained any designs hostile to the independence of South America, and therefore he should permit his resolution on that subject to sleep on the table.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

We have not room to give in detail the proceedings of this body, and must therefore attempt merely a sketch.

Monday, May 31. The Governor delivered a speech, which we believe met the approbation of all parties, and as it is in all the newspapers, it is not necessary for us to repeat it. This day was chiefly spent in the requisite attention to choosing Commissioners, and other matters preparatory to the business of the session.

Tuesday, June 1. The Senate concurred with the House in giving instructions to the Committee on the petition of Thomas Kellogg, to report on the subject of the education by the public, of all deaf and dumb persons from 12 to 21 years of age.

A Committee was appointed to report on the expediency of amending the 3d article of the Constitution relating to the qualifications of voters, &c.

Mr. Sprague of S. called for the order of the day on the resolves reported for the choice of Electors. Sunday amendments were adopted.

Wednesday, June 2. A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of providing by law that persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath should, instead thereof, be permitted to affirm.

The Committee appointed to draft an answer to the speech of his Excellency made a report, which was accepted, and the same Committee was requested to present the same to his Excellency.

A Committee was appointed to consider on the expediency of repealing an act, regulating the practice of law in certain cases.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

	FROM	TO
	D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best.	bbl. 2 00	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, . . .	ton. 114	115
" " " " "	117 50	120
BEANS, white,	bush 90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, .	bbl. 8 50	
" " " " "	7	7 25
" " " " "	6	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. .	lb. 9	11
CHEESE, new milk	7	10
" skimmed milk,	3	4
FLAX	8	9
FLAX SEED	bush 82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl. 6 50	6 75
" Genesee,	6 50	6 75
" Rye, best	2 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush 55	58
" Corn	42	50
" Barley	67	70
" Oats	32	34
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort . .	lb. 10	11
HOPS, No 1, inspection of 1823	36	40
LIME,	cask 90	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal. 70	75
PLASTER PARIS	3 25	3 50
PORK, Bone Middlings new, .	bbl. 15 00	16
" navy, mess,	12 50	
" Cargo, No 1,	12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, .	bush 1 75	2 00
" Clover	lb. 7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	55	70
" do do unwashed	35	40
" do do 3-4 washed	40	55
" do do 1-2 do	35	50
" Native	30	35
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort	50	00
" do Spinning, 1st sort	40	42
PROVISION MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces	lb. 6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . .	9	10
" whole hog,	5	6
VEAL,	2	6
MUTTON,	3	12
POULTRY,	6	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,	5	25
" lump,	10	16
EGGS,	doz. 10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush 65	70
" Indian, do	55	60
POTATOES,	20	37
CHIEF, liquor, new	bbl. 2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality.	ton. 16 00	18 00

From the United States Literary Gazette.

THE RIVULET.

This little rill that, from the springs
Of yonder grove, its current brings,
Plays on the slope awhile, and then
Goes prattling into groves again,
Oft to its warbling waters drew,
My little feet when life was new:
When woods in early green were drest,
And from the chambers of the west
The warmer breezes, travelling out,
Breathed the new scent of flowers about,
My truant steps from home would stray,
Upon the grassy side to play;
To crop the violet on its brim,
And listen to the thrush's hymn,
With blooming cheek and open brow,
As young and gay, sweet rill, as thou.

And when the days of boyhood came,
And I had grown in love with fame,
Duly I sought thy banks, and tried
My first rude numbers by thy side.
Words cannot tell how glad and gay
The scenes of life before me lay.
High visions then, and lofty schemes
Glorious and bright as fairy dreams,
And daring hopes, that now to speak
Would bring the blood into my cheek,
Passed o'er me; and I wrote on high
A name I deemed should never die.

Years change thee not. Upon yon hill
The tall old maples, verdant still,
Yet tell, in proud and grand decay,
How swift the years have passed away,
Since first a child, and half afraid,
I wandered in the forest shade,
But thou, gay, merry rivulet,
Dost duple, play, and prattle yet;
And sporting with the sands that pave
The windings of thy silver wave,
And dancing to thy own wild chime,
Thou laughest at the lapse of time.
The same sweet sounds are in my ear
My early childhood loved to hear:
As pure thy limped waters run,
As bright they sparkle to the sun;
As fresh the herbs that crowd to drink
The moisture of thy oozy brink;
The violet there, in soft May dew,
Comes up, as modest and as blue;
As green, amid thy current's stress,
Floats the scarce-rooted water cress;
And the brown ground bird, in thy glen,
Still chirps as merrily as then.

Thou changeest not—but I am changed,
Since first thy pleasant banks I ranged;
And the grave stranger, come to see
The play-place of his infancy,
Has scarce a single trace of him
Who sported once upon thy brim.
The visions of my youth are past—
Too bright, too beautiful to last.
I've tried the world—it wears no more
The coloring of romance it wore.
Yet well has nature kept the truth
She promised to my earliest youth:
The radiant beauty, shed abroad
On all the glorious works of God,
Shows freshly, to my sobered eye,
Each charm it wore in days gone by.

A few brief years shall pass away,
And I, all trembling, weak, and grey,
Bowed to the earth which waits to fold
My ashes in the embracing mould
(If haply the dark will of fate
Indulge my life so long a date),
May come for the last time to look
Upon my childhood's favorite brook.
Then dimly on my eye shall gleam
The sparkle of thy dancing stream;
And faintly on my ear shall fall
Thy prattling current's merry call:
Yet shall thou flow as glad and bright
As when thou met'st my infant sight.

And I shall sleep—and on thy side,

As ages after ages glide,
Children their early sports shall try,
And pass to hoary age and die.
But thou, unchanged from year to year,
Gaily shalt play and glitter here;
Amid young flowers and tender grass
Thy endless infancy shalt pass;
And, singing down thy narrow glen,
Shalt mock the fading race of men.

B.

Miscellany.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE PILOT, A TALE OF THE SEA, by the author of "The Spy," "Pioneers," &c. &c. 3 vols. 12 mo.

The very considerable power and ability displayed in "The Spy" and "The Pioneers," the precursors of the present volume, have rendered the author of those works, who is understood to be a Mr. Cooper, of New York, a decided favorite with all novel readers on this side of the Atlantic. "The Pilot" will, we feel persuaded, add still more to his reputation. It is a fine sea-piece, painted with a bold and vigorous pencil, and does great credit to the writer's powers, both of description and sentiment. Although he has chosen the same element for the subject of his sketches which has furnished Smollett with so many happy delineations, yet there is nothing of the copyist in Mr. Cooper's pages. The sea-pieces of Smollett are mostly, if not entirely, humorous; but the scenes of "The Pilot" are of a more chivalrous and romantic character. The novel is, however, by no means deficient in that broad comic humor which seems to flow so easily from the seaman's tongue.

The scene, as in "The Spy," is laid during the revolutionary contest, and the nominal hero is no other than the celebrated Paul Jones, whose debarkation upon our coasts spread so much terror during the period of the American war. The reader, however, is never made officially acquainted with the name of the hero, which he is left to discover by sundry remote inferences. The Pilot himself is, in our estimation, the least successful character in the novel, and, indeed, the only one with whom we feel inclined to find fault. There is too much *Byronism* about him, if we may be allowed the expression. The other characters are well drawn, spirited, distinct and natural. Tom Coffin, or Long Tom, might have figured with great credit to himself and the author on the pages of the Scottish novelist. Many of the scenes are admirably conceived; among which we would specify the taking of St. Ruth's Abbey, the escape of Long Tom, and the loss of Ariel. The latter scene, more especially, is worked up with a degree of energy which makes a powerful effect upon the feelings of the reader.

We are heartily rejoiced to receive such works as those from across the Atlantic, and we hail them as proofs of the growing taste and genius of the Americans.

A Mammoth!—Doctors Van Rensselaer, De Kay, and Cooper, of this city, members of the Lyceum of Natural History, have just returned from an excursion to Poplar, Monmouth county, New-Jersey, where they discovered and have brought home with them, the skeleton of a Mammoth, nearly or quite entire. It was found

upon the farm of Mr. Croxson, an intelligent citizen of that place, bedded in a swamp, some of the bones being ten feet beneath the surface.

A tooth was discovered some months since, which led the above mentioned gentlemen to undertake the expedition, and to prosecute their researches with indefatigable zeal. They were in the mud and water several days, in digging up the skeleton. The bones are now on board a sloop lying at the wharf, but will soon be put together, and deposited in the Lyceum of Natural History. The animal is but little inferior in size to the one in Peale's Museum at Philadelphia. Great credit is due to Mr. Croxson, who afforded to the exploring party every accommodation and assistance.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

The following interesting anecdote of the Beaver, is taken from Franklin's Narrative of a Journey to the Polar Sea, recently published.

"One day a gentleman, long resident in this country, espied five young beavers sporting in the water, leaping upon the trunk of a tree, pushing one another off, and playing a thousand interesting tricks. He approached, softly, under cover of the bushes, and prepared to fire upon the unsuspecting creatures; but a nearer approach discovered to him such a similitude betwixt their gestures and the infantile caresses of his own children, that he threw aside his gun.—This gentleman's feelings are to be envied, but few traders in fur would have acted so feelingly."

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It will be constantly in the best possible condition, and every exertion made to render the visits of its patrons agreeable.

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The celebrated Race Horse Eclipse,
A beautiful Cosmorama View of London,
A large and beautiful live Rattlesnake,
The Arabian Bottle, made of the stomach of a Camel—holds about a barrel—used to carry water across the desert.

The Invalid's Chair—very ingenious—invented by Professor Pock.

A very large and elegant Sword Fish, upwards of 14 feet long, with a sword 4 1-2 feet long.

The Museum is well lighted, and a Band of Music performs every evening. Admittance 25 cents. June 5.

WANTED Nos. 14, 43, and 45, of the 1st Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. For which a generous price will be given by the publisher of this paper.

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FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1824.

No. 46.

Correspondence.

THE MOON'S INFLUENCE ON VEGETATION.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—Anticipating that you are fond of new and useful investigation, I wish to inquire through the medium of your useful paper what tendency or influence that satellite has, which attends the earth in its revolutions round the sun? There are some very honorable gentlemen observed at the moon has an uncontrovertible power over the vegetable productions of the earth. They assert that the seeds of those plants which stand upwards, such as corn, rye, and wheat, &c. should be put into the ground at the increase of the moon, and of those which extend downwards, such as beets, carrots, ruta baga, &c. at the decrease of the moon. And also that the full moon has a similar effect on the sap of the trees. The full moon the sap extends with more fluency than at the change. These things have been asserted as facts, known by observation and experience. But, however certain those gentlemen may be of their theories, they yet remain to me unexplained, dark and mysterious. I must, however, own that their reasoning appears logical, but there has not yet been enough said on the subject to convince me of its certainty.

If the moon causes capillary attraction, in all kinds of trees and vegetables, we may very well suppose that it produces the cause of cohesive attraction; and if it produces the cause of cohesive attraction, I must own that the moon has a very minute influence on our earth.* If you, your correspondents feel disposed to communicate your opinions on this important inquiry, you may, undoubtedly reflect some light on the interesting question. A question, which ought longer to remain doubtful at this late period of the world. If you can convince the world that the moon has actually an influence on our seeds and vegetables, I anticipate that the discovery would be highly valuable to the community, and more particularly to those persons, who lead an agricultural life. If our seeds ought to be put into the ground at the discretion of the moon, in order to determine the plenteousness of the harvest, I apprehend we should feel the awful effects of starvation more in the absence of the moon than if the sun should discontinue to make his appearance in the horizon at appointed time. Although I feel anxious, there is such a co-existing influence between the two planets to have it promulgated if it would confer any benefit to mankind yet I rest perfectly satisfied with the divine prediction, "Seed time and harvest, summer and winter, day and night should continue to the end of things."

Yours, with esteem,

JOSEPH W. CAPRON.

Attleborough, May 29, 1824.

In reply to the queries and suggestions of our correspondent, we would briefly remark that we are altogether

We do not recollect to have ever heard or read of the moon's having any agency in either of those kinds of attraction.—Editor.

ther incredulous on the subject of the Moon's influence on vegetation; and believe that some farmers accuse that planet of meddling with matters, in which she has no kind of agency. That the moon has some effect on sublimary objects is however true. She enlightens the earth, draws it a little from its direct path round the sun, causes a small oscillation in the earth's axis, and produces tides in the ocean and the atmosphere. But we do not believe in her having any hand in any of the phenomena of vegetation; or if she has any efficiency in that line it is so very minute as not to be worth investigation. The subject, moreover, has been so often introduced into our paper, that, unless some new light could be elicited, its further discussion would seem superfluous. We would refer Mr. Capron to the first volume of the N. E. Farmer, page 11, for Col. Pickering's and to page 370 of the same volume for Mr. Preston's opinions on this subject. He may likewise find an able article on the same topic extracted from the Edinburgh Magazine, and published in the 2d No. of the 2d volume of the N. E. Farmer, page 12.

ON HOEING CORN AND POTATOES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—As your paper is devoted to the interests of agriculture, and seems to be the direct and proper channel, through which information relative thereto ought to be circulated, I take the liberty to send you a few hints on hoeing corn and potatoes; and should you think my communication worth noticing, you may publish it, if not, throw it under the table.

Corn should always be hoed three times, and that too in good season. It should be hoed the first time as soon as it is large enough to plough amongst it without covering it over with clods and dirt, for if neglected too long, the weeds will get so far a head as to render it difficult to kill them, besides the extra labor of hoeing caused by neglect.

The principal object at the first hoeing, should be to stir the ground and destroy the weeds, which should be completely exterminated if possible by hoeing them up and leaving them between the rows, exposed to the sun, which will cause them to wither and die.

At the second hoeing or half hilling, as it is generally termed, which should be performed within ten days or a fortnight after the first hoeing the ground should be thoroughly stirred and the corn moulded up making the hills broad and shallow.

Corn should be hoed the third time or killed, just before the tassels appear. It should now be ploughed deep in order that much loose dirt may be left between the rows which will tend to prevent injury from drought.

The hills now as at the second hoeing should be made broad and flat so that the rain and heat may easily penetrate to the roots of the corn. The old practice of making high hills and scraping all the loose dirt from between the rows, I believe to be injurious and perfectly wrong as the influence of the sun and refreshing showers are in a great measure prevented hereby. Much care is necessary when ploughing and hoeing corn the third or last time especially if it be done in wet weather, lest many of the stalks

be injured and broken down as at this time they are extremely brittle and tender.

Potatoes should be twice hoed, being well ploughed between the rows, being careful to destroy all the grass and weeds that they may not be choked and stunted therewith.

In hoeing potatoes there is danger of making the hills too large and thereby diminish the crop. I am fully satisfied that they flourish best near the surface of the ground. Like corn they need the influence of the sun and small showers of rain which frequently occur during the summer months. I have known good crops of potatoes raised on tough land without hoeing them once; but in such cases the extra labor in planting is at least equal to once hoeing, and I think it is not so beneficial to the land.

CULTIVATOR.

County of Worcester, June, 1824.

PRESERVATION OF VINES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—Having had my vines for a number of years almost or wholly destroyed by the common striped insect which infests them, and having tried a number of preventives to no purpose, I have at length hit upon one which effectually answers the purpose, and should you think it worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

As soon as I find any of the insects upon my vines, I apply a small quantity of gypsum finely powdered with a sieve or dredging box, upon each hill. Thus I do when the vines are wet with rain or dew, that it may adhere to them. Should this be washed off with the rain, I renew the application till the vines have gained sufficient maturity to be out of danger.

I have tried the above remedy for five years and have never lost a vine after the application of the gypsum.

A GARDENER.

Guilford, Con. June 2, 1824.

P. S. The French gypsum is the kind which I have used.

AGRICULTURE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[Concluded from page 357.]

The state of the fact then, as regards our agriculture, is simply this. There is still needed for our internal consumption an annual supply in Halifax of 23,121 barrels of flour and of 23,518 bushels of Indian corn, besides several other articles as particularly specified in the Custom House return. The leading object, that ought to engross the care of this Society, should be the consideration of the further measures which may reduce to nothing this heavy balance still subsisting against us; and which may accelerate our final and total emancipation from all need of foreign grain. These measures may be comprehended in the four following particulars, and in illustrating them, I shall take occasion to bring under review all such facts and circumstances as any way affect, or bear upon the present stage of our progress.

1st the establishment of societies should still be encouraged in those populous parts of the province where none now exist.

This recommendation proceeds on the faith of their utility in generating and diffusing a spirit of enterprize—in begetting an emulation to excel in the operations of husbandry—in cherishing careful and industrious habits in the management of the farm—and in enlarging and correcting the views of cultivators, as to the value of manures, the benefits of improved machinery, and the advantages of drilling, fallowing, draining and composting. Some of the official letters in answer to the Circular of the Board speak largely on these heads. They tell us, that these consequences are visible within the range of their influence, and that too on the very lands of the men who refuse to join the societies, and are even a little noisy in vilifying and abusing them. So strange are the caprices of the human heart, that such a statement ought not to be discredited, and should reconcile us to that contradiction at which all are too apt to be peevish. Let us give free indulgence to those who take pleasure in running down the usefulness of their local society, provided they copy the example of its more active and intelligent cultivators. Every association in the Province, which is animated with a suitable spirit, becomes a nucleus of improvement; and from it radiate those gleams of light which are illuminating the practices of the more ignorant. Its benefits are not confined to its own members; for if they carry into the fields the more approved methods of culture, the captious and the incredulous cannot look on without instruction, and so great is the superiority of truth, that it will eventually gain either a willing or reluctant obedience.

2d. Our independence may be much accelerated by a more general erection of oatmills.

Wheat, I believe, in every country under Heaven which lies within the northern temperate zone, either in the old or in the new world, and where this grain has always constituted the staple article of bread, finds the readiest sale of all other agricultural produce. It is the prince of the *cereal graminæ*, and forms, when ground, a loaf that is eminently nutritious, very invigorating, and palatable to all tastes. The cultivators of the soil in the different European kingdoms, as in France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, as well as Great Britain, lay their account with the disposing of this grain, either to pay rent or to purchase necessary supplies for their families. It is considered as the ready money of the farmer, and with it he goes to market. It is obvious that, before he can avail himself of the universal demand for wheat, he must provide some other substitutes for his own domestic consumption. These vary in different countries, and are regulated by the capabilities of the climate. The Swede mixes a particular kind of ground bark with his coarse meal—the Frenchman lives on soups formed partly of bread, but with a liberal allowance of vegetables—the Italian subsists on fruit and millet, joined to his macaroni—the German eats a large proportion of rye bread—the Irish farmer deals much in milk and potatoes—the English has recourse, as helps, to barley and oatmeal—the Scotch uses peas, barley and oats—and the American throws his chief consumption on Indian corn. The agricultural classes in all these places satisfy the common demands of nature with something else than wheat, and save this latter for the home or foreign

market. Such examples are not unworthy of our imitation. It would be among the last thoughts of my heart, and among the last words I would utter, either to desire or say that every farmer in Nova Scotia should not have a wheat-loaf for his use whenever inclination prompted; but I do not hesitate to recommend a more general substitution of coarser food. Barley, peas and oats are found to be both excellent and wholesome; and when the taste is once formed on them, our peasantry, by adopting these, would be equally happy, equally vigorous, and unquestionably would become much more opulent. Oatmeal at first is never highly relished; but it soon becomes agreeable and is acknowledged to be favorable to muscular strength, health and longevity. It has been falsely supposed to be the exclusive and national food of Scotland, but so far is this from being true, that it is extensively used through many counties of Ireland, and through all the north of England.—It is common in France, not only on the coasts opposite to Britain, but it was met with between Toulouse and the Pyrenees by Arthur Young, who was so much struck with the universality of this food, that he quotes on the occasion a passage of Sir James Stuart's to the following effect:—"Oatmeal, says he, is found in Catalonia, Auvergne, and Swabia, as well as in Lochaber." The strange prejudices, therefore, which appeared on its first introduction here about four years ago, were without any just foundation; and it is not surprising that they should have so quickly vanished in all those parts, which have since had the advantage of experience. Many who disliked it at first, have become warm in its praise, and are assisting, with a laudable zeal, in spreading its character and usefulness among the farmers.

3d. Every encouragement should be given to the growth of wheat, and the utmost attention be paid to the improvement of flour mills.

The county and general prizes for the culture of wheat, which were first offered last year, have been productive of good effects, and they ought still to be continued, in order to propagate that spirit which they seem to have awakened. In the official letter from Maubou a very important notice is given, which is strongly indicative of the excitement diffusing itself throughout the country. A member of that Society, stationed in an obscure part of Cape Breton, is making preparation to have next season no less than from 20 to 25 acres under wheat; and it distinctly states, that the motive for this uncommon effort is to obtain one of the county prizes. The returns too already made, of the last crop display a compass and boldness of design in raising wheat, which could hardly have been anticipated from any thing yet tried in that line. From King's County claims have been given in, setting forth that

One farmer has grown	950 bush.	weighing	62 lbs.
A second	"	710	" " 60 "
A third	"	495	" " 60 "
A fourth	"	406	" " 60 "

and from several counties the certificates very commonly attest from four to five hundred bushels. These are quantities to which we have not been accustomed, and which demonstrate with infallible certainty the good resulting from the past system.

We have now three flour mills in the vicinity of the capital, which must tend to open a very extensive market, with all the benefit of competition, for whatever wheat may be brought hither for sale. In a few years there is reason to hope from present appearances, that our farmers will be relieved of the trouble of manufacturing their own produce—that more capital will come to be vested in such establishments—that all sorts of grain will be purchased by corn dealers and factors, and afterwards ground at their expense according to the demands either of the home or foreign market.—Nothing will facilitate this so much as the erection of improved mills, in all quarters of the Province.

Lastly, our independence will be hastened by the dissemination of industrious habits.

The life of a farmer has a direct tendency to gender close and careful attention to minute objects. The abundance and safety of his crop depend upon so many circumstances over which he has a command, and to the operation of which he must ever be alive, that his mind is kept in a state of perpetual excitement;—not that morbid kind of it which is caused by the turbulence and wreck of the passions—but that which is connected with a healthy and cheerful mood of mind, and connected too with the exercise of patience, discretion and industry. The cleanliness and comfort of his cattle—the condition of his implements—the correctness of his ploughing—the choice of his seed grain—the time of sowing—the course and change of the weather are constantly stimulating him to activity, and are incompatible with all languor and indifference. An arable farm is one of the best schools for plodding laborious diligence and no man can manage it to advantage, who ever suffers his attention to relax, or to be dissipated in trivial avocations. The loss of a day may affect the issue of a whole year's labour, and negligence in small matters is often followed with great and mischievous consequences. These observations however, are more applicable to a cultivator than to a grazier. The general introduction of the plough into country never fails to propagate those industrious habits, which are the certain harbingers of national wealth.—Such habits merit the highest encouragement on their own account, and they force the universal cry that has been raised in behalf of flax mills should be listened to with gracious ear. The industry, which is called forth in the fields, should not be permitted to evaporate during winter in idleness and inactivity. These mills should be erected, the male portion of the population may find profitable employment in carrying their flax thither—in breaking and scutching it, and afterwards in bringing home for heckling, at which point their labour should stop, and the spinning should be taken up by the females. All these preparatory processes, which have been now enumerated, require more skill than we at present possess, and are divided in the old country into distinct trades and professions. That of the heckler, for instance, is one of the nicest and most difficult of manual operations, and perfectness in it is known and measured by the greatness of the quantity of dressed flax which is taken out of a given weight of the rough. From a stone of 1 lb. in Scotland, which weighs 22 lbs. English, usually come from 12 to 14 lbs. of dressed flax fit for domestic linen, 1 lb. of shorts called vulga-

birds, and from 6 to 8 lbs. of tow separated naturally by the hecklers into two qualities. Our women here perform this labour to much disadvantage, from the want both of operative dexterity, and more perfect instruments. The skill which they do require, however, deserves the highest praise; and that napkin of diaper, now laying on the table, which was spun, woven, bleached and finished by the hands of Miss Sarah Archibald of Musquodoboit, bears testimony of what can be accomplished.

CHIMNIES.

Method of building chimnies that will not smoke.

Contract the space immediately over the fire, so that you may be sure of the air being well heated and rarefied there: this will ensure a current upward. All chimnies should be carefully built, and every joint well filled with mortar, so as to prevent communication in case of the chimney catching fire.

Smoky chimnies are frequently occasioned by their being so very narrow as scarcely to admit the children, usually employed for the purpose of sweeping them, to reach properly to the top. This evil may be remedied, and that inhuman practice rendered unnecessary, by adopting the following mode, which has been used for time immemorial in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other cities in the North; and which effectually answers the end intended.

Procure a rope for the purpose, twice the length of the height of the chimney, to the middle of which is to be tied a bush (of broom, straw, &c.) sufficiently large to fill the chimney. Put one end of the rope down the whole passage; and, if there be any windings in it, a bullet, or round stone, is to be tied to the extremity of the rope, and the wood end of the bush introduced after the rope has descended into the chamber, where a person must pull it downwards. By the elasticity of the twigs, the bush sweeps the sides of the chimney as it descends, and carries the soot with it. Should it be necessary for the man at the top, who has hold of the rope, to draw the bush up again, the person below must turn the latter, so as to send the wood-end uppermost, before he gives notice to the assistant at the top to pull it upwards. Chimnies thus cleaned, never require one-tenth part of the repairs, rendered necessary where they are swept by children: for, as these are obliged to work themselves up, by pressing their knees and feet on one side, and their backs on the other, they not unfrequently force out the bricks that divide the chimnies. *This is the chief cause why, in many houses of cities, a fire in one apartment always fills the adjoining ones with smoke, and sometimes even the neighboring house. Whole buildings have often been burnt down, from this concealed cause; as a foul chimney, taking fire, communicates it by these apertures to empty apartments, or to such as were filled with lumber; and in which it was thought unnecessary to make any search, after the fire had been extinguished in the chimney where it first began. We, therefore, seriously recommend this practice to be universally adopted, as an object of interest, not less than on account of its humane tendency. It would, farther, be no detriment to those who procure their subsistence by the sweeping of chimnies; for, if this plan should be countenanced, they would be as ne-*

cessary, then, for the convenience of the public as they are at present; and those very persons would be unavoidably induced to provide themselves with ropes for the purpose. Lastly, such a beneficial change might afford the only practicable means of rescuing many unfortunate children from their degraded situation; prevent many accidents by which they become deformed; and obviate the evils attendant on a premature old age.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

PERKINS' STEAM ENGINE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to the editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, dated April 23, 1824.

Mr. Perkins' discovery has been, I think, overrated by his friends and too lightly estimated by his enemies. I have taken some pains to understand the subject, and the following appears to me to be the state of facts. Mr. P. has undoubtedly made a great and valuable improvement in the steam engine. The evidence of this is that he has now in his establishment two engines in operation—one a small engine of perhaps 5 horse power, the first that they constructed; the other a 12 or 15 horse engine. The latter is connected with a pump to raise water, by means of which the exact power of the engine may be ascertained. This is nearly completed, and the result of the experiment will probably be soon communicated to the public, perhaps by Mr. Perkins himself, who is, I learn, about to publish a description of the engine. Sufficient experiments have been already made to induce Perkins & Co. to contract to furnish engines which will save two-thirds of the fuel and 19-20 of the water used in other engines. My own opinion is that the engine will even do better than this, besides saving half the cost of construction, and 4-5 in weight and bulk. Such is the entire confidence of the concern in the engine, that they have now building a vessel of 400 tons, in which 2 engines of 50 horse power are to be put, for the purpose of going to India.

Mr. Perkins' Steam Gun, of which you may have heard, is a discovery resulting from that of his steam engine. He discharges at the rate of 240 ounce balls per minute, from a musket barrel, with a force equal to that of gunpowder. This extraordinary affair attracts thousands to witness the experiments, among whom I have seen Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons and Baronets. There can be no illusion in this matter.—Mr. Perkins is a frank man, incapable of practising any deception of which he is not, with others, the subject. He foresees no difficulty in applying his discovery to military purposes, to the exclusion of gunpowder. This perhaps is counting too fast—but I shall not be surprised to see, as the result, a considerable modification in military and naval tactics.

An engine is now constructing to be taken to the U. States by Mr. Goodrich, of Connecticut, in July or August—he being appointed the agent of Perkins & Co. to manage their affairs there. Thus you see, the people of the United States are likely soon to have an opportunity of judging for themselves of the success of their ingenious countryman, without being left to doubt amid the contradictions of interested publications."

Deviation of the Mariner's Compass.—The Board of Longitude has conferred the parliamentary premium of £500 on Mr. Peter Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy, for his method of correcting the local attraction of vessels. The great quantities of iron employed at this time in construction and equipment of ships of war produces so much deviation in the compass (varying according to the direction of ship's head) as to render it almost an useless instrument, particularly in high northern and southern latitudes. The difference has been observed in the recent voyage of the Griper to amount to 50, and at Spitzbergen, to 75 degrees. Mr. Barlow's method of correcting this has been completely successful, though extremely simple. It consists in merely placing a small plate of iron about the compass, in such a situation as to counteract the effects of the ship in any one place; after which, without removing it, it continues to do the same in all parts of the world, whatever change may take place in the dip or intensity of the magnetic needle. The important advantages that will result from this discovery, are too obvious to require enumeration.—*London paper.*

Horticultural.—There were lately in bloom, at the Linnean Garden, New York, six plants of the species of *Pæonia*, *Montau*, or *Tree Peony*, one alone of which exhibited forty-one buds and flowers. Each flower was from 18 to 20 inches in circumference, and combined with splendid color an agreeable fragrance. The number of bulbous flowers which have bloomed, the present season, in that garden, exceeds 23,000, of which 15,000 are yet in their beauty. Of early tulips there are 120 varieties, of *Bizards* 158, *Violet Bibloems* 118, *Rose Bibloems* 81, *Primo Baguets* 20, *Baguets Rigauts* 118, double flowering 83, *Parrot* 10, *Breeders* 22, forming a complete collection of different classes.

To give lustre to Silver Plate.—Dissolve a quantity of alum in water, so as to make a pretty strong brine, which you must skim very carefully—add some soap to it, and when you wish to use it, dip a piece of linen rag in it, and rub over your pieces of plate. This process will add much to its lustre.

Curiosity.—We lately saw a curious specimen of ingenuity, in a miniature Malay Proa, with a crew on board, and every part of the rigging complete, the whole made of cloves so nicely strung together, that they appear to be one mass. We understand that it is to be deposited in our Marine Museum, a present from Mr. Shillaber, of this town, commission merchant at Batavia.—*Salem Ob.*

Agriculture.—He who has dominion over an acre, and rescues it from barrenness, and covers it with a smiling harvest, has more virtuous self-applause, than the conqueror of large territories, waste and desolate. The culture of the earth savours of filial affection. It is our bounteous mother; it affords us nourishment, and shelter and shade—fertile streams—fragrant flowers and refreshing fruit. We should love it for the sake of the living—for the sake of the dead. A beautiful plant, or a luxuriant vine, may suggest to a poetical mind the spirit of departed beauty, putting forth again from the earth where its form was inured.

From the United States Gazette.

On the Manufacture of Straw and Grass Bonnets.

No. VIII.

The following notes on the Manufacture of Leghorn hats, are from the delightful letters of Chateavieux, of Geneva, (letter 6th.) on the Agriculture of Italy, written in the years 1812 and '13.* Speaking of the romantic Vale of Arno, he says,

"The road on each side was bordered with village houses, not more than a hundred paces from each other; they are built of brick, and in a justness of proportion, and with an elegance of form unknown in our country. Before these houses we saw groups of peasant females dressed in white linen, silk corsets, and straw hats ornamented with flowers, and placed on one side of the head. They are constantly employed in braiding fine straw plats the treasure of this valley, and with which the straw hats of Florence are manufactured.

"This manufacture has become a source of prosperity to the valley of Arno; it brings an annual return of three millions (of francs) which are divided among the females of the country, for the men have no concern in this branch of industry. Every young woman, for a few pence, purchases the straw she has occasion for; she exerts her talent to braid it as fine as possible, and sells for her own profit, the hats she has made; the money which she thus earns, at length, forming her dowry.

The father of the family, however, claims of the females of his house some of the labor on his farm; this is done by the women from the mountains, who are paid by the younger women in the plain, out of the profit on the hats, for doing the work for them. They earn from thirty to forty sous per day in plating straw, while they can hire a poor woman from the Appennines, for eight or ten; by which means they also preserve their hands from being hardened by rustic labor, which would lessen the flexibility of their fingers, so necessary in a work of such fine texture.

"Such are the female peasants of the Vale of Arno, whose beauty and graces have been so much celebrated by travellers, whose language Alhieri went to study, and who seem born to embellish the arts, and serve them as models.—They are the shepherdesses of Arcadia, but it is because they are not peasants, resembling them only in their health and freedom of care, and knowing nothing of their pains, their scorching weather, and their fatigues. I have been assured that a crop of two acres, will supply straw sufficient for the whole manufacture of hats in Tuscany. It is the straw of beardless wheat, cut before it is quite ripe, and which the sterility of the soil renders white.—The soil is chosen in the calcareous hills; it is never manured, and the seed is sown very thick. These houses being so near each other, it is evident the land annexed to them must be small, and that property in these valleys must be very much divided; the extent of these domains being from three to ten acres." ps. 73, 74.

It appears from these extracts that the girls of Tuscany, carry on the braiding of straw, at home, as those of New England did when the business flourished. How shameful it is to de-

prive them of the means of gaining an honorable support, and of enriching the nation, by their labor!

The following extract from a late English paper, shows what has been done in consequence of Cobbett's publications on the Leghorn hat business. The people of the United States will be able to collect some useful hints from his remarks, although a few of them do not apply to our situation; but they could not well be omitted.

From Cobbett's Register.

The farther I inquire and observe, the more complete is my conviction, that the Italians seldom or never make use of the straw of grass; and I am of opinion that we ourselves shall rival and beat these Italians with their own means; namely, the *straw of grain*. I have now numerous specimens of Italian plat before me; some very coarse, and some very fine, though by no means so fine as the plat of Miss Woodhouse. Very fine, however, and I am convinced that even this fine is made out of the straw of grain, though to obtain straw sufficiently fine for the purpose, great pains must have been taken.

The way to obtain the straw was to sow wheat or rye at the rate of about fifteen bushels to the acre. Miss Woodhouse chose to make use of grass in order to surpass the Italian in the fineness of the work, and she has surpassed them; but the straw of grain would be gotten much easier than that of grass, for a prodigious quantity would stand upon an acre of land; it would be all of one kind, and would be free from weeds, and from all sorts of rubbish.

Probably enough straw to make five thousand bonnets might be grown upon an acre of land. It should be cut just when the milk is coming into the grain of the head ears of the field. In most fields, especially in the woods and countries, you will find places under big trees and along the furrows where the straw is very small, and where the ears are scarcely an inch long, and have no grain, or only a single grain, in each of them, and at an imperfect one. In the "Cottage Economy," I mentioned the different sorts of wheat and pointed out those which I thought best for this purpose; but I am satisfied that any sort will do.

The grass of various sorts may, nevertheless, be used; and I can see no reason why the great variety of sizes and of colors, afforded by the grass should not prove advantageous, rather than otherwise. Certain it is that we have all the materials here; and certain it is also that I have at this moment platters at work upon English rye straw who are producing work equal to any that I can find that has come from Leghorn. This is coming to the point; and the point will have been come to in a very short time; for it will not take more than a fortnight to turn this plat into bonnets. I prefer beginning upon the grain straw, because it is the very same material that the Florentines make use of. Several sorts of grass will make much finer and much more beautiful plat; but it will not be the same as that which comes from Leghorn. It will be better, but not the same; and therefore I begin with the straw of grain, and which does, indeed make very beautiful plat.

The eight pieces of plat sent me by W. E. from Norfolk, exhibit a most admirable specimen of attention, industry, and skill. Five are,

I see, from the common Bonnet grass; two from the crested dog's tail, and one from the maiden's hair grass. None of them are exquisitely fine; but number seven is most beautiful. I have compared it with a piece of Leghorn, which is nearly of the same fineness; and in every respect the Norfolk production is the best. These specimens contain six instances of joining or knitting together; and the doing of this has, it seems, been discovered by the lady who made the plat. Better judges than I am, pronounce this knitting to be perfectly well done. It is with great difficulty that the eye can trace the joining; and, therefore, we need be in no apprehension as to an incapacity to perform this part of the work.

A gentleman from Suffolk has sent me some specimens of plat made by his daughter and his maid servant. These are very good, and his specimens of grass are very good also. The difficulty which he finds in getting the platters to work upon the new plat will, I imagine, very soon disappear. People are always unwilling to consider that which they have been accustomed to do, as being of less value and less importance than that which they have not been accustomed to do. But a short time gets the better of this sort of feeling, and such will be the result in the present instance. I look upon the discovery as of the greatest importance, as leading to the habit of domestic manufacture; and by domestic, I mean the family where the article is used. At present, the persons who plat straw, live in particular districts, and follow the platting as a sort of trade. This to a certain extent, and for exportation, perhaps may be desirable still; but what I want to see is this, the hats and bonnets made in peoples' houses after just the same manner as shirts, cravats, and such things are made. Before, when we had no idea that we had the material to make them of, or where to get straw to split, it was necessary to go to the farmer and make a purchase; when this was the case the hat and bonnet makers naturally congregated together, and became the under workers of the master manufacturers or dealers; so that the thing had to pass three or four hands before it reached the wearer. Now let it be borne in mind, that all middle men are mischievous, if they can possibly be done without. The miserable creatures in Ireland, owe one half of their calamities to middle men. The middle men take away that which ought to remunerate productive labor. Suppose a gentleman with a large family, living in some village. His family expend ten pounds a year in straw hats and bonnets. They get them from the neighboring town. The bonnet man in this town has received them from a bigger bonnet man in London. He (for we will suppose them to be English produce) has had them built, after having bought the plat of a plat merchant, who had first bought it of the platters in the platting district. Here, then, are three persons between the plat and the wearer. These three persons must each of them have a greater profit than the plat. Now, is not this a very absurd way of going on? You have the materials in every field and every hedge. It costs little more trouble to get them than it does to pick a nosegay. You get enough, in five minutes from the side of a footpath under any hedge in the kingdom. Is it not better than to

* Translated by Dr. Rigby, London 1819.

ve a part of the ten pounds to the working people in your own neighborhood, to come and let you to build the hats and bonnets, than to divide the whole ten pounds amongst strangers. It is not to be expected that such a change will be accomplished all at once. Trifling as difficulties are, they must be overcome; and will now endeavor to remove some of them. The great difference between a Leghorn hat and an English one consists of the different manner of putting the plat together. The Leghorn is what is called knitted together; and is a very nice business, and difficult to learn. Nevertheless, more than ten persons have sent me some specimens of their knitting, which I find to be perfectly well done. But it is to be observed, that, in order to render the knitting practicable, the plating must be performed in a certain manner. The plat must consist of 13 straws, neither more nor less. The edges of the plat must be so constructed as to the eyes, or loops, or slips, as they are called, not to pull out when the needle passes along to knit the two pieces of plat together. In order to secure this point care must be taken, when a fresh straw is put in, to give it so much of the fastening before its turn comes to be on the edge as to make it secure against the force of the needle. Whether this can be learned without seeing and examining a piece of plat properly made, I do not know; but learned it must be for it is essential.

This work of knitting has been considered as a sort of mystery, retained to themselves by the Jews and Jewesses of London. However, already has there been an inroad made upon the mystery. I understand that several Christian women have learnt the Jewess mystery. What will take place will be this:—The women will keep schools to teach knitting, and the mystery will very soon be in the habit of learning at the same time they learn their letters and learn to sew. It is right that those who possess the talent should be paid for the communication of it to others; and they will be paid for it of course; but it cannot long remain a thing as commonly known and as easily performed, and more easily too, than the making of a collar of a shirt. Be it always understood, that, as far as my wishes go, I would not give a thing for the thing, unless it became as general as any of these domestic works which our wives, daughters and servants are in the habit of performing. It is to prevent the thing being confined to particular districts, that I am taking these pains. I want to see it diffused. I want to see it in such a state, that any lady in the country shall think no more of sending to London for a bonnet than she would of sending to London for butter or milk. It is a thing perfectly matchless in its facilities. The materials are to be found as easily as the dirt we tread upon. It is not necessary to be possessed with farthing in order to acquire them, in a certain extent, at any rate. There is scarcely so great a brute in existence as to prevent a poor creature from cutting a bundle of grass in his hedge; and what hedge is there that does not afford such bundle?

It is not the number of hats and bonnets that has been used which we are to look upon as the number that will be used. Gentlemen who

are ashamed to put the poor miserable things of common straw upon their heads, will be delighted with a hat made of materials such as I find in the eight specimens sent up by W. D. from Norfolk. His wife made the plat and knitted it. She had no teaching to do either; and what a beautiful hat might be made out of numbers five or seven of this plat. So that we are not to suppose that the number of hats and bonnets would be increased. Besides, as I have elsewhere observed, a great exportation would certainly take place, and in this whole country, particularly the landholders, are deeply interested. The exportation from Italy is very great. Many millions a year are brought to that country by the export of the several articles made of straw. We are told that the Italians work cheap; but I am quite satisfied, that in spite of their cheap working, we shall very soon work them out of this species of traffic. If I lived in the plating districts, I would have persons brought thither to teach the young girls how to knit the plat and how to make it in the proper manner.

The manufacture that I endeavor to set on foot may be made extensive; it may be made a blessing to the laboring people in particular. It may be made to draw from the rich of this country, and from those of foreign nations too, the means of good living to those who are now miserably fed and miserably clad. If some Irish Lord were, instead of spending his time at a watering place, to set about the introducing this into Ireland, what good might he not do? The Italians cannot work cheaper than the Irish could. However, I expect I must confess, much more to be done by the middle ranks of society than by any body else. To them we must leave the undertaking. I hear and indeed I know the fact, that the importers are now selling Leghorn bonnets at a loss. But what will the benefit be if we prevent the sending of half a million of money out of the country? To do it effectually, large tracts of grain must be sown in the fall, for the purpose of raising straw. Nevertheless, I cannot help thus early observing that, if I were a little farmer (no matter in what part of the kingdom,) I should be already fixing upon a piece of ground in which to sow some wheat or some rye. Fine employment for daughters and boys to cut, to bleach, pluck, and to prepare the straw."

From the American Farmer.

TO PREVENT SKIPPERS IN BACON.

MR. SKINNER,—One of your correspondents, some time ago, recommended packing hams in dry oats, to prevent their being injured by skippers.

In the year 1822, having plenty of coarse salt on hand, I prepared dry casks, placed the hams and shoulders on their ends, and filled the interstices with dry coarse salt, covered the tops completely with salt, and settled it well; about mid-summer, I unpacked and examined the hams, replaced them again in the casks as before, and drew them out for use when required, there was not one skipper found, and the bacon was fine. Last year not having a sufficiency of salt, I packed my hams and shoulders in dry oats, in the same manner, examined them once in the summer, and found they kept equally as well as when packed in

salt. I have not seen a single skipper on bacon so treated; but I have, before I adopted this method, been sometimes very much injured by them. It is now the right time to pack hams in oats, and I shall take mine down in a day or two. It is a cheap and very practicable method, no expense attending it, the oats are not injured, they can be used when you have your old hams in the fall, and I would advise a general adoption of this method. It is very little trouble to unpack them, and it may be best to examine them two or three times in the summer—it changes their position. When two pieces touch each other they may get mouldy, but being very particular to see mine well separated by the oats, not one would have injured if they had remained until the fall without being drawn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SOAP MAKING—BY THE "COLD PROCESS."

Albemarle, Va. May 15, 1824.

MR. SKINNER,—It is my custom, in reading over your valuable journal, whenever I come across any article relating to domestic economy, to read it out to my wife, who, you must know, is a notable manager and great economist. In the 14th No. of the Farmer, a process of making soap is detailed by a housekeeper, of simply mixing the ley and grease together, and placing it in the hot sun, without any boiling. When I read this account to her, which is wound up by the emphatic enquiry on your part, "can this be true?" "True!" said she, "certainly, it is true; I have made soap in no other way this three years, and I believe every body in this neighborhood does the like—only I do not take the trouble to measure the ley and grease, and set it in the hot sun, but I put my barrel, (a common fish barrel,) in the cellar where it is intended to stand, and fill it nearly full of strong ley, then add as much grease, without melting it, as I think sufficient, stirring it once every day or two. In a few days I can tell whether I have put too much or too little grease, and add ley or grease as the case may require. In two or three weeks it becomes excellent soap. We call it the cold process.—In this way we make better soap, get rid of the trouble and risk of boiling, and can make it as suits our convenience, or occasion requires.—And I wish, my dear that you would write to Mr. Skinner and tell him from me, that it is true. And besides, you have not written to Mr. S. for a long time, and he is very kind and attentive in sending you valuable seeds—and moreover, we hear that he is sick—and I should be glad to hear that he is getting better."

I forthwith sat down, and have given you her own words, as many of which she says you are at liberty to use, as you may think necessary to support or confirm the cold process of making soap.

A Frenchman, named Jaques, is now exhibiting himself at Belfast, Ireland, whose dimensions are as follows: height 7 feet 4 inches; round the chest 4 feet 3 inches; round the arm, under the elbow, 15 3-4 inches; round the wrist 9 1-2 inches. The span of his hand, when expanded on a table, is 13 1-4 inches; and the distance betwixt the extreme points of the middle fingers of his right and left hands when his arms are extended along a wall, is 7 feet 8 inches. His foot is 14 inches in length. He has not much flesh on his bones, and yet he weighs 24 stone.

Extract from the Message of his Excellency Governor MORRIS, to the Senate and House of Representatives of New Hampshire, delivered at the commencement of the present session.

"It is a pleasing circumstance, that the agricultural interest has been neither overlooked nor neglected by our Legislature.—We have sufficient reason to believe, that the measures adopted for the encouragement of Agriculture, have fully justified the patriotic views, and answered the most sanguine expectations, of those who suggested them. The institution of an agricultural board, with power to receive and communicate useful information and improvements, will always be considered an important era in the history of our State. The organization of county societies and their consequences, afford the most abundant proofs of an unrivalled spirit of emulation and exertion. The extensive interest which these measures have created, and the extraordinary benefits they have produced, may be inferred from the respectable associations of scientific and practical men, the numerous collections on our annual shows, the improved quality, and increased quantity of the commodities presented, and crops produced, together with the avidity and zeal with which competitors present their respective claims for premiums.

"As agriculture is the source of our subsistence, the basis of our strength, and the foundation of our prosperity, it is peculiarly gratifying to observe the public attention awakened to its importance, and associations generally forming to cherish its interests. No one can be indifferent to the advancement of that mode of cultivation, which produces the greatest possible quantity, at the least comparative expense. If not the exclusive duty, it is certainly the peculiar province of the State Government to superintend and promote the interests of the Farmer."

A METHOD OF RAISING EARLY CUCUMBERS.

By RICHARD VACHEL, Esq. F. H. S.

From the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society.

My gardener, John Farrell, having succeeded so well this season in raising early cucumbers, by an easy method, which I have not before seen practised, I herewith send you an account of his plan.

Instead of a bed of dung, put together in the usual manner, he formed a bed of faggots (sticks of wood) four feet high, laid as even at the top as the wood would admit of, and round the faggots he drove stakes to prevent them from slipping; on the bed thus formed he placed some straw and long litter, then fixed the frame. Over the straw some old tan, which, had been used in the pine pit was spread, in order to prevent any steam rising through the bed, and on the tan he placed the mould in which he placed the plants. The bed was surrounded by linings of hot dung, nearly to the height of the lights, and these were removed as often as the declining heat required.

Under this method, cucumbers were cut on the 22d of February, and I have been constantly well supplied with them ever since. I consider this plan much superior to the hollow brick-work recommended by Macphail.

The editor of the Troy Sentinel in speaking of high pressure steam engines, says: "We applaud the zeal with which the New York editors have come out, in solid column, against these perilous machines. We should much prefer going from Albany or Troy to New York, in 21 hours with our head on, unimportant as it may be to any body but our own, than in 14, with it off, body and all."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1824.

We have omitted the *Farmer's Calendar*, and some other articles intended for this week's paper to make room for notices and advertisements which could not well be deferred.

MR. BURRELL'S MACHINE. The "*Premium Clover Seed Machine*" of Thomas D. Burrell, Esq. which is described and recommended in our advertising department of this day's paper appears to us to be a very useful implement. We have seen only a model, but that was sufficient to give us a most favorable idea of the machine, in which we think simplicity, ingenuity, and utility are blended in a manner, which fully justifies the recommendations of the respectable cultivators, who have given it the seal of their approbation. Clover is undoubtedly the first of grasses, and probably has done more towards fertilizing our lands, and improving American husbandry than any other plant. But the difficulty of cleansing the seeds from the chaff or husks and separating the light, and unsound from those which were best fitted for vegetation has presented a very formidable obstacle to its cultivation. This difficulty, it appears to us, is completely surmounted by Mr. Burrell's machine; and its inventor has rendered very essential service to American agriculture.

NEW SYSTEM OF SHOEING HORSES. A valuable work on this subject has been published in Boston, which ought to be in possession of every person who owns the noble animal of which it treats. It is entitled "*New System of Shoeing Horses*, abridged from the works of Joseph Goodwin, Veterinary Surgeon to His Majesty, George IV. and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Containing a Comparison between the English and the French Methods, and Observations on the Diseases of the Feet, connected with Shoeing. To which are added Observations on Bleeding and the Pulse; a concise View of the Anatomy of the Foot, Notes, Remarks, &c. Ornamented with Cuts. Wells & Lilly, 12 mo. p. p. 140.

We have heretofore expressed our high opinion of this Treatise (see N. E. Farmer, vol. i. pages 142, 199,) and shall only add that the Author is eminent for his scientific acquisitions, and that his opportunities for information relating to the subjects of his Essay, have been such as no person in the United States, and very few persons in any country have ever enjoyed.

This work may be had at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, and at any of the principal Bookstores in Boston.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Lucilla, Capt. Chandler, arrived at Boston on the 10th inst. London dates to the 16th of May have been received.

An attack on Algiers was in contemplation by the British, but not by an united force of ships. If the Bey should remain obstinate, the attacks will be made on the Town and Fortifications by the employment of bomb and mortar vessels.

The London Courier of the 10th of May says, "that

letters from Madrid of the 26th, speak of a levy of 56,000 men in Spain, part of whom are to be employed in attempting the re-conquest of the American possessions, but as money is wanting, it is said that an application will be made to the Philippine Company, which has money in its coffers."

LONDON, May 7.—Mr. Canning, last night, stated that he had received the most satisfactory explanations from the French Government respecting the alleged naval force at Brazil. They had accounted for every ship of war that had been sent out of the ports of France, and shewn their various destinations. Instead of eight, there were only two French men of war at Rio Janeiro. Mr. Canning further observed that, "although not the slightest ground existed for apprehension of any kind whatever, there was no naval situation in the world on which the force of the country did not completely out number that of another."

We have received this morning letters from Corfu and a file of the Greek Chronicle, published at Missolonghi, to the 27th February. We are glad in our numbers to see the fullest confirmation of the recovery of Lord Byron.

Piracy still continues on the coast of Cuba. The schooner Florian, of Warren, and schooner Alpha were captured off Matanzas the 10th ult. by launches.—While the pirates were unloading the Florian, the Alpha escaped into Matanzas, from whence the Sea Gull sailed in pursuit of the launches, recaptured the Florian, and took a lighter with three men. How the acts of robbery can be perpetrated at noon-day in sight of land, and only four miles from Matanzas, without implicating the vigilance or power of the Spanish Government, both of which have felt with sufficient energy and promptitude at Havana, is difficult to conceive.—Convenience is more than suspected from the authorities on shore.

DOMESTIC.

Caterpillars.—A letter written in Hartford county N. C. to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, says that wheat crops have been much injured by the caterpillars—probably one half destroyed.—"After going through my wheat and eating every thing which it could eat, including many of the heads, in despite the united exertions of all my hands, for ten days ditching and ploughing deep furrows, and brushing a killing them, they ate about forty acres of my corn which was nearly knee high."

Transatlantic Shepherds.—A Shepherd, from 1 mountain of Thuringia, in Germany, accompanied a Shepherdess, and Shepherd's Dogs, have arrived at Charleston, S. C. and gone to the plantation of C. Breithaupt, in Edgefield District, who is about establishing a considerable sheep walk, for which the pi wood range is said to be peculiarly well calculated. [N. Y. Statesman.

Rumor, "with her thousand tongues," is busy proclaiming the existence of a "Silver Mine" in the neighborhood. Land on which the ore is found, has been entered within a few days, to the amount of 17 acres. We shall certainly be among those who rejoice at the discovery, if it be ascertained that this mine can be worked with profit. In the mean time we may reflect that "all is not gold that glitters," so it may be said with equal truth that *all ore does not contain Silver, though some shining substance may be extracted from it by means of fire.* Whatever the result may be it is certain that Uncle Sam has pocketed some \$200 by the sudden sale of land that is really execrable for the ordinary purposes of agriculture.—St. Louis paper.

Canal Revenue.—The collector of tolls at the mouth of the canal at Albany, received and paid into the State Treasury from the 5th of May to the 1st of June last, short 4 weeks, \$17,738.71.

Fatal Accident.—At Newton, L. Falls, Mr. Theron T. Reed, of Middleton, Mass. in attempting to pass over the Wheel House of Joseph Foster's Paper Mill the roof being very much decayed, unfortunately fell through into a wheel, under a full gate; passed und

the wheel and survived about fifteen minutes. He probably received his death wound by a blow on the head, though considerably injured in many parts of his body.

New York.—It is stated to us by gentlemen who have had particular enquiries, that there are now erecting the Eighth Ward in this city, about 1000 houses; and it is computed that the whole number of houses built at present season and now building in the whole city will exceed three thousand.—*Mex. Adv.*

Worthy of Imitation.—Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper, recently made a present of one hundred volumes of valuable books, to the Apprentices' Library Company Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In SENATE—Thursday, June 3. Mr. Bangs, Secretary of State, delivered a Message from his Excellency the Governor, covering a letter from the Hon. James Lloyd, and sundry documents, relating to the conveyance under the authority of the United States, of Buzzard's Bay, and Earlsstable Bay, and of the land lying between them, to ascertain the practicability of connecting said Bays by a Canal. Referred to a Committee.

A Resolve passed both Houses for the pay of the members of the Council and Legislature, as usual. Amherst Institution.—The Joint Committee on this subject, reported leave for the bill, which was accepted without opposition.

Friday, June 4. A Resolve from the Hon. House, directing the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President was read and committed.

Saturday, June 5. This day was occupied in attending to private and local business. A remonstrance of the inhabitants of Roxbury against the grant of the charter of the petition for a bridge to South Boston was committed.

Sunday, June 7. A number of private bills passed and engrossed. The Resolve from the House directing the mode of choosing Electors of President, &c. by General Ticket was, after debate, passed. Yeas 18, Nays 17.

House.—A Committee was appointed on so much of his Excellency's Speech as relates to imprisonment for debt, to report at next session.

Col. Valentine on the subject of the returns of members, made a report, by which it appeared that the returns from several towns were incorrect as respects names. In some the notifications and summons from the courts did not appear. In some the year of our Lord, and of the Independence of the United States were omitted, &c. The Committee, however, reported that all the members returned, including those whose notifications were somewhat informal, should retain their seats.

debate took place on the subject of choosing Electors, but no decision was obtained.

Friday, June 4. The Resolves on the subject of the mode of Electors, by which the General Ticket system was adopted, after debate, was passed. Yeas 140, Nays 85.

The Report of the Joint Committee on the petition of the Trustees of the Amherst Institution, giving leave for a bill was, after debate, assigned to Tuesday next. Saturday, June 5. The Report on the Amherst Institution was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The different sections of the Governor's Speech were referred to Committees.

Sunday, June 7. A Committee was appointed to inquire what amendments are necessary in the laws relating to the restraining of vagabonds, idle and lewd persons, and to report, &c.

Resolve to authorize the purchase of a sufficient number of the copies of the recently discovered constitution of Gov. Winthrop's Journal from 1638 to 1679, the time of his decease, and to furnish each copy in the State with one copy was read and accepted.

Tuesday, June 8. A Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the law relative to compounding cattle.

The question relating to incorporating the Amherst Institution was taken up and debated, but without any decision.

PREMIUM CLOVER SEED MACHINE.

THE Subscriber has recently invented a new and simple mode of *hulling and cleaning* CLOVER SEED, by which the tedious, expensive and troublesome process now in use is entirely avoided. The MACHINE for the purpose combines great lightness and simplicity, with strength and durability. Its originality and the astonishing rapidity with which the seed is cleaned, depend chiefly on the use made of the currents of air raised on the face of a revolving cylinder armed with iron teeth. By a very simple arrangement the chaff, containing Seed, in passing over the cylinder, is winnowed, and all the light chaff, leaves, dust, &c. are blown away. It then falls into the bed of the Machine, where the Seed is whipped out lightly, without rubbing or grinding. When separated from the hull it falls through a screen into a fan, while the chaff is carried over the cylinder and discharged. In this way most of the uncomfortable dust of other machines is avoided, and the hull is merely broken, but not reduced to powder; the Machine is kept free from clogging, works with a light and even motion, and requires much less power than any other now in use. No heat is raised, and no seed is wasted or injured.

A number of these Machines have been in successful operation the past winter, and have fully shown their decided superiority over every other mode, by their admirable style of performance. Rights for sale, and Machines furnished on liberal terms.

THOMAS D. BURRALL.

Geneva, N. Y. March 30, 1824.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee of the Agricultural Society for awarding the Premium on the best Machine for Thrashing and Cleaning CLOVER SEED, have awarded said Premium to Thomas D. Burrall, Esq. of Geneva.

The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that Mr. Burrall's Clover Machine, with reference to the moderate expense of building, durability, the power required to work it, the quantity of Seed cleaned in a given time, and the style of performance, is decidedly superior to all other Clover Machines with which they are acquainted.

H. B. GIBSON,
NATHANIEL JACOBS,
CHARLES W. HENRY,
ANSON MUNSON,
Z. BARTON STOUT,
MARK H. SIBLEY,

Committee.

Annual Fair, Canandaigua, Oct. 20, 1823.

We hereby certify, that we have examined Mr. Burrall's Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, and have seen it in operation by horse power. Its motion is light and smooth, and it cleans with ease rising of one and a half bushels per hour. The work is perfectly well done: no seed is injured or wasted. It is simple and durable, and we think it decidedly superior to any other Machine for the purpose with which we are acquainted.

ANTHONY D. SCHUYLER,
JOHN B. RUMNEY,
GEORGE GOUNDRY,
ANDREW MNAB.

Geneva, Oct. 20, 1823.

The Subscriber has pleasure in adding his testimony to the merits of the Clover Thrashing Machine invented by Thomas D. Burrall, Esq. of Geneva. He has no hesitation in saying that he considers it preferable to any Clover Machine now in use, and that it is calculated to be an important aid in advancing the interests of the agricultural community. NATHANIEL ALLEN.

Richmond, Oct. 29, 1823.

I hereby certify, that in December last, I purchased of Thomas D. Burrall the Right of using his newly invented Machine for Cleaning Clover Seed, and put one in operation in the town of Junius, about the 1st of February last, in which I have cleaned rising Five Hundred Bushels of Seed. No Seed is injured or wasted, and a Ton of Seed may be cleaned in twenty four hours with the power required to run a Carding Machine. The Machine is simple, and not liable to get out of order, and I think it superior to any machine for the purpose with which I am acquainted.

Junius, March 20, 1824. JACOB KISTLER.

I hereby certify, that I have been employed since July last, in building Mr. Burrall's Clover Machines, and have since that time put several in motion by wa-

ter and horse power, which have been in constant operation through the past season. I am acquainted with several other modes of Cleaning Seed, now in use, and have no hesitation in saying that I consider Mr. Burrall's as greatly superior to any other which I have ever seen. It is less expensive, requires less power to drive it, and less labor to tend it; it is not liable to get out of order, finishes its work at a single operation, cleans more Seed in a given time, wastes nothing, and above all, raises very little dust, as the Seed is whipped out lightly, without grinding the chaff to a powder.

Geneva, March 26, 1824. JEHAI F. AXTELL.

The Subscriber has tended one of Mr. Burrall's Clover Machines for about three months past, driven most of the time by two horses, though occasionally by one. It works perfectly well, is easily tended, and raises but little dust, as the chaff, as fast as it is cleaned, falls through a trunk or case to the outside of the building. It cleans on an average from three pecks to a bushel of Seed per hour, but with good chaff will do much more. It has needed no repair, and is in as good order as when first put in operation. ODELL ATFLLEY.

Geneva, March 26, 1824.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a large supply of Goodwin's highly approved Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure FORKS. Also, a few dozen very superior Rakes, Cam's cast steel Scythes, Dudley's warranted cast back do, Bisbee's cast steel polished Shovels— altogether with a great variety of other agricultural implements. June 12.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	2 00	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	115	
pearl do.		120 50	
BEANS, white,	hush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 50	
cargo, No 1,		7	
No 2,		6	
BUTTER, inspected No. 1,	lb.	9	11
CHEESE, new milk,		7	10
skimmed milk,		4	
FLAX,		9	9
FLAX SEED,	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 50	6 75
Genesee,		6 50	6 75
Rye, best,		2 75	
GRAIN, Rye,	bush	52	54
Corn,		42	50
Barley,		67	70
Oats,		32	34
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort,	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	90	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS,	ton.	3 25	3 50
PORK, Bone Middlings new,	bbl.	15 00	16
navy, mess,		12 50	
Cargo, No 1,		12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		50	70
do do unwashed		35	40
do 3-4 washed		40	55
do 1-2 do		35	50
Native,		30	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		9	10
whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		2	7
MUTTON,		3	12
POULTRY,		6	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		5	25
lump,		10	16
EGGS,	doz.	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	60	65
Indian, do.		55	60
POTATOES,		20	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

PROGRESS OF LIFE.

As through the shadowy silence of the groves,
The water'd valleys and the green retreats,
The gentle brook with languid murmur roves,
Ere yet its secret journey it completes,
Winding its devious current, pausing plays
Through fields of verdure, still delights to creep,
Until, with step precipitate it strays
To plunge into the bosom of the deep;
Through silent paths so may my varying life
Pass gently on,—to wealth no sordid slave;
Unknown the wrangling bar's tumultuous strife;
Unknown the blood stain'd honors of the brave;
And when I've reach'd mild evening's placid gloom,
With pleasure sated, or with toil oppress'd,
May Sleep's calm brother, in the silent tomb,
With his cool hand compose my limbs to rest.

EPITAPH.

What thou art reading o'er my bones,
I've often read on other stones;
And others soon shall read of thee
What thou art reading now of me.

Miscellany.

WINDS, &c.

Frommond relates extraordinary things of the south wind when it blows in the Azores. "The inhabitants," says he, "then go about as melancholy as if some great misfortune had befallen them. The little children stay within doors quite dull: none of them are to be seen running about and playing in the streets. But as soon as the north wind begins to blow, all is once more life and bustle." In Persia there are winds, which pass over heated rocks and marble mountains, and carry along with them hot and sulfating vapors. To avoid their dangerous effects, people are obliged to lie flat on the ground, and in that situation to endure heat and anxiety, if they would not drop down dead on the spot. It is only in the night time and on rivers that they are able to withstand it, and for that reason the Persians are not fond of travelling by day.

An artificial wind may be produced by opening doors and windows standing opposite to each other in an apartment. In such cases a person should not expose himself, especially when heated by exercise to the current of air, without due precaution. He should either move about to keep up the insensible transpiration or shun the draught by retiring into a corner. With these precautions a draught of air in rooms is not only innocent but salubrious.

A private letter from Africa states, that the celebrated traveller, Barzoni, died at Benin, of a dysentery, after a few days illness. Mr. B. was attempting to reach Houssa and Timbuctoo. At the time of his death he had every thing arranged with the King of Benin for his departure, and had his health continued, there is no doubt he would have succeeded. Mr. B. passed at Benin as an inhabitant, or rather a native of the interior, who had come to England when a youth, and was now trying to return to his country. The King and Emegrands (or Nobles) gave credit to this, Mr. B. being in a Moorish dress, with his beard nearly a foot in length. There was, however, some little jealousy among them, which was removed by a present

or two well applied; and the king of Benin's messenger was to accompany Mr. B. with the King's cane, and as many men as were considered necessary for a guard, and baggage carriers. The King's name is respected as far as Houssa, and he has a messenger, or ambassador, stationary there. On Mr. B.'s arrival at Houssa, he was to leave his guard there, and proceed to Timbuctoo not being known at Benin. On his return to Houssa, he would make the necessary preparations for going down the Niger, and despatch his messenger and guard back with letters to his agents and Mr. John Houston. The messenger to be rewarded according to the accounts the letters gave of his behaviour, and the King to receive a valuable stated present. This was the plan, and I think it would have proved fortunate had Mr. B. lived.

English paper.

Blind Dog.—A lad was recently passing over Deering's Bridge, when a sudden gust of wind took off his hat and carried it some distance into the water. The wind and tide were sweeping it rapidly down the bay, and the boy stood gazing upon the scene, and lamenting his loss with tears; when Mr. Winslow chanced to pass that way with a dog which was *totally blind*, by whose assistance he undertook to regain the hat; which he effected by throwing stones into the water in direction of the hat. The dog plunged in, and, guided only by the noise of the stones striking the water, swam off and took the hat into his mouth and brought it safe on shore, to the no small gratification of the lad and other spectators.—*Portland Argus.*

Dueling.—A duel was lately fought in New Orleans, where the parties, to speak in terms of honor and chivalry, were on a *footing*. One was a *sexton* of a burying ground, the other the assistant *grave digger*. The ball of the sexton grazed the thigh of the grave digger, whose honor not being satisfied, and who had often faced death with impunity, insisted upon another shot, and the sexton, lucky dog, plumped the grave digger in the thigh bone, which shattered his understanding, but it is not known whether the wound demanded a cast of his own office. The dispute was perfectly in character; it was about grave digging; appropriate and solemn.

National Advocate.

The antiquity of the husbandman's art is not to be contested by any other. The first three men in the world, were a gardener, a ploughman, and a grazier; and if any man object that a second of these was a murderer, I desire he would consider, that as soon as he was so, he quitted our profession, and turned builder—

"God the first garden made, and the first city Cain." We may talk what we please of lilies and flowers rampant, and spread eagles, in *d'or* or *d'argent*; but if heraldry were guided by reason, a plough in a field arable would be the most noble and ancient arms.—*Cowley.*

"A View of all the known Languages, and their Dialects," has been lately published by a Russian author. They amount to 3,014, classed as follows: 237 Asiatic, 587 European, 226 African, 1261 American.—*Lit. & Econ. Mag.*

Who could expect it!—Last Monday, 50 crates of crockery were from Liverpool, arrived at Utica without having been landed on its passage.

N. Y. Statesman.

ANECDOTE.

Some time since a certain lord, in Ireland gave a grand gala to the members of the volunteer corps in the neighborhood, all of whom attended in full uniform. Among others, his lordship's tailor was present, and the host came up to him, saying "My dear Sir, how d'ye do I beg your pardon, I forgot your name, but perfectly remember seeing you somewhere before." The tailor was a little confounded by his particular notice, and as the best way of making himself remembered whispered, "made your breeches." The noble lord, thinking the tailor had informed him of his name, turned round and took him by the hand "Major Bridges, I am very happy to see you."

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM.

76, COURT STREET, BOSTON.

CONTAINING much more numerous Collection and greater variety of entertainments than any other Establishment in America, continues steadily increase, and is open for the reception of visitors

EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

It will be constantly in the best possible condition, and every exertion made to render the visits of its patrons agreeable.

This Establishment now contains FIVE former Museums united in ONE, together with very great numerous additions (the whole receipts being faithfully laid out to increase it.)

JUST ADDED.

The celebrated Race Horse Eclipse, A beautiful Cosmorama View of London, A large and beautiful live Rattlesnake, The Arabian Bottle, made of the stomach of a Camel—holds about a barrel—used to carry water across the desert.

The fatal Chair—very ingenious—invented by Professor Pock.

A very large and elegant Sword Fish, upward of 14 feet long, with a sword 1-2 feet long.

The Museum is well lighted, and a Band Music performs every evening. Admission 25 cents. Just 5.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vend LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row a supply of different sizes and thickness. The main in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

March 27.

WANTED No. 43, of the 1st Vol. of the N. Farmer. For which a generous price will be given by the publisher of this paper.

June 12.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

June 12.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but the who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.

No. 17.

ENGLISH BREED OF SWINE.

Sm.—In a note appended to a communication by "A Farmer," you have referred to a paper written by me, and originally published in the *py*, recommending the breed of hogs known as the *English Whites*, *English Broad Backs*—or from the nobleman who introduced them in England, the *Bedford breed*. Their qualities under these different denominations being so much the same, induces the belief that they are all of the kind.

From my agency in obtaining them; and as my opinion of their superior value has been confirmed rather than diminished, I feel it a duty to attempt to justify my former statement; and to protect a meritorious class of animals from an exterminating reprobation.

Having viewed Mr. Reed's piggery in Roxbury a few years since, and seeing this breed of pigs in all stages of their growth, and learning their character, I was satisfied that I should do essential benefit to the farming interest in this section of the country by having this kind introduced. For this purpose I made a purchase. At about a year old they were exhibited at our Cattle Show. As they had been bred up for breeders, they did not show to the best advantage. The Committee commended their form and proportion; but expressed a doubt whether, in their native state, they would attain to the most profitable size. Under this impression they recommended crossing with a coarser breed." To ascertain this important point, I wrote to Mr. Reed. He was then largely engaged in supplying the market with pork: and doubtless was conducting this business with great economy as to cheapness and quality. An extract from his letter I subjoined to my publication in the Spy, which, as republished in your paper, appears as the result of my experience. The fact is, I have never raised one to maturity. Their frame has been so great, that my medical supply has always fallen short of the demand. The present season I could have disposed of more than double the number on hand. In object in having them extensively spread, and now obtained, I shall be able to give the result of my own experience; as I have two which I have reserved for fattening, which propose to corroborate, if not to exceed Mr. Reed's statement.

The following facts will show how highly the "famous breed of hogs" has been estimated and how far according to the statement of our correspondent, "their credit is sinking in its vicinity." At our Cattle Show in 1822, a year after mine were exhibited, the two best boars in the pens were of this commixed blood. Both would have obtained a premium. It has been within the rules of the Society to put one for the best and next best. A native breeding sow, ordinary in herself, received the premium on account of her fine, *half blood*, pigs. The boar and breeding sow which obtained the premium last year, from the judgment of the

Committee on swine, to whom "much credit is due for their decision," were the offspring of an "English" boar. The pigs exhibited by Messrs. Ward & Rice, of this town, which gained the premium, were in part of this breed.—The largest and best formed fat hog ever seen in the pens was of this clear breed. He was the produce of my animal, which a Committee, as above stated, advised to be crossed with a coarser kind. This hog was exhibited by Major Bart, and weighed a few weeks after at two years old, a few pounds short of 600 weight. Will your correspondent engage to make one of his "old sort" weigh 100 lbs. more than this? Thus far for their credit at our public exhibition.

I will now state the practical opinion of some of our best farmers on the subject. Mr. R. Porter who rears more hogs with less expense than any other farmer in town, is wholly confined to the "English breed," which he originally had of me. S. Flagg, Esq. informs me that the best and most profitable hogs he has ever fattened are the descendants of my stock. He is careful to obtain his pigs of this kind and markets them at from 9 to 12 months old, when they weigh from 240 to 350 lbs. He has never kept any after a year old, as they fat so fast and easy, that at this age they are as large as his customers wish; and he is unwilling to incur the risk of keeping them, particularly through the hot season. Major Burt had three slaughtered last year at eleven months old, two of which weighed 340 pounds each—the other 329 pounds.—Another of the same litter, sold to a neighbor, weighed at the same age, 323 lbs. Mr. Lutman, another of our intelligent and attentive farmers was among the first to procure this breed from my pen. He continues the kind and thinks them superior to any he has ever before raised. He has had three slaughtered at 11 months, which weighed upon an average 335 lbs. He has taken three from my pen this spring, less than he would, but all I could spare.

The above are some of the notorious facts respecting this breed of hogs which I very easily obtained. In view of them, is it credible, that "a farmer can obtain, with the same expense of keeping, "five dollars" advantage, at any age he chooses, in favor of his "old sort?" I am confident of the fact, that there will be five dollars difference—but the odds will be against him.

I have been more particular on this subject from the consideration, that the greatest profit which accrues to a farmer in obtaining a necessary article for his family and the market, is derived from a judicious selection. The kind of hog seems to be as various as the canine race—and most of them as unprofitable. What *runts* have been imposed on your correspondent and his neighbors under the denomination of the "English breed," it is difficult to conjecture.—They may be *hogs*; but from his description of them they have no affinity with those which I have the satisfaction of having introduced as this breed; and whose value, with our best farmers, is increasing in their estimation. There may

be another kind under this denomination. On this I am ignorant. If so, the writer, after having seen your editorial remark would have adverted to the fact; and probably softened his malediction. But however great his prejudice, should he chance to have an interview with *my family of this description*, I doubt not he will feel impelled to give them gentlemanly satisfaction for having publicly traduced their character.

I have given names and facts to substantiate my statement. If "A Farmer" will do this, and thereby demonstrate that his "old sort" is best, I shall very readily yield to the evidence; as I have no predilection for any kind but the most profitable. I have however never yet seen the equal of the "English breed" for their propensity to fatten—but particularly for their great excellence in the proportion of flesh to offal and bone. We doubtless have as good native hogs, and they might be as valuable with the same care as has been bestowed on this race.

Respectfully yours

O. FISKE.

Worcester, June, 1824.

THE SEASON.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

Sir,—It may be beneficial to agriculture if the subscribers in different parts would, generally, communicate their observations on the seasons and the effects on produce, &c. I may begin by stating that, at this place, we had a mild, open winter, but little snow, the least ice in the river ever known, and the snow gradually wasted without much rise of the waters.

During the month of April the season appeared very forward, and the weather mild and promising; only the winter grain, in general, very much hove out and dead. Many farmers ploughed up their rye and sowed oats.

May was colder than April—we had a sufficiency of rains; they were of the cold easterly kind. All kinds of vegetation appeared suspended until about the 20th, when it moderated so that the fruit trees began to put out, as also the forest trees. The mornings of the 24th and 25th, we had some little frost that was generally taken off with the fog before the sun shone. Our orchards and fruit trees in full bloom. In the afternoon I could not perceive the blossoms to be damaged. In the night there came a cold squall from the north, and in the morning of the 26th the ground was white with frost; I could perceive the top of mellow ground to be frozen, and found ice as thick as window glass. The frost lay some time after the sun shone out. Next day the blossoms on the apple trees appeared all wilted, and turned of a brown color. I think that our fruit of all kinds is entirely killed for the frost was so severe as to kill all the leaves and buds on the white oak and chestnut, but not on the maples. It also killed such flax as was up but not the oats. My garden was not up except peas, salad, radishes and cabbages. Those it did not hurt unless by giving the ground such a chill as to check the growth of every kind of vegetation. My situation, seven miles S. of N. latitude

ude 42 deg. and on the bank of the Delaware where it is from 100 to 200 yards wide.

As this severe frost came with a sudden squall with a dark cloud and some sprinkling of rain from the north, I wish to hear from the several parts of New England and Vermont. Has the frost been generally so severe or are we to suppose that the winds in passing some high lands mounted those clouds so high in the cold atmosphere as to generate the frost, as hail storms are frequently generated in hot weather—and that as the cloud was driven with the wind it scattered its contents that were perhaps also attracted by the water in the river.

The observations of any gentleman on this subject will be very acceptable.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. June 5, 1821.

BEST TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—Learning from a late number of your paper, that the month of June is the most proper time for cutting timber, with diffidence I would ask permission to make a few observations on that subject, without wishing to enter into controversy with any, but rather to promote enquiry.

The arguments adduced in favour of felling timber in June are not conclusive. From thirty years personal observation, I find it depends, in a great measure, on the quality of the timber. Some young growing timber, will perish sooner than that which is older and more ripe; and secondly it depends much on the use it is put to. We will suppose timber of the same quality wrought into two waggons, one of them when used is loaded with wet loading, the other with dry, it is obvious which will perish first. I trust I shall not be charged with egotism, by those who know me, when I say that I have wrought more kinds of timber than most men have, and for more uses than any I know of, and it has been my endeavour to determine what time for felling and what kind of timber is best for the use desired. And from the many observations I have made from both, I am satisfied and ready to say, without hesitation, that September is the best time, although I believe, that if the bark of timber trees could be taken off in June, without felling the tree or injury to the wood, and then let stand until September, the timber would be stronger and more durable. I have seen this done to elm, walnut, and maple. (I have made use of the common name of timber without giving their class, order or genus, because we should be less liable to mistake.) All these are considered of the most perishable kinds that are made use of for timber.—All of them proved to be more firm and lasting. I have seen white oak timber felled in February and March, the sap of the wood was perished September on one side of the logs. I have seen wood, cut in May and June, in which more than the sap of the wood was perished in one year. I have seen timber that was cut in September that the sap was perfectly sound and bright two years afterwards. I have used white maple for hoops to buckets that was cut in September that lasted 21 years in constant use, the first ten years for water, the remainder for feeding of swine. I have one now that was hooped with maple that was blown down in the September gale 1815, which is perfectly sound. I

have one other that I put but one maple hoop on of the same kind, the others were of walnut cut in the winter; the latter I have had to replace three times, once with walnut, once with white ash, and once with red ash. The maple is perfectly sound now. Many reasons may be offered why September is the best time for felling of timber, but one general reason must suffice for this time. When I have more leisure it may be that I will discuss it at greater length. The one reason I shall now offer is, the timber is more ripe in September than at any other time. I have thought that making these suggestions at this time, might induce some to try the experiment this season of removing the bark from trees designed for timber.

Yours, &c.

PHINEAS STEVENS.

Andover, June 4, 1824.

THE BORER IN APPLE TREES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—If you think the following, worthy a place in your useful paper, you will confer a favor on one of your readers, by inserting it. AGRICOLA.

Having been recently employed, in the examination of a considerable number of apple trees, for the purpose of exterminating that destructive insect, known by the name of the "Borer," I was surprised to find it apparently in so many different stages of existence. I discovered first, a small substance on the bark of the tree, scarcely possessing the power of motion; second a small grub, or worm between the bark and wood, generally, very near the surface of the earth; third, a larger worm completely incased in the wood of the tree, from one to four inches from the surface of the earth; fourth, an insect about one inch and an half in length, with many legs, and apparently a pair of wings, from four to six inches from the surface of the earth, and near the inside of the bark of the tree. I indulge the hope that some of the correspondents of the New England Farmer, may be able, and willing, to answer satisfactorily, the following queries, viz.:—Does the borer spring from an egg deposited on the bark of the tree? (if this is the case) what insect deposits the egg? and at what season of the year? How long is the egg in hatching? How many months or years, does the insect live in the tree? and does it leave it in any particular month? Has any method been discovered, to destroy this mischievous insect except by cutting it from the tree? The writer is confident that if any person possesses the means of answering the above queries, by so doing, he will confer a great benefit on all those who cultivate the apple tree.

R. . . . y, June 3, 1821.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

MORE RESPECTING FRUIT TREES.

In the perusal of the New England Farmer, for weeks past, my attention has been particularly arrested by numerous communications and remarks on the subject of fruit trees, and the various tribes of insects by which they are infested: The subject is far from being exhausted: we are still deficient in many particulars in which the cultivator of fruit is peculiarly interested. It is matter of regret that those who undertake to communicate information, should disappoint expectation through a want of spe-

cific or discriminating language. If we are told that a certain remedy will cure fever, it should be deemed worse than quackery unless we informed in precise language the species, the type, and particular stage of the disease in which it will prove efficacious. The terms, caterpillar and worms, are not unfrequently employed synonymously, although, of both species, there are numerous varieties. They differ very essentially in their physical peculiarities, and an antidote which will prove fatal to one description, will be found altogether innocuous when applied to others. When therefore a new process is recommended, it is undeserving of confidence as it imparts to us no practical instruction unless the particular species of reptiles is designated. If it be desirable to combat that unfounded aversion which our farmers manifest to all information derived from books and newspapers, we should be extremely cautious how we shake their confidence by seducing them by fallacious statements instead of substantial facts. It has been recently announced in several papers that successful experiments have been made by the introduction of sulphur into the trunks of trees for the destruction of caterpillars and a writer has cited an instance of an elm tree in the city of Albany. When greatly annoyed and decayed an anger hole was bored in to it and being filled with sulphur the reptile were in forty-eight hours all destroyed, and the writer avers, that when fruit trees were the subjects of the experiment it was attended with the same result. There is in the last number of the New England Farmer an article copied from the Hartford Mercury, asserting, that when sulphur is introduced into trees, the worms will in forty-eight hours leave the remote branches, and adds that the process will prove infallible. What were the particular species of worms thus destroyed we are left to conjecture, and the mystery of the novel process in nature is a subject for philosophical investigation. The sulphur being introduced into the trunk of the tree must be absorbed by the sap vessels, and its fumes be diffused through the numerous ramifications until the leaves become so strongly impregnated with noxious qualities as to poison the insects which feed on them, or they must be destroyed by the sulphurous fume exuding through the pores of the bark when exposed to the purifying influence of the atmospheric air. It will require repeated ocular demonstration to enforce conviction of the reality of such phenomenon. Accordingly I have lately had recourse to the following experiment. Early in May, when caterpillars had attained to about on third their natural size, I selected a nest on branch of an apple tree and eight feet below the nest I bored a hole about two thirds through the main branch being about 5 inches in diameter which I crowded more than a spoonful of flour of sulphur and plugged up the hole. In forty eight hours after, I visited the object of my curiosity and found that not a single reptile had received its quietus. I left them to the influence of the drug four days longer when finding the whole tribe in their active gambol increasing in size in defiance of my experiment, I opened the nest and dispatched the inhabitants. A few days after I observed that a new nest had been constructed on the same branch by a few of the tribe which had escaped my vigilance. In about 16 days I bored out

the plug and found the sulphur not diminished in quantity, but rather increased in its odour, from confinement. As the result of this experiment did not diminish my incredulity, I selected another nest which I opened and filled with sulphur and having wrapped a covering of paper round the nest to confine the insects I left them completely enveloped and exposed to the full force of the noxious drug for about twenty-four hours when finding them in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigor, I subjected them to the fumes of burning sulphur, to which they did not yield until scorched by the laze. This closed my experiments and confirmed my scepticism. We may now appeal to the writer of the article in the Hartford Mercury for a reply to the following queries.

1st. At what season of the year was the experiment made?

2d. What species of worm were the subjects, the apple-tree caterpillar, by some called web-worm (*Phalæna neustria*) or the canker worm *Phalæna Vernata* Peckii*) or the cherry and lumb tree weevil (*Rhynchaneus Cerasi*)?

3d. When the worms were observed to abandon the trees, were they examined to ascertain whether they were actually dead?

If the fumes of sulphur will, through the medium of the circulations in the tree, destroy the kind of worms it may be supposed to prove fatal to other insects and the discovery must be considered as highly important. But for the destruction of the common caterpillar, we need not the aid of a single point in philosophy, nor even the semblance of mysterious operation, since by a little attention and industry we may annihilate the whole tribe. We have only to sit our orchard once in three or four days during the month of May, when they are just reeping into existence, and crush with the fingers or otherwise, those within reach, and to employ Pickering's brush for those in high situations and nothing further will be requisite. The reader will find in the American Orchardist further particulars relative to this subject.

JAMES THACHER.

Phymouth, May, 1824.

*The term *Peckii* was added in honor to that industrious and eminent naturalist, the late Professor Peck.

GARDINER LYCEUM.

For the accommodation of those, who cannot, on account of time and expense, attend the Lyceum in the regular classes, the Trustees are voted to establish Winter classes, which will commence the third Wednesday of November annually, and continue till the close of the spring term in the April following.

The classes of this kind, which they at present contemplate, are 1. A class in *Surveying*;—2. In *Navigation*;—3. In *Carpentry and Civil Architecture*; and 4. In *Chemistry*. The following is the arrangement of the studies of each class.

1. In *Surveying*, Elementary problems in Geometry.—Trigonometry with its application to Heights and distances.—Different methods of making Surveys.—Protracting.—Division of Land.—Levelling.—The principles of Magnetism, so far as is necessary for understanding the variation of the Compass, and those circumstances which are likely to affect the traversing of the needle.—This instruction will be

accompanied by *actual practice* in surveying and levelling, for which purposes the Lyceum is provided with excellent instruments.

2. In *Navigation*. Elements of Geometry.—Trigonometry, with its applications.—Logarithms.—The different sailings.—Nautical Astronomy with *solar and lunar* observations, taught by *actual practice*.—Elements of *Magnetism*.—*Book-keeping*, which is indispensable to those, who unite the character of Supercargo with that of Navigator.

3. In *Carpentry and Civil Architecture*. Elementary problems in geometry.—Measuring of timber, carpenter's work, &c.—The principles and practice of drawing *plans, sections and elevations*, and of drawing in *Perspective*. The principles of Equilibrium, with the strength and pressure of timber and other materials, and the construction of *Roofs, Frames and Arches*.—Drawing the five Orders, and the principles of Grecian, Italian and Gothic designing.

4. In *Chemistry*. This class is designed for those, who wish to obtain a knowledge of chemistry, as a branch of liberal science, or as introductory to a more thorough understanding of some of the useful arts, as Agriculture, Dyeing, Tanning, &c.

Other winter classes may hereafter be formed. A student in either of the above classes may attend the recitations of any other class, when it can be done without interruption to his own studies.

The time allotted to the above classes is thought by the Trustees to be as short as would be advantageous, and they recommend to those, who design to attend them, to enter in August, when it can be done with convenience, and to pursue the regular studies till November, which will facilitate their winter studies.

The fees of the above classes will be \$10 for the whole course. The members of them will attend *gratis* all lectures relating to the branches which they study.

All that will be required for admission, is such a knowledge of Arithmetic, &c. as may be obtained at town schools.

Lectures on Chemistry and its application to the useful arts will be delivered at the Lyceum, during the next winter; and part of the course on Mechanics. To these, persons not connected with the Lyceum will be admitted.

The next academical year at the Lyceum will commence August 25, 1824. Candidates for admission will be examined in the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, and in English Grammar. Besides the studies already advertised, appropriate instruction will be given to those, who design to be merchants.

BENJAMIN HALE, *Principal*.
Gardiner, Me. May, 1824.

From the American Farmer.

Albany, May 15.

DEAR SIR,—I inclose a meteorological table for the last year, and have added such notes of the vegetation in April and May, as my notes afford.

Yesterday we had flurries of snow at intervals all day, with strong N. W. winds. The thermometer in the afternoon was at 33½ in the house, and this morning before sunrise at 31 in the open air, 1 degree below freezing—and yet, on account of the wind, I am in hopes our fruit is not

destroyed. Vegetation is at least seven days earlier than last year; and I have had rye in head some days.

I have now, and to me sufficient evidence, that liming seed wheat, is a preventive of the fly as well as of smut. The experiments of G. B. Everson, of Poughkeepsie, and of Col. Mather, of Scaghticoke, both intelligent, observing gentlemen, have removed all doubts in their minds. And Gen. Armstrong, as follows:—

"Liming seed to prevent smut and other similar maladies, has been long practised in Europe. I think I notice it in the Practical Farmer; but whether or not, I have seen it used in this neighbourhood, on a suggestion of mine, and with the effect of completely protecting the crop from the fly. My son, Col. H. B. Armstrong, was the experimenter—limed one half his wheat seed, and sowed the other half without liming. The former had no fly—the latter was devoured by it."

Yours with esteem,

J. BUEL.

A great Convenience.—We have heretofore advocated the offering of a premium to the inventor of the best contrivance for transporting fresh butter to market, from any distance, by land or water.—This desirable object has now been accomplished by Mr. Richardson, at his shop in East Street, where he makes and sells, at various prices, from \$10 to \$15, according to size, butter boxes constructed on the principle, and somewhat on the plan of his excellent Refrigerators, some of which on the most improved plan are now for sale.

These Butter boxes are so compactly arranged, as with a small quantity of ice, to bring the butter to market in the best condition, and without injury to the form of the prints. Where boxes are bespoke, the diameter of the print in use, ought to be given.

Every new facility of this sort, while it enables farmers more distant, to avail themselves of the benefit of the market, at the same time increases competition, and reduces the cost to the consumer of the article—and is therefore an object of public utility.—*ibid.*

Dr. Mitchell received, a few days ago, a valuable collection of seed, from General Wilkinson, in Mexico, and immediately presented them to the Horticultural Society, for culture and distribution. Besides the valuable articles for fields and gardens, there are parcels of the *Zapote*, the *Chirimalla* the *Mammea*, and other delicious fruits of the Tropics. The grains of the maize or Indian corn, are remarkable for their colours and figures; and there is an exceedingly curious ear, with purpleish, acuminate, and cinbricated grains, from the castle of the unfortunate Montezuma, about three miles from the city of Mexico.—*ibid.*

Prospects of the Farmer.—The open winter we have had, has been against the winter grain—the wheat and rye crops, we are informed, will be rather light, in this district of country, especially the latter. Generally, we believe, the prospect of corn is good, and that of grass quite promising. The wheat prospect in N. Carolina, has been injured by the caterpillar—in Canada, the wheat crop looks well, and the grass is quite full and forward.

Trenton, N. J. June 5.

On the Value of, and Different Modes of preparing, Burnt Earth for Manure.

[From Essays on Practical Husbandry, by Edwards Burroughs, Esq. Essay Second. On Manures and their application.]

[Concluded from page 347.]

It is evident that after the kindling is burned out, nothing remains but its effect, which is simply that of heating the sods immediately near it, and retaining a great body of heat in a confined space. By the heat being thus smothered, no reduction of the innate properties of the soil can take place, nor any of its gasses dissipate; neither is it much reduced in quantity; it is merely dried up, or torrefied, by the process, and made more capable of imbibing, when blended with the natural soil, those properties of the atmosphere conducive to vegetation.

Having stated the principle on which earth prepared in the foregoing manner, is converted into manure I shall make such general observations on the subject as may elucidate the matter more satisfactorily to the practical farmer, and to convince him that it is not formed on casual experiment originating in fancy, but founded on a system that has for many years existed, but which has only been lately brought to scientific perfection.

In the northern counties in Ireland, the burning of earth was very general; this practice is supposed to have originated from a want of manure, flax being a great exhaustor of the soil, and not producing any vegetable substance which would ultimately benefit after yielding that crop—I understand, from several intelligent persons who have seen this manure applied on different farms that it made the most inferior soils produce good crops of potatoes, corn and flax: but as I have not been an eye witness of their mode of preparing it, I must be satisfied to state the result of the experience which I have had for some years, both as regards its preparation, and in applying it on different soils.

I have already observed, that no part of a farm is so well calculated for this practice as headlands:—1st, From the soil being deeper on them than on other parts of the field: and, 2dly, From the benefit which the land will receive by cutting away such rising headlands, and giving it a gradual slope to the dykes or water-cuts. If such headlands can be found convenient to follow the lands, there will, consequently be much expense saved in carting out the manure; and even the brows or backs of ditches could be converted to this purpose without injury to the fences, and in many instances, would effect a general benefit. But should any of those resources for supplying sods fail, or that no subsoil calculated for burning can be found on the land, the surface of grass lands, which have a good depth of strong soil, may be advantageously devoted to this purpose.

It may be said, in objection to this practice, that the injury a piece of grass land so stripped would suffer, would be much more than any benefit that the manure produced from it could possibly be, for that the land so stripped could never be beneficial afterwards in any way whatever. I shall, therefore, state some experiments which I made on this point, and leave the reader to judge of the ultimate results.

First—I stripped about twenty perches of grass land; the upper soil a loamy sand, the

subsoil a poor yellow clay, very weak and friable. The upper soil was about twelve inches deep, and near ten inches of this was cut away in sods for kilns and burning: so that not more than two inches of the surface soil was left after the manure produced was carted away. The twenty perches were then ploughed, and manured with a well prepared compost heap, and a light dressing of the burned earth which it had produced, ploughed once, and then planted with potatoes: the crop proved of good quality and productive.—The second year it was planted with potatoes in like manner, and produced as well as the adjoining part of the field off which the sward had not been carried.

Second—I practised this the following year on a similar piece of land; and the result was equally encouraging, indeed more so for the potatoes were better where the sward was taken in the adjacent part of the field which was ploughed out of the ley, and manured in the same manner.

I do not, however, mean to assert, that there are not lands which, by such practices, are not in some degree deteriorated; but certainly the deterioration they suffer is not so serious as is generally supposed; and I have no doubt, was the land so treated to be well cultivated and manured for three years successively, that it would be effectually restored to its primitive state. Now, when we recollect the quantity of valuable manure which is obtained from so small a surface, surely it cannot be considered as bad management to create a temporary injury if such it should be, to obtain a permanent and extensive benefit.

Of the twenty perches as already stated, I had as much manure as dressed two acres abundantly for potatoes, and which the following year produced better wheat than was obtained off similar soil by the farm-yard dung. I also tried it for turnips the same year, and never had a more even or a better crop. Suppose then the staple of the twenty perches to have been reduced; query, can it not be brought to a sufficient depth by a few deep ploughings and judicious manuring, the expense of which would be but trifling on so small a surface?

It is well ascertained, that soil of any description can be made fertile by exposure to the atmosphere; and the appearance of soil brought up by deep ploughings, should never deter the cultivator from trying his skill in this way. Every day's experience shows us, that land which has been dug two spits deep becomes more fertile afterwards, although the good soil, as it is termed is turned down, and the subsoil brought up: this must evidently convince us, that much is yet to be learned in the science of promoting vegetation.

I shall now make some observations on the value of this manure in general, and show its great advantage as a means of extending profitable cultivation, and of promoting the comforts of the small farmer and cottier.

The number of acres which are followed throughout Great Britain and Ireland in consequence of the want of manure, causes a serious reduction in land produce for the consumption of the population of those countries; and this evil must increase progressively as tillage is extended, unless a sufficient means of renovating those lands under cultivation increase in

the same proportion. The system so generally practiced in Ireland of stimulating the soil by an application of lime, and giving it rest by occasionally fallowing, has been at length found to be unprofitable, and a practice which ultimately, on light soils especially, reduces them to barrenness. When lands are reduced to this state, it is no easy matter to treat them judiciously; for although they may produce light crops of some artificial grasses suited to their condition, yet the returns from these must be very deficient, and must, consequently be drawback from the general profit of a farm.—The discovery, therefore, of a cheap, valuable manure, must be considered as a matter essential to the interest of agriculture; and that which is the most easily obtained and the most efficacious must be considered as the most beneficial.

The expense of burning clay in the kiln here described, is from threepence to fourpence an Irish load, or about forty or fifty shillings an Irish acre. It is, however, necessary to state that when the sods of light soils are burned, the manure produced is not calculated to apply on similar soils, but should be put on tenacious clays, moors, and other soils dissimilar to that prepared for this purpose. But strong clay put through this process becomes excellent manure for soils of the same sort, its property is totally altered by torrefaction. Thus it will be more advantageous to obtain the strong soil, if possible for preparing this kind of manure.

I have found crops to be much benefitted by mixing peat mould with burned earth produced from light soil, in the proportion of one third of the former, and two thirds of the latter substance, especially should it be necessary to apply it afterwards on sandy soils. I tried an experiment on two acres of land last year to ascertain this fully:—one acre was planted with potatoes with the burned earth unmixed with any other substance—the other had the peat and the earth; and the result proved the superiority of the two substances blended. The peat mould was dug through the earth as soon as the kilns were fit to break down, and left in this state for two months; the heap was then turned, at which time the peat was highly fermented from the heat of the ashes and burned earth. I conceived that the vegetable matter contained in the peat, and its tendency to retain moisture, acted as an alternative on the soil to which it was applied, and which being a barren sand, was deficient of vegetable matter, and incapable of retaining moisture.

Burned earth may be depended on as a manure fit to produce abundant turnip crops of every description, on a variety of soils; even the Swedes, so difficult to grow on light soils, will prove a more luxuriant crop with this manure, than with farm yard dung, and are less liable to be cut off by the fly. For those crops, however, it should be well prepared by breaking down the kilns, as soon as they are sufficiently burned, and by pulverizing the sods, and mixing the ashes through them: and this should be repeated a third or fourth time if necessary.

It may be supposed by some, that any crop sown on this manure would be precarious in a dry season, not containing, as they may conceive, any enriching quality or properties to preserve moisture. But this is by no means the case; for it will be found, that an application of

torrefied earth will make the land on which it is applied more capable of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, and by minutely dividing the soil, the roots of plants can search more freely for nourishment. I have often observed, that farm yard dung, unless very well prepared, does not, in excessive hot seasons, supply sufficient moisture to the roots of plants; and that during such seasons, crops sown on ashes, or burned earth, have uniformly thriven, while those in dunged land have gradually declined. I state this to shew more clearly the wonderful property of all burned and torrefied substances in absorbing the food of plants from the atmosphere, and afterwards preserving these for the benefit of vegetation.

It is a common practice among farmers, both in England and Ireland, to dig headlands, old ditches and other waste places, and to collect them for manure, by adding some dung or lime to them. This is attended with heavy expense. 1st. From the quantity of dung or lime necessary to make the heap profitable;—2nd, 3dly, From the double carting which takes place on which it is to be applied. Now, after all this expense, the manure obtained is of a very inferior quality to what could be obtained by putting the earth through the simple process which I have already described; and one load of it would be more valuable than double the quantity would be in its raw state. Thus a saving of one half the cost in carting alone, could be effected, one load of burned clay being equal to two loads of compost, besides having the dung or lime to appropriate to other purposes.

It may sometimes happen, that the place of which sods can be obtained is so much detached, that it would be attended with too much expense, and perhaps, great inconvenience, collecting them for a large kiln; in this case, heaps of the sods may be made and torrefied in the manner following, viz.

Let your flues be cut on the surface of the land, convenient to where the greater part of the soils can be collected, about eight inches deep, and six wide, and covered, as before directed, with strong sods. The firing is then to be placed in the centre, where the four sides meet, which must be stronger in proportion than what would be necessary for a close kiln, as the burning of the sods in this manner will entirely depend on the strength of the fire, and the judicious manner in which the sods are placed on the heaps. The kindling should be perfectly covered with the sods before it is lighted, and then piled heavily, as soon as it is well kindled, but observing to cover those places first from which the smoke issues is strongest. Two of the flues should be stopped as before directed;—and when the heap ceases burning which is generally the case in four or five days, it should be covered well with the surrounding soil, and so for some weeks before it is broken down or turned.

Sods burned in this manner do not produce such good manure as in a regular kiln; neither does a certain quantity of firing prove so productive in those round heaps, as it does in kilns; it is, therefore only necessity that should cause its mode instead of the regular kiln. By this it will appear, that by the erection of the walls, the heat is retained effectually, and will often continue for six or eight weeks after they have

done burning; whereas in round heaps the air having the full power on the surface, the internal heat is soon checked; besides, the walls ultimately become manure, and the expense of erecting them is but trifling.

Burned earth is an excellent manure for garden seeds, especially when applied on rich soils which have been often dunged, or inclined to weeds; it does not engender slugs or worms, and therefore, well calculated for such as are liable to be cut off by those insects.

On the whole, it must be considered as a most valuable addition to the farmer's means of cultivation and improvement; and I am satisfied that it only requires to be known in this character.

Norwich, Con. May 26.

Curious Fact.—A Mr. David Evans, of Plymouth, about eight miles from this village, some time last week, whilst chopping in the woods, felled a hollow tree which contained from four to eight thousand *Swallows*! They were of the kind generally denominated the Wood Swallow. The breast is white—tail forked, and tail feathers sharp pointed. When discovered they were principally in a torpid state.

Assistance to persons in danger of drowning.—This desirable object may be attained by the following very simple means! a man's hat and pocket handkerchief being all the apparatus necessary. Spread the handkerchief on the ground and place a hat with the brim upwards in the middle of the handkerchief—then tie the handkerchief over the hat as you would do a bundle, keeping the knots as nearly as possible in the centre of the opening. Now, seizing the knots with one hand, and keeping the crown of the hat upwards, any person, though unable to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water with a rope, or any other thing that may be necessary to save the life of a fellow creature.

Important to Nurses.—It should be generally known that Laudanum, by long standing deposits a sediment which renders it dangerous.—Many valuable lives have been lost from ignorance of this fact. On the 12th inst. Dr. Cox, of Black Horse, was called to an infant 4 months old, to whom four drops of Laudanum had been given, three or four hours before. On examination, the phial was found to contain a torpid fluid, no doubt many times stronger than clear Laudanum. The child was in the agonies of death—oppressed with irresistible sleep—emetics would not operate; but by the prompt introduction of an elastic tube into the stomach, and the use of a syringe and warm water, its contents were completely washed out. In a short time the child was much relieved; and in the course of a few hours quite restored.

Interesting Information.—With much pleasure we have been informed that the Trustees of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, have awarded ten dollars to Mr. ROBERT PORTER, of Pittston, for saving the life of Miss RYLAND, Thursday, June 13, 1822.

This young lady, who is nearly related to Dr. Holland, of Augusta, was accidentally knocked overboard by the boom, in Kennebec river, a few miles below Gardiner, when on board of the sloop Messenger, Capt. Colburn, sailing with

a fair wind about four miles an hour. Mr. Porter jumped from the stern of the vessel, which was about fifteen feet above the water, into the boat, perhaps twelve feet distant, at the imminent risk of his own life; and after the young lady had sunk, and entirely disappeared, succeeded in raising her, and bringing her in safety on board, to the great surprise and joy of many spectators, who had beheld, with the deepest concern, and breathless anxiety, her extreme danger, without being able to afford any relief. *Halifax Advocate.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

SUMMER MANURE. The main spring of agriculture is manure; and by due attention with a little labor a great deal may be obtained in the course of the summer. You should mix your summer made dung, as far as practicable without devoting too much time to this object, with at least an equal quantity of earth. In this way the gasses or volatile parts of the manure will be absorbed, and the whole will be less liable to be washed away by rain, or dried up by the sun. The recrement of vegetables, the dropping of animals—every thing capable of undergoing the putrefactive process should be covered with earth, and if there is a roof over it into the bargain so much the better. Do not permit, if you can conveniently avoid it, a cat, a rat or so much as a mouse to rot on your premises without covering the carcase with a shovel full or two of mould, or earth of some sort. Plough up your head lands, and cart the earth to the yard in which you keep your cows or other cattle, and every morning before breakfast, and (when you do not happen to be very sleepy) before sun rise, cover whatsoever offendeth the olfactory nerves, or in other words does not smell quite so sweet as a rose, with a proper coating of the earth aforesaid.—You may increase this aggregate with the cleanings, sweepings, &c. of your cellars, old brine in which meat has been preserved, decayed and decaying vegetables, &c. &c. If you suffer any thing to remain in your cellar or any other part of your tenement, which emits a bad smell, you may calculate on fever in the fall; and if you are gifted with any thing like *second sight*, as they call it in Scotland, or have a presentiment of what you are coming to, you will dream of funerals in the family, and doctor's bills almost as long as bills in chancery.

Don't let your daughters nor your female help throw any of their slops, including dish-washings, &c. either into the front yard or back yard, to manufacture gnats, mosquitoes, and typhus fever, but see that all such matters are put into a sink, and that the sink has a proper spout and trough to conduct that sort of liquid manure to a proper receptacle, where it can be mixed with earth, and form a rich compost. Every day or two (or better every day) you will mix the manure of your back house with good loam, and we will, therefore, and thereupon, set you down for a neat cultivator, and prophesy that you will one day be rich—unless your wife and daughters are very extravagant, spin street yarn, see too much company, and wear their go-to-meeting clothes every day.

If you live in the vicinity of a wood-lot you

may employ your spare team, and leisure hours in gathering the rotted and half rotted leaves of hard wood for manure, including the mould by the decomposition of the leaves.—These substances, we are told, and do not doubt it, will make good manure for potatoes, and if you have not finished planting them it may be well to put some in your hills. But it would probably be quite as well to mix them with other ingredients in a compost heap, or place them in a proper situation to receive and imbibe the stale of a stable, form a bed for your cattle to sleep on, or let your hogs take them into their custody.

Lime will be found an useful ingredient in your composts, and perhaps there is, in common cases no better way of applying it to land than by previously mixing it with manure.—Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, however, says, "Mix no hot lime with your muck, dung, or compost heap, before fermentation has ceased, or sufficiently advanced; as it injures moderate fermentation, and often consumes the muck. Instances of even conflagration of strawy muck by hot lime to a great extent can be given.*" You should not mix hot lime alone with any substance intended for manure, which fire can injure or consume.

Sir John Sinclair says, "it has been found that an excellent compost can be prepared, by collecting all sorts of weeds, as thistles, docks, nettles, fern, &c. before they have formed seed, and laying them up with alternate layers of rich earth. A great heat is soon raised, and by turning the heap over, the next spring the whole will be resolved into a soft pulpy mass, the effects of which on the soil are in no degree inferior to dung. Thus a great nuisance may be converted into a valuable manure."

We have, heretofore, published directions and recommendations relative to employing hogs in making composts, &c.† We will, however, copy the following from the "Farmer's Manual," by Mr. Butler, which contains directions, concise, plain, and particular enough for practical purposes.

"Let your hogs be enclosed in an open pen, near to, or in one part of your barn yard;—throw into this the scrapings of your barns, together with every vegetable substance that will putrefy and rot through the summer;—plough up and cart occasionally, such earth as can be collected from your ditches, or old sward balk; your hogs will root and mix them together, and thus with a little attention, you may obtain 20 or 30 loads of the best manure, or much more if your hogs are numerous." If you employ hogs in this way you may, perhaps, save yourself the trouble of making compost beds, besides enjoying the satisfaction of making those lazy animals work for a livelihood. You will be careful, however, to supply them with a comfortable apartment, well furnished with straw to lodge in. This straw you will clear out frequently to be mixed with other matters in the manure yard, and a fresh supply should be granted. You will also please to recollect what was stated by "A Farmer" in

our first volume, page 373, relative to feeding hogs which are put upon the limits, but allowed the liberty of the yard, with green food;—and you will not forget that *scamp-brakes* are recommended as a useful article of diet for swine thus situated.

SAXONY SHEEP. The attention of our readers is requested to the notice of the sale of Saxony sheep, which we have published in the advertising part of this day's paper. This kind of sheep has long been famous in Europe, and its value we are happy to perceive, is beginning to be properly appreciated in the United States. We do not know any method by which the importers could have conferred a greater benefit on the farmer, the manufacturer, and the community in general than by the introduction of this race of animals, which, are considered, by the best qualified judges, as standing at the head of their species.

Mr. John Lawrence, an English writer whose acknowledged reputation as a practical, as well as scientific farmer, has placed him in the first rank of British agriculturists, gives the following observations on this breed of sheep.

"The government of Saxony received from Spain, in 1765, one hundred rams, and two hundred ewes, of the best blood. During a few years, the improvement of the Spanish cross was opposed by the common prejudices of the farmers, but they afterwards became so convinced of its utility and importance, and were so desirous of becoming purchasers that the electoral flocks were insufficient to supply the demand, on which account, another importation of the same number with the first, was made from Spain, in 1770, and part of the flock distributed at prime cost. It was found by comparison that the wool of the first importation had, in no respect degenerated. But Lord Somerville has produced the best proof of the undeniable excellence of the Saxo-Spanish wool, by stating that 200 bags of it were imported into this country in 1802, and sold at the prime price of native Spanish wool, the cloth it produced bearing an equal character. The manufacturers of fine cloth in Saxony, finding in their own country, both quantity and quality of wool equal to their demand, have long since ceased to import from Spain, and have nothing farther to dread on the score of disappointment in their commerce. Farther the Saxons even grow a surplus of fine wool for exportation, equal in quantity to their home consumption. Saxony maintains 1,600,000 sheep, of which 90,000 are fine-wooled, including thorough bred and crossed."

Rees' Encyclopedia observes that "Saxony is the only country which has yet cultivated the Merinos so extensively, as to come in competition with Spain in the exportation of fine wool. During the last fifteen years a very considerable quantity of fine wool has been imported from Saxony into England, and the price of the best sort is greater than that of the finest Spanish wool, a sufficient proof of the estimation in which it is held by the manufacturers. It is better suited for the finest supermeres, and the more delicate articles of the woollen trade, as it can be spun to a greater length than any other kind of carded wool grown in Europe."

We can perceive no impediment, moral or physical, to raising as fine sheep, and as many in proportion to the population in our Northern and Middle States as are or can be raised in Saxony. Our soil and climate is, probably, as favorable to their growth and increase as that of Saxony, or any other part of the habitable globe. Dresden the capital of Saxony is situated nearly 500 miles farther north than Boston, the metropolis of New England. The mean temperature, however, of the climates of the two countries (owing to causes, which we have not at present leisure or room to explain) is probably about the same. Wool of an excellent quality ought to be, and we have no doubt, at no very distant date will be the great staple commodity of New England. Farmers, more especially, who live at a con-

siderable distance from our sea ports will find their account in sending wool to market instead of articles of less value in proportion to the expense of transport.

A very important principle is established, or at least rendered very probable by the facts mentioned above, viz. *The Merino breed of sheep does not degenerate, if properly managed, in consequence of being transferred from Spain to other countries.* On the contrary we have adduced facts which corroborate the opinions of Robert R. Livingston, L. L. D. &c. &c. who in his excellent "Essay on Sheep," says,

"For my own part, I believe that the change in the Merino sheep brought into any northern country, provided they are plentifully fed, will be for the better, and particularly into this state, [New-York] where the pastures are good, the air and waters pure, the winters cold, and the summer range furnished with shade. I should have presumed this in reasoning *a priori*, and I have found my theory confirmed by actual experiment."

We cannot prevail upon ourselves to relinquish this subject without giving another quotation from the Treatise of Mr. Lawrence above mentioned.

"Spanish sheep have succeeded and improved in carcass, the wool retaining its genuine fine quality and full quantity, without the smallest symptom of deterioration, in almost every country upon the continent of Europe, even those of the most unfavorable soil and climate, at the Cape of Good Hope and Botany Bay, through a long course of years; in Saxony upwards of fifty, in Sweden more than fourscore. The fine cloths made from such naturalized wool have given general satisfaction, with the exception of those who appeared to have an interest in being dissatisfied. Patterns of superfine cloth made from his Majesty's and Lord Somerville's home-grown Spanish wools are now before me which I am assured by individuals of the trade, who work up the cloth, are fair merchantable samples, no wise defective in regard to the wool, but if at all, in the manufacture only. That cloth of such home-grown Spanish wool, when fairly manufactured, has ever been rated equal in quality with the general run of superfine cloths. That the assertion must be groundless, of superfine cloths and kerseymeres being manufactured of Spanish wool only, since it is well known, that the quantities annually imported have been totally inadequate to such purpose. That, as English wools, in their unimproved state, necessarily go into the composition of fine cloths, and as in strong probability, much superfine cloths have been constantly on sale, which never contained any Spanish wool at all; there is the stronger plea and encouragement for the improvement of the said English wools. That the samples of home-grown Spanish wools, whatever may be their intrinsic merit, have at least so much deception, that the dealers are frequently at a loss to distinguish them from the imported Spanish, and have sometimes been known to prefer the former. That the wool-buyers acknowledge this equality by the nearly equal prices they now give, and also the reality of the improvement from the Spanish cross, by the great advance of price they have allowed on improved native wools. These wools also are nearly or altogether doubled in quantity, by virtue of that cross. That no loss in carcass, or mutton per acre, is a consequence of the Spanish cross, because of the superior number of a smaller breed, which the same acre will feed. That the Spanish mutton is equal to any in the world, and the species small boned, and very apt to take on fat.—That neither better care nor better keep is required by the Spanish sheep, than the English, but that one as well as the other requires more of both than they generally have. That the improved species is, in all respects equally well calculated for the use and profit of the tenant, as of the landlord."

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The communication from the Hon. Mr. Fiske, (the first article in this day's paper) is very acceptable to us, and must prove very valuable to the public. We think that gentleman has established the reputation of the breed of swine, which he has made such patriotic and successful efforts to introduce, on a basis of facts which cannot easily be shaken.

* Notices to a Young Farmer," published in "Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," vol. iv. page 25.

† See New England Farmer, vol. i. page 292. Vol. ii. page 178.

We hope Mr. Preston's advice and example in giving us a report of the season, and its effects on the vegetation in its vicinity will be followed by gentlemen in other sections of the country. Individual agriculturists, as well as the public at large might derive profit from intelligence of this kind. It would afford useful facts as respects the diversities of climate, &c. in the United States, and enable farmers to send their surplus productions to those parts of the country in which they might be most wanted.

The communication of Mr. Stevens relates to a subject of great importance, and states facts which if generally known, would prove of much general utility.

The queries of "Agricola" relative to that pest of fruit trees called the "Borer," merit patient, attentive and thorough investigation. Some of our friends have already volunteered their services to endeavor to ascertain facts relating to the natural history of this depredator. We hope the result will enable the orchardist to assail him with such success that his utter extermination will be the consequence.

The gentleman who was so good as to direct our inquiries to a certain paper of the Mass. Ag. Repository, rich gives information relative to "*Lice on Apple trees*," will perceive that we had anticipated his intimation, in No. 45, page 353 of the present volume of our paper.

FOREIGN.

A Kingston, Jamaica, paper states that the Spanish squadron, which lately sailed from Havana in pursuit of the Colombian vessels, which captured the Ceres, is preparing to blockade Puerto Cabello.—It is also stated, that the small-pox had been introduced into the land by a vessel from New York.

Peru.—Accounts have been received at Baltimore on the 10th of June by a vessel eleven days from Jamaica, stating that at the last mentioned place intelligence had arrived that Lima and Callao had both fallen to the hands of the Royalists. Troops were collected along the coast at Carthagena, &c. to send by the way of Panama to the South as fast as possible. Theoyalist force was computed at about 9000 men, being 300 more than the force of the Patriots. Another engagement was expected shortly to take place, and fears are entertained of the defeat of the Patriots.

Santa Martha, May 22.—Callao has again fallen into the hands of the Spaniards through treachery.—Troops are sending off from all parts of Peru, and in the affairs of the Patriots do not appear to prosper.

DOMESTIC.

Fatal Accident.—On the 14th inst. the sloop Vont, Capt. Burrill, was upset in Boston Harbor by a sudden squall; and notwithstanding prompt assistance as rendered by a sail boat, and the crew of the Rapid, vessel sailing at a short distance, Mrs. Cushing, of Plymouth, a child of Mr. Sampson, of do. and a daughter of Mr. T. Allen, of this city, were drowned. Several other persons were rescued from the wreck, and a Mrs. Bates and child were saved from the ship by cutting a hole in the quarter.

Florida Claims.—The amount of claims allowed as due under the Florida treaty, is \$5,454,545. As five millions only were stipulated by the treaty, and appropriated by Congress for the payment of said claims, they will be subject to an abatement of 8 1-3 per cent, unless further provision be made, which we presume there will not. So that \$100 of the allowed claims is worth \$91.66.—*Ecc. Telegraph.*

New Hampshire State Prison.—The income of the new-Hampshire State Prison during the year ending May 31 was \$2,799 61 more than the expenditures. A part of the appropriation of last year has been unexpended, and no appropriation is required for the year ensuing.—*ibid.*

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.—Thursday, June 10. A Report of a Committee that it is inexpedient at this time to make any alteration in the Districts of this Commonwealth for the choice of Representatives to Congress, was accepted.

The Secretary of State delivered a Message from the Governor, together with certain documents relating to the claim of this State upon the General Government. This gives a concise view of the history and situation of the claim, and states that "the National Government have manifested the most friendly disposition to accelerate its adjustment, at the approaching Session of Congress.

Friday, June 11. Resolves passed on the subject of the boundary line between this State and Connecticut: Relating to pay of Deaf and Dumb persons: Regulating the form of returning votes for Electors of President and Vice President, &c. A number of other bills were finished, but as they were of a private or local nature, their titles are omitted.

Saturday, June 12. The Committee on the subject of the Hon. James Lloyd's letter, relating to a Canal from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay reported that the same be referred to the next session.

Sundry Resolves, relating to the Massachusetts' Claim upon the General Government were reported and passed in concurrence.

The pay roll of the Senate, amounting to one thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars, was read and accepted.

HOUSE.—Thursday, June 10. A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of authorizing the Treasurer to borrow of any of the Banks such sum of money as may be necessary to meet the ordinary demands of the Treasury during the present year.

A form of return of votes for Electors of President and Vice President was reported, accepted, and the Secretary directed to furnish each town in the Commonwealth with two copies.

It was ordered that the Report of the Committee on the petition of the Trustees of the Amherst Institution, and all the papers, relating to the subject be referred to a Committee of five members of the House, having power to send for persons and papers, &c. This Committee was directed to inquire what amount of the nominal funds can be collected; what means have been resorted to by the petitioners, &c. to procure subscriptions, &c.; what methods have been adopted to procure students, and to obtain such other information as may be useful in deciding whether the public good requires a new College at Amherst, and to report to the General Board on the first Monday of their next session. The question of the commitment was carried. For the commitment 101. Against it 89. The Speaker then nominated Messrs. Phelps of Hadley, Sprague of Salem, Lincoln of Worcester, Webster of Boston, and Smith of Milton, to compose the Committee.

Friday, June 11. On motion of Mr. Philips, of Salem, a resolve requesting the Governor and Council to make such arrangements as might secure to the Marquis De La Fayette, on the event of his visiting this country, an honorable reception on the part of the State, and to draw his warrant on the Treasury was unanimously adopted in both branches.

A Resolve passed, requesting the Governor and Council to write to the Governor of Connecticut on the subject of an amicable adjustment of the boundary line between the two States.

A Resolve passed for granting \$600 for the support of certain Deaf and Dumb children at Hartford.

Saturday, June 12. A number of private bills passed to be enacted. The Committee on the subject of Congressional Districts made a report that it was inexpedient to make any alteration, which report was accepted.

The Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the Pay Roll, amounting to \$10,194, and the Governor was requested to draw his warrant on the Treasury for the same.

The Secretary came in with a Message from the Governor, informing the House that he had approved of forty Acts, passed at the present session, and that the Legislature was prorogued to the 1st Wednesday of January next.

SAXONY SHEEP.

On THURSDAY, 15th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Punch Bowl Tavern, near Boston,

Will be sold at Auction, an entire flock of SAXONY SHEEP, consisting of 46 Rams, 25 Ewes, and 4 Lambs, just arrived per Varsity from Bremen.

These sheep were selected with great care, by a person fully qualified for the purpose, from among eight or ten thousand of the finest sheep in Saxony, and are presumed to be decidedly superior to any sheep which have heretofore been imported. The comparative value of Saxony Wool above the Spanish is well known; the small quantities which have reached this country, have been eagerly bought up by the manufacturers of fine cloths, but the duty imposed by the new tariff, will soon prevent further importations.

Purchasers are assured that none of the sheep will be disposed of on any terms, before the above date; they may be examined any time previous to the day of sale at Mr. Perry's, about a quarter of a mile from the Punch Bowl Tavern in Brookline, on the road leading to Cambridge.

Catalogues will be immediately prepared and ready for delivery. Conditions liberal and made known at the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

June 19.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bu.	2 25	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	112	115
pearl do.		120	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bu.	8 50	
cargo, No 1,		7	
" No 2,		6	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1,	lb.	9	11
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bu.	6 50	6 75
Genesee,		6 75	
Rye, best		2 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	52	54
Corn		41	48
Barley		65	
Oats		31	34
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1323		38	40
LIME,	cas.	90	1 10
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	3 50
PORK, Bone-Middlings new,	bu.	15 00	16
pavy, mess,		12 50	
Cargo, No 1,		12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	1 75	
Clover	lb.	7	
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed	do	50	70
do do unwashed		35	40
do 3-4 washed		40	55
do 1-2 do		35	50
Native do		50	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

		lb.	
BEEF, best pieces		6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		9	10
" whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		2	8
MUTTON,		3	12
POULTRY,		6	17
BUTTER, keg & tub,		12	18
Lump,		11	12
EGGS,	doz.	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	60	65
Indian, do.		65	69
POTATOES,		26	27
CIDER, liquor, new	bu.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

From the National Gazette.

On the loss of the Steam Boat *Atna*, within sight of
New-York,
Saturday afternoon, May 15, 1824.

Her path was on the briny deep :
Yet no white sail propell'd her course,
Nor measur'd her with graceful sweeps,
Urg'd her to stem the billow's force :
Self-mov'd, with fleecy track she past,
Disdaining in her pride
To woo the breeze, or shun the blast,
Or wait the rolling tide,
While boldly to the sky
Her ensign wreathing high, [she cast
Inwrought with volum'd smoke, and sparkling flame
Lightly o'er her bosom ro'd,
Where rainbow mirth was shining,
Forms rever'd, and hearts below'd,
In changeful groups combining :
Childhood's smile,
And Beauty's wile,
Manhood with his brow of care,
And matron tenderness was there :
Above the azure sky was glowing,
Beneath, the flood, like silver flowing,
Around, in chequering light and shade,
Her hues delighted Spring display'd ;
Velvet verdure deck'd the vales,
Winding rivers, white with sails,
Through their tufted margins stray'd :
Each dazzling scene, like moving picture, threw
Its coloring on the eye, and rapidly withdrew.
And now the setting sun, in liquid richness, pours
A flood of glory o'er the approaching shores
Of that proud mart, which like a queen
Upon her island shone, is seen,
With thronging masts and spires, in long array ;
Then sparkling eyes were bent,
And ardent glances sent,
Tho' the soft misty curtains of declining day,
To gain some vestige of their home ;
Gay fancy decks the dome
With flowers of joy ;
A richer blush steals o'er the virgin coy ;
And, lost in speeches of love, the mother clasps her boy,
Hark !—'tis the crash of thunder !—But no cloud
Mantles the untroubled sky,
Again !—it blends with cries of anguish loud,—
In air disrupted members fly,
In flood streams, and beneath the waters roar
Th'unge deck'd who rise no more.
And ah ! outstretch'd I see,
In nameless agony,
Woman's imploring hand,—the piercing cry
Of suffering innocence invades the sky,
Haste—snatch them from the wreck ! O God ! they
Grieve—they die !
'Tis silent on the wave. The thunders sleep ;
But many a stricken soul shall mourn the ire ;
Still suile's the sun ; but many an eye shall weep
Ere to his sea-girt chamber he retire :
The unexpected guest—the sister fair,—
The child, with fond, confiding air,—
The friend, who with an angel's mien
Himn'd the dear, domestic scene—
Ah ! ask not—ask not, where they are,
Or why they come not !—See despair
Read from the mourning sea
The few thin remnants of that silver hair,
Which, frosted o'er with age, e'en ruthless time
Could spare.
Who to the orphan's arms its treasure shall restore ?
Who, bind the widow'd heart, which breaking, heals
No more ?
Frail as a flower, beneath the blast of pain,
How impotent and vain
Is man, to boast him of his zephyr's breath,
Man, whose whole race of life is on the verge of
death !
He,—he alone who trod
The waters at his God,
And from their dark embrace rescu'd the sinking form,
Can, when the whelming surges roll,
Draw, with pierc'd hand, the unbodied soul
To that Eternal Ark, serene above the storm.

Miscellany.

Etiquette.—It is almost painful to give one's attention to these *stiff* affairs, which go so very nearly to extinguish the socialities of life, for the mind is fettered and bound up, as it were in *stays*, manufactured by the ceremonial masters of mankind,

"Who're gravely dull, insipidly serene,
And carry all their wisdom in their mien."

This gravity has been defined by a French wit, as a mysterious carriage of the body to cover the defects of the mind. Locke, according to his biographer, always praised Rochefoucault's maxim, "that gravity was but the mask which stupidity wore to cover its defects." Dr. Young says,

"And be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a set."

Some people make a mystery of every thing, (they must bid you good day in a *whisper*), looking exceedingly wise, even about trifles.—Statesmen, a race of beings who occasionally commit the most remarkable blunders, but still retaining the name of statesmen, have a great predilection for this mystery. So affected was the Count de Viry, in this way, that, when he died, some person inquiring after him, his secretary said, "He is dead, but does not wish it to be known;" and the king of Sardinia, (his master), said, when he heard of his death, "that he would make a mystery of it if he could."—We have seen, where cunning supplies the place of intellect, and a handicraft mechanism the substitute for the mind, where, in Corrau's peculiar phrase, "men begin to measure their depths by their darkness, and to fancy themselves profound, because they feel they are perplexed."

Dr. Moore (author of *Zeluco*) used to say that, "At least two-thirds of a physician's fees were for imaginary complaints." Among several instances of this nature, he mentions one of a clothier, who, after long drinking the Bath waters, took it into his head to try the Bristol hot wells. Previous, however, to his setting off, he requested the favour of him of a letter, stating his case to any brother Galen. This done, the patient got into a chaise and started. After proceeding about half way, he felt an itch to pry into the contents of the letter, when the following words presented themselves:—"Dear sir, the bearer is a fat Wiltshire clothier; make the most of him." It is unnecessary to add, that his cure was at that moment effected, as he ordered the chaise to return, and immediately proceeded home.

Dr. Mundy, of Canterbury, Dr. Radcliffe, and Dr. Case, spending an evening together, were very jovial. "Here, brother Case," says Dr. Radcliffe, "is a health to all the fools, your patients." "I thank you, good brother," replied Case, "let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice."

An eccentric old dame, who lately died at the west end of the town, and who had been receiving benefit from a charitable fund, left behind her the following strange assortment of articles:—490 work bags, full of ribands, &c. 150 pockets, 5000 thimbles, 100 snuff-boxes, a great

quantity of pins, 300 china and crystal articles, 1100 pincushions and needle-books, several pecks of buttons, 20 pair of silk stockings and gloves, 400 matches, 1000 pen-knives and scissors, 21 black silk bonnets, and a great number of gowns.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

A sweep passing yesterday through Broad-st. St. Giles, was annoyed by a coal-heaver's boy, and on being asked why he did not show fight? answered "Sweeps don't dirt their hands with coal porters."

A strange custom prevails every where in Chili, at balls, public as well as private. Ladies of all ranks who happen not to be invited, come in disguise and stand at the windows or in the passages, and often actually enter the ball room. They are called *Tapadas* from their faces being covered, and their object is to observe the proceeding of their unconscious friends, whom they torment with malicious speeches, whenever they are within hearing.

Anecdote of Howard.—The Governor of Upper Alsace, a vain man, and his Countess, still vainer, honored Howard with a visit. With a very haughty air, the governor asked the state of prisons in his government. "The worst in all Germany," said Howard, "particularly in the condition of the female prisoners; and I recommend to your countess to visit them personally, as the best means of rectifying abuses in their management." "I!" said she, "I go to the prisons!" and hurried away with her husband so rapidly, Howard said he was seriously afraid she would fall down stairs. He nevertheless called after her with a loud voice, "Madam, remember that you are a woman yourself, and must soon, like the most miserable female prisoner in a dungeon, inhabit but a small space of that earth from which you equally originated."

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

March 27.

PATENT STEEL SPRING HAY FORKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a large supply of Goodwin's highly approved Patent Steel Spring Hay and Mower FORKS. Also, a few dozen very superior Bakers' Cans, cast steel Scythes, Dudley's warranted steel back do., Bishel's cast steel polished Shovel—together with a great variety of other agricultural implements. June 12.

WANTED No. 43, of the 1st Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. For which a generous price will be given by the publisher of this paper. June 12.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1824.

No. 18.

Correspondence.

LICE ON APPLE TREES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR,—In your paper, Vol. ii. No. 11, I saw some inquiries respecting Lice on Apple Trees. Upwards of thirty years ago, I sowed a nursery, and when nearly of size for setting out, they were attacked by those lice, the first I had ever seen. I was surprised to find they were a living insect, I scraped off abundance, but they increased for three years, and covered the limbs to the ends of the twigs that scraping or rubbing with corn cobs was no longer of service. I found no washes that would check their increase, and I tried them with fire and found the following mode effectual.—I dug up such as were of size to set out, made fires of straw litter or dry leaves and drew them quickly through the blaze; turning them round so as to scorch the lice, and not injure the bark. After setting them out they flourished very well, and no more lice appeared on them, and about the fourth season they all fell off by the course of nature, and I have not seen any since. They are periodical, and may perhaps like the locust appear again at some future day. They killed and injured abundance of trees; such as died appeared to be black and defective at the heart; such as survived grew over with moss, that I found necessary to scrape off.

Since which time I have been informed by a gentleman of observation that he readily cleared them all off his trees by cutting or peeling a small piece of bark and putting under it a small quantity of quicksilver or strong mercurial ointment. Since hearing of the above remedy here are no lice here to try the experiment.

At all events they are a very pernicious insect, not described by naturalists. They must come naturally out of the earth, for the ground of my nursery was new, never had apple trees on it before. Their continuance here was four seasons, and they all disappeared about twenty years ago. Such trees as I scorched in a blaze of fire flourish and do well. Such as survived without fire, are defective, slow of growth, and of worth cumbering the ground.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. June 10, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. It has been asserted that water, adding hot, applied to trees infested with lice, by a soap or swab will destroy these insects, provided this application is made at a proper season of the year. Mr. Erley says that the blisters or barnacles on the trees, which are called lice, but are in fact only the tenents, or habitations of the insects, "contain from ten to thirty nits or eggs each, which in a common season begin to hatch about the 25th of May, and finish about the 10th of June. These nits produce a white animal, resembling a louse, so small they are hardly perceptible to the naked eye; which, immediately after they are hatched, open the passage at the end of the stier, and crawl out on the bark of the tree," &c., appears further that all remedies are ineffectual unless applied between the time in which the animalcules are enclosed in the blisters or barnacles and the period

of their leaving the tree, which would seem to be from about the 25th of May to the 5th of July. Burning or scalding the habitations of the insects can be of no avail after they are deserted by their tenants. But we can perceive no reason why hot water may not prove as fatal to them as scorching them by fire, and the hot water may be applied without taking up the tree, and we should think with less risk of injuring it. But perhaps the persevering application of white wash composed of quick lime and water, may be as good a remedy as any discovered. See New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 336.

CATERPILLARS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR,—We farmers are indebted to you and your correspondents for much valuable information, from time to time; but occasionally we are sadly hoaxed by some schemers, who never held or drove a plough. This ought not to be, for the other day one of my neighbors refused to subscribe for your paper, because he had once read in print, that the best way to make a ditch on hilly land, was to begin at the top.

Last summer you published George Webster's communication to the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, on destroying caterpillars with sulphur. George told his story so well, that I was half inclined to think it true; but fearing I might injure a tree by boring into it, I concluded to rest satisfied with Pickering's brush, which I had always found effectual, until I should hear more about the sulphur method. On reading your paper of the 5th June current, now, thinks I to myself, it must be true that sulphur will kill worms on trees, for a yankee farmer in Connecticut, says the "process has been found infallible." So I sent to neighbor B's and borrowed an inch auger. I selected one of my best cherry trees, at least thirty feet high, and ten inches through the trunk, three feet from the ground, (having three large flourishing nests on it, one above another) and bored a hole six inches into it.—This hole I filled with flour of sulphur, rammed it in well, and plugged up the hole tight. In all this I was "very particular," as the quack doctors say, (not Dr. Caustic) and expected soon to see caterpillars, canker worms, weevils, &c. &c. scampering for their lives. In twenty four hours after the deposit of sulphur, I visited the said tree, and sure enough, the reptiles were walking briskly up and down the trunk. Now, says I to the vermin, you are in trouble.

The next day, exactly forty-eight hours after I made the deposit, I repaired to the cherry tree, to witness the total discomfiture of my enemies. If you can, Sir, guess my surprise, on finding the caterpillars all snugly housed, (except a few sentinels left to keep guard) as if nothing had happened below. I thought I could see the said sentinels laughing at me for my pains. Four days after, I found that grass (sulphur) would not bring them down, and pelted them well with stones (the brush.) So much for their temerity, and my folly.

After all, Mr. Editor, suppose the sulphur had destroyed every caterpillar, great and

small, I could have annihilated them in one quarter of the time, with the brush invented by the venerable Pickering, to whom all farmers are much indebted.

A BROOKLINE FARMER

June 22, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. One of the advantages, which it is hoped will accrue to the agricultural community by the publication and circulation of an agricultural newspaper consists in the facility, which it affords of contradicting and refuting erroneous opinions, which may have been generally or partially diffused, with regard to Agriculture and Rural Economy. We always entertained, and have several times expressed, doubts respecting the efficacy of sulphur, applied in the manner above adverted to, as a preservative against the caterpillar. But we wished the experiment might be made, so that we might oppose matter of fact to what appeared impossible in theory. It is oftentimes useful to lay before the public an account of experiments, which have not succeeded, as it prevents useless, but troublesome and expensive repetitions. We think that the well written article by Dr. Thacher, published in our last paper, page 370, together with the above pointed remarks of "A Brookline Farmer" will prevent farmers from placing any confidence in a remedy, which notwithstanding plausible statements and respectable authority, it now seems, will not endure the test of actual experiment.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A new and expeditious method of milking cows.

I had the satisfaction of witnessing, in presence of a number of gentlemen, a cow evacuating the whole of her milk by the following simple contrivance. A rye straw was introduced into the orifice of each teat through which the milk flowed spontaneously in a full and uninterrupted stream, until the udder was completely emptied. In exactly five minutes, between 5 and 6 quarts were thus drawn off.—After the straws were withdrawn the udder was collapsed and empty, and not a spoonful of milk could be obtained by the efforts of the hand. It is well known to anatomists, that the numerous milk tubes or canals are so formed as to communicate with each other, and all terminate in the extremity of the teat, and the milk is retained by a power similar to the contraction of a sphincter muscle. The straw or any tube being introduced removes the contraction mechanically, and allows the milk to flow freely. The discovery of this novel process was reserved for a simple rustic boy in the town of Middleborough. His father, by the name of Bent, having a cow that did not yield her milk without great strength and effort, was induced to sell her to a neighbor, but she was for the same reason returned again to the original owner. The boy always dreaded the milking as a very laborious and fatiguing task, while his brother finished milking another cow in half the time. After some time, however, the boy, who had the most difficult task assigned him, brought in his milk before the other. Mr. Bent inquired

by what means he had finished milking sooner than usual. The boy was silent and the secret remained undiscovered for several days, when the father accompanied him to the barn and had his curiosity fully gratified. The boy opening a box which contained a number of rye straws, one of which being introduced into each teat, the cow was speedily milked without the smallest exertion. The straws are introduced about half an inch, which is done with great facility, the cow discovers not the least impatience, but in withdrawing the straw a little force is required. Small quills made entirely smooth at the end would be preferable; but milking tubes may be made of silver or tin, and it is not improbable that those articles will soon be numbered among our indispensable utensils. The size should be a little larger than a quill from the wing of a hen. Whether the habitual employment of the tube will tend to impair the retentive power of the teat or otherwise prove injurious must be determined by experience; but I am inclined to the opinion, that no injury will be produced as the substance of the teat is not very susceptible of irritation or of inflammation. We may now congratulate our milking men and milk maids on this very important acquisition from which may be anticipated the following advantages.

1st. A dairy of 50 or more cows employs twice in a day 6 or 8 persons in milking—by this new method, if the tube is made of the full size of the orifice to receive it, the whole business may be performed in one third of the time, and with greater ease to the milker and the animal.

2d. We may be relieved from the unpleasant apprehension of dirty hands employed in milking.

3d. When the udder is in an indurated or diseased state, or the teats tender and excoriated, the animal may be milked without pain.

4th. Fractious kicking cows may in this way be milked without trouble and danger.

Had this curious discovery been made by philosophers and physiologists in past ages, they might have claimed a rank with Franklin and Jenner, but the Middleborough boy is surely entitled to public consideration for his ingenuity.

I cannot resist the desire (if the association may be permitted) on this occasion, to suggest another happy consequence that may result from this discovery, one in which our personal feelings are more particularly interested.

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, June, 1824.

[Since the above was in type, and part of it struck off, the Editor has been favored with a letter from Dr. Thacher, from which we give the following extract to admonish against entrusting unskilful or careless people to perform an operation which may be attended with serious injury.]

"The cow on which I witnessed the experiment, is still milked with straws, with perfect facility and unattended by the least unfavorable effects, but in other instances, under the management of boys, I understand that serious difficulties have ensued; such as obstructions in the teat, and diminished quantity of milk, &c. Instead therefore of copying my communication into the New England Farmer, I will thank you only to refer to it and state the information which I now communicate. But if you should

prefer to insert the whole article or an extract from it, please to observe that cows have received injury by the unskilfulness of boys introducing rough quills and straws, and that further experience by the careful use of smooth tubes, must decide as to the utility of the method."

From the American Farmer.

BEST FOOD FOR YOUNG TURKIES

MR. SKINNER.—Permit me through the medium of the "Farmer," to present my grateful acknowledgments to my Cousin Tabitha, for her instructions on the subject of preventing the gapes in young turkeys and chickens. No disease perhaps, is more destructive to those species of poultry. My Cousin's philosophy, doubtless, is sound, as to the nature of the disease; for not being a professional anatomist, I am not disposed to controvert the opinions of those more scientific than myself. I am no theorist but for my practical knowledge in matters of domestic concern, am indebted to personal observation and the experience of others. As our progress towards perfection in the improvement of domestic comforts and conveniences is greatly accelerated by taking advantage of the discoveries of those who are well versed in such matters, perhaps it may not appear presumptive in me to suggest to our cousin, and your other readers, a mode of preparing food for young turkeys, which, for a long time I have successfully adopted, and which recommends itself by its simplicity. Two eggs boiled to hardness, cut fine; a handful of young mustard, also cut fine; Indian meal scalded in boiling water, all mixed together with a small quantity of ground pepper, are sufficient to feed at one time one hundred young turkeys, to be increased in quantity as they increase in size, until five or six weeks old. They are very fond of this mixture. Eggs that remain after the setting hens are supplied, though unfit for other purpose, answer this end. Feeding my young turkeys on food prepared as above described, I have never known an instance of one dying with the gapes, though until I adopted this preparation I found it extremely difficult to raise any considerable number of them.

I have usually sown mustard seed at such time as to have it young and tender about the seasons in which turkeys are hatched. Perhaps it may not be a useless hint, that many poulterers permit the gentleman in the gang to acquire too long a beard. Eight females with one male, a year old, are sufficient to raise from eighty to one hundred turkeys. Should mustard be scarce, lettuce may be substituted.

AUNT BETTY.

THE MINER'S SAFETY LAMP.

Extracted and abridged from Parkes' Chemical Essays.

In the history of mining, nothing has perplexed the proprietors of our collieries, or annoyed the workmen, so much as the fire-damp; and yet many thousand men, who had no other way of maintaining their families, were constantly obliged to submit to work in situations of the most imminent danger. It was usual for these poor men to creep with a lighted candle in their hands, inch by inch, as it were, along the galleries of a mine suspected to contain what they call foul air, in order to ascertain its

presence, and guard against its dreadful effects. But notwithstanding all their caution, explosions frequently occurred and the consequences were often of the most melancholy kind. The miners, with the horses and machinery were sometimes thrown through the shaft into the air, and these individuals, who might happen to escape the violence of the concussion, were often gradually suffocated in being obliged to breathe the carbonic acid gas and azotic gas, which always remains in the mine after such explosions. Great numbers of men and boys are sometimes killed on such occasions; and not long ago no less than ninety-six persons, who were working in the Felling colliery were, in an instant, destroyed by a similar accident.

Sir Humphrey Davy undertook to investigate the nature and chemical properties of the fire-damp for the purpose of endeavoring to arrest its action, and prevent the ravages which it occasions. During his experiments he found that the fire damp is light carbonated hydrogen, or hydrogen gas holding carbon in solution; that it will not explode unless mixed with a portion of atmospheric air; that it explodes with most vehemence when mixed with seven or eight times its volume of air; that it retains its explosive power when mixed in the proportions of only one of gas to fourteen of air; and that when the atmospheric air is in greater quantity, the light of a taper merely becomes enlarged when brought within it, and that effect is perceptible even in a mixture of thirty parts of air to one of gas. He found also that the fire-damp is much less combustible than other inflammable gases; that it is not exploded by red-hot charcoal or red-hot iron, though iron at a white heat will explode; and that "on mixing carbonic acid with seven parts of an explosive mixture of fire-damp, or one part of azotic with six parts, their powers of exploding were destroyed."

In the prosecution of these inquiries he found it difficult to explode the mixture of air and fire-damp in small tubes; and that in tubes of only one seventh of an inch in diameter, and open to the atmosphere it could not be inflamed, and especially if the tubes were metallic.

In reasoning upon these various phenomena it occurred to him, as a considerable heat was required for the inflammation of the fire-damp, and as it produced in burning, comparatively a small degree of heat, that the effect of carbonic acid and azotic, and of the surfaces of small tubes in preventing its explosion, depended upon their cooling powers,—upon their lowering the temperature of the exploding mixture so much that it was no longer sufficient for its continuous inflammation.

This idea led to an immediate result—the possibility of constructing a lamp, in which the cooling powers of the azotic and carbonic acid formed by combustion, or the cooling powers of the apertures through which the air entered or made its exit, should prevent the communication of explosion.

"I made," says Sir Humphrey Davy, "several attempts to construct safety lamps, which should give light in all explosive mixtures of fire-damp; and after complicated combinations I at length arrived at one evidently most simple,—that of surrounding the light entirely by wire gauze, and making the same tissue feel the flame with air and also emit light.

"In plunging a light surrounded by a cylinder

linder of fine wire gauze into an explosive mixture, I saw the whole cylinder become quietly and gradually filled with flame; the upper part of it soon appeared red hot, yet no explosion was produced.

"It was easy, at once, to see that by increasing the cooling surface in the top, or in any other part of the lamp, the heat acquired by it might be diminished to any extent; and I immediately made a number of experiments to perfect this invention, which was evidently the one to be adopted, as it excluded the necessity of using glass or any fusible or brittle substance in the lamp, and not only deprived the fire-damp of its explosive powers, but rendered the fire-damp itself an useful light."

"It was found that iron wire gauze, composed of wires from one fortieth to one sixtieth of an inch in diameter, and containing twenty-eight wires or seven hundred and eighty-four apertures was safe under all circumstances; and this material Sir Humphrey Davy was therefore induced to adopt for the construction of lamps in coal mines.

"Twelve months after the adoption of this lamp by the miners an important addition was made to it, founded entirely on a new principle. Sir Humphrey Davy having been told that the perfect safety which attended the use of this lamp, often induced the men to go into more explosive atmospheres than they otherwise would, and that this sometimes occasioned the lights to be extinguished, the genius of our philosopher enabled him, by means of the metal called platinum, to obviate the inconvenience in the most complete manner possible. Knowing that platinum has a small capacity for, and is a very slow conductor of heat, in which respects it is not analogous to any of the metals except palladium, it occurred to him, that upon those properties of this metal he might have found the improvement he was in search of. Pursuing this idea he contrived to suspend a coil, or little cage of small platinum wire, from one sixtieth to one seventieth of an inch in thickness, over the flame of each lamp; the effect of which is, that the moment the light is extinguished by an increased quantity of fire-damp in the atmosphere, the coil of platinum wire becomes of an intense red heat; and this affords light enough to enable the men to find their way through the different passages to the entrance of the mine. This alone would have been an important improvement on the original safety lamp;—but this is not all; for as soon as the workman arrived at a part of the mine in which the atmosphere is in a state of greater purity, or where it contains less than one fourth of its volume of carburetted hydrogen gas, than the heated platinum wire of itself re-lights the lamp, and the men are enabled to return to their work with perfect safety. There is another advantage attendant on the use of the platinum, viz: that the red hot coil of platinum wire consumes the fire-damp without the lantern, and this without flame; yielding only a beautiful light by the ignition of the charcoal, which is one of its component parts. It is also to be observed that a candle will burn in one of these lanterns, made safe with metal gauze, as well as in the open air; and that whenever the fire-damp is so mixed with the external air, as to render it explosive, the light of the safe lantern will be extinguished, and

warning will thus be given to the miners to withdraw from, and to ventilate that part of the mine. Another important circumstance, connected with the use of the safety lamp is, that the men can never be in danger with respect to respiration, so long as the platinum continues ignited; for even this phenomenon ceases when the foul air forms about two-fifths of the volume of the atmosphere; and before this it may be breathed without injury.

"At first the miners were apprehensive respecting the durability of the wire gauze; but time has increased the confidence of these men in the apparatus, which has now been in use about five or six years in the most dangerous mines in Britain, and exposed to all circumstances which the variety of explosive mixtures can occasion. And the idea of the wire gauze burning out, is shown to be unfounded; for the carbonaceous matter, produced from the decomposition of the oil, tends not only to prevent the oxidation of the metal, but likewise revives any oxide already formed; and this coal matter, when the fire-damp is burning in the lamp, chokes the apertures of the cylinder, and gradually diminishes the heat by diminishing the quantity of gas consumed.

"The brass collar of the wire gauze cylinders is secured to the bottoms of the lamps by locks which can only be opened by the lamp-keeper; so that the workmen cannot either by accident or carelessness expose themselves to danger by separating the wire gauze cylinders from the bottoms of the lamps.

"After finishing their day's work, the colliers bring their Davys, as they call them, to the lamp-keeper's cabin, who, unlocking them, takes the bottoms into his own possession, and allows the colliers to take the wire gauze cylinders home for the purpose of cleaning them thoroughly. When the colliers return to work the following morning, the lamp-keeper having replenished the lamps with oil and cotton, lights them and screws on their tops, and then examines them with the utmost care, before he delivers them for use; but if the least injury or defect appears in the gauze, or in any other part of the lamp, it is immediately set aside to be repaired, and the person to whom it belonged is supplied with a perfect one."

We have gone somewhat at large into the history and merits of this invention, although it is foreign from the main objects of our publication. Our motive is to show that new things may be useful things, and that a philosopher in his closet may contribute more to the benefit of mankind, than a host of men who toil without thought, and tread in a beaten track, merely because it is beaten, without knowing or attempting to ascertain whether they are proceeding in the most direct path to the objects of their pursuit. Sir Humphrey Davy's talents and perseverance have not only developed new resources to Great Britain, provided bread for thousands who must otherwise have swelled the enormous pauper list of his country, but saved the lives of multitudes, who in all human probability, would have suffered by what has been aptly denominated "one of the most dangerous elements which human enterprise has hitherto had to encounter."

J. & J. A. Muir & Co. of Greenock at present [April 26, 1824] employ no fewer than 1100

of the inhabitants of the Orkneys in the manufacture of straw plat for ladies' bonnets, and have recently turned their attention to an article in imitation of Leghorn plat. After trying various grasses, they have finally adopted the straw of rye, and have this season laid down several acres of that grain, for the purpose of prosecuting this enterprise. They have already prepared a sufficient quantity of the plat to commence a regular manufacture of bonnets, and the article they produce is equal to the finest description of Leghorn bonnets.—*London Farmer's Journal.*

Custom of Trade.—An action was brought by a man against an honest miller for exchanging flour made from wheat sent him to be ground, and sending back very inferior instead. The only defence that the miller could make was, that it was the custom of the trade.—*ibid.*

Astonishing Instance of Fecundity.—A ewe between the Norfolk and Leicester breed, belonging to Mr. Scaber, of Newmarket, lambd on Monday evening no fewer than five lambs, three ewes and two rams. The ewe and produce are healthy and likely to do well.—*ibid.*

White Flint Wheat.—A new species of wheat under this designation, has been successfully cultivated in Cayuga County, for some years past. Its excellent properties are, its security against the Hessian Fly, the straw being solid 5 or 6 inches above the ground, were the Fly lodges in other wheat, grows rank, ripens soon, requires but 3 pecks of seed, and yields from 25 to 40 bushels an acre, weighing from 60 to 64 lbs. a bushel. This account is given by Mr. Ira Pookins, of Brutus: he thinks the grain a native of the South of Spain, and unquestionably superior to any other species in use in that part of the country.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Remedy for a Sore Mouth.—Hold in the mouth a strong decoction of hemlock bark; if the soreness extends to the throat and stomach swallow a little of it.—It is presumed the tan operates on the gluten of the skin, the same as in the first of the process of converting raw hide into leather.—*Communicated.*

Messrs. Field and Clark of Utica, N. Y. lately presented to Mr. Clinton a pair of pitchers and one dozen of plates of Staffordshire ware, with devices representing various scenes on the Erie canal, with the following inscriptions: (on one side)

The
Grand Erie Canal,
A splendid monument of the
Enterprise and Resources
of the State of
NEW-YORK,

Indebted for its early commencement
and rapid completion to the active
Energies, pre-eminent talents
and enlightened policy of
DE WITT CLINTON,
late governor of
the State.

(On the reverse)

Utica,
a village in the State of
New-York, thirty years since
a wilderness; now (1824) inferior to
none in the western section of the
State,

In population, wealth, commercial
enterprise, active industry
and civil improvement.

An Address delivered before the Monroe, N. Y. Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting in 1823.

By MR. JAMES SPERRY, President of the Society.

GENTLEMEN,—Another anniversary of this society has brought us together, and it officially devolves on me to address you. I make but one apology for the attempt. Had I been present at your last election, I should not have suffered myself to have been placed in a station which ought to be occupied by an older and more able person. You have my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor conferred, in placing me at the head of an institution, honorable, and capable of being rendered extensively useful.

Agriculture has been justly termed the most essential of all the arts. It has in every age been extolled by poets and orators; and in every region of the earth, where civilization exists, it necessarily occupies a great portion of the human race. It is the basis of all other arts; and the foundation and support of society; the source from which every class of community derives its support. The art of husbandry, therefore, is closely connected with the very existence of the human race; and as it is first in importance, it naturally commends itself to the favorable consideration of all those who have the good of the community at heart. It is laid down as a general maxim, which will admit of but few exceptions, that people, taken collectively, are happy in proportion to the degree of perfection to which their agriculture is advanced.

If then, the science of agriculture is actually so important, it behoves every class of community to aid in its improvement, and to take those measures best calculated to advance the art, and to stimulate the cultivators of the soil to excel in every branch of husbandry.

It was with this view that the several agricultural societies of this state, together with the Board of Agriculture, were organized. The system thus established for the improvement of agriculture stands approved by the great portion of the enlightened citizens of the state, as admirably calculated to obtain the object in view. Yet it is to be regretted that there are some who are opposed to the plan, and consider agricultural societies in general as useless, and productive of no real good; and that there are others who professedly approve, yet do nothing for their support. As no plan for the obtaining of an object, unless adopted and steadily pursued, can be of use, it is desirable that all would enter with spirit and energy into a measure that has for its object individual good and public utility. I shall, therefore, claim your indulgence, while I offer a few arguments in support of agricultural societies, and attempt to show how they may be rendered useful.

A well organized agricultural society, if liberally patronized, is directly calculated to promote the interests of community; first, by originating knowledge in the art of husbandry. Our system of agriculture is defective; its improvement would be more certain, should numbers unite and act in concert, than it would should they act separately. Where numbers unite for one object, pride, if nothing else, must stimulate each to add something to the common stock. Each may contribute a little; and several items, however small, will amount

to considerable in the aggregate. Besides, an agricultural society liberally patronized, may offer inducements for new and useful discoveries. "The art of agriculture can never be brought to its highest degree of perfection, or established on rational and unerring principles, unless by means of experiments accurately tried, and properly persevered in." Experiments will, with proper inducements, be tried; all of which may not be successful and satisfactory, yet some out of the many will be worthy of a repetition, and be adopted into our general system of agriculture.

Again—agricultural societies are important, in as much as they tend to diffuse knowledge on the subject of agriculture generally, among the cultivators of the soil; not only that which may be originated by the members of the societies, but that already possessed by our best and most successful agriculturists. Could the great body of farmers throughout the state, gain the information which is requisite to constitute a good farmer, and be induced to adopt those systems which time and experience have proved to be the most profitable, the improvement would be beyond calculation. This will appear evident by contrasting the result of our general practice with that of a few distinguished farmers.—It is a fact, that some farmers raise treble the amount of produce from a given number of acres, that is raised by farmers in general—at less expense, and on land no better by nature than that of their neighbors. In passing through our country in almost any direction, we frequently see some farms twice as productive as others, with equal natural advantages.—This contrast cannot be wholly owing to indigence or indolence in the unsuccessful cultivator; it proceeds rather from a want of method, or of knowledge—while the greater success must be the result of superior knowledge and practice, which would be equally as successful with many as with a few. It is therefore desirable that every improvement in husbandry, and the most successful practical systems of agriculture, which are known only to a few comparatively, should be generally known and universally adopted: and agricultural societies, if properly conducted, are directly calculated to obtain this object. Farmers are not apt to communicate to the public the result of their experiments, let them be ever so successful, or publish to the world their general system and practice. It has the appearance of egotism: and without some inducement besides that of informing the public, but few communications would be made. By the law organizing societies of this kind, each competitor is bound to give a concise history of the process; to state the quality and kind of soil; what preceded the last crop obtained; how much manure was used, and what kind; when ploughed, and how often; and what the whole expense of cultivation amounts to. This information is given without diffidence; it being made a duty, it loses the appearance of egotism, and the requisition is cheerfully obeyed: and as the inducement offered as an incitement to the performance is gratifying, in an honorable and pecuniary sense, it is hardly possible but that a mass of information must be collected, from which a skillful hand might select much that would be of real use, and of public utility.

Again—agricultural societies are, or may be,

of service, by exciting farmers generally to adopt the improvements of the day—to abandon bad husbandry for good; and by influencing them in some instances to deviate from the path marked out by their fathers, and convincing some that it is possible they may be deficient in the knowledge of an art, in which they have been instructed "from their youth up."—Man is a creature of habit, and tenaciously adheres to the principles taught by his father, without investigation, or determining whether they are founded on a reasonable basis. It is therefore an arduous task to convince him of errors thus long established, however apparent: it requires something more than abstract reasoning; he must have ocular demonstration.—He is more easily convinced by that which he sees and hears, than by information indirectly obtained. It is a fact that farmers, generally, must have some incitement more than the ordinary profits of good tillage, to induce them to make extra exertions in cultivating their lands. We may, therefore, conclude for a certainty, that a society for the promotion of agriculture, if well conducted, may render essential service to community, in this respect. Here premiums are offered for the greatest product; the spirited and enterprising enter the list as competitors, and use extra exertions to excel; and he who obtains a premium is doubly rewarded, while the unsuccessful candidate meets with a full recompense in the crop obtained.—Others take courage, and assert (if they have enterprise) that they are not to be outdone, and enter the list with equal success. In this laudable competition, it is ascertained what can be done, with the knowledge already possessed; and the mind is put in requisition for some improvement of the present process. In this manner knowledge is originated, and inquiries are made for information on the subject; "well tried" improvements are adopted; and farmers become convinced by their own experiments, that it is for their real interest that the cultivation of their land should be more perfect; and by commencing on a small scale, the effect of errors will not be serious, and by perseverance, they will soon be enabled to perfect a system worthy to be adopted generally, in all their agricultural pursuits.

Here the best agricultural products of the county are exhibited as an example and excitement; here we have an opportunity of viewing and comparing the best of our flocks and herds, of different breeds, to ascertain their relative value; and here the farmers and citizens generally assemble once a year, become acquainted, promote kindly feelings among the people of the county, and converse freely with each other on those subjects most interesting to them. What can be better calculated to stimulate us to do than this? What greater excitement to the production of that which is excellent in its kind? And what better opportunity can we wish to learn to do well? If there were no other good resulting from the society than the satisfaction of seeing the best of the county collected together, every man of taste must be abundantly compensated for the small sum required of each for its support.

I think I may say that agricultural societies have already been of service in rendering the pursuits of husbandry more popular than they heretofore have been, and in placing the pro-

tion in the estimation of the people were ought to be, at the head of all others. It is been the case that farmers have educated their sons for far less important pursuits than those of farming, from the mistaken idea that they were more honorable; the learned professions have been crowded to overflowing, and the art of husbandry has not received that attention from scientific men which her importance justly demands. Now, the merchant for his health can cultivate his potatoe plat, and the lawyer and judge, his acre of corn. Science is enlisted for the improvement of husbandry, and the farmer proudly adheres to his vocation, and more contentedly and cheerfully. It is justly acknowledged by all classes, not only an essential but an honorable pursuit.

The arguments in favor of the society as a means for the improvement of agriculture are of equal force to the improvement of manufactures and domestic breeds. The improvement of our stocks of cattle, sheep, and swine, is an object of primary importance, and we cannot consistently boast of independence while we depend on foreign nations to supply us with our necessary clothing. Every exertion ought therefore to be made for their improvement; and our pastures may exhibit the finest animals of their kind, and our families be richly clothed with cloth wrought by the hands of our wives and daughters. Although we might improve in these particulars without the existence of an agricultural society, yet we have no reason to believe that we should as rapidly and generally, and to that degree of perfection, as we should with it.

In fact we have abundant evidence of the usefulness of this institution. Every man of observation and candor is ready to acknowledge. Many improvements are introducing and going into use. Farmers are beginning to see their true interests. Clover is taking place of the enriching and less productive grasses; clover seed is beginning to be raised in considerable plenty, and can be purchased for a reasonable price; enquiries are made as to the best mode of culture; and improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, are by some sought after with avidity. These appearances indicate a spirit of improvement; and men of observation date their beginning with the commencement of agricultural societies. It is a fact, that these and other improvements and the spirit of inquiry which begins to be manifested among us, commenced in those districts and counties where agricultural societies first existed. It is likewise a fact with a few exceptions, that those counties which were first in this institution, have taken and still hold the lead in the laudable work of improvement; and is acknowledged by those who are qualified to judge, that agriculture, taken in connexion with stock and manufactures, in Berkshire, where agricultural societies had their origin in the United States, and where one has been in successful operation for 12 years past, has improved at least one half. If these things are so, why do not all whom it concerns, come up to the help of the institution, and exert themselves to render it useful, by endeavoring to excel. If it is deserving of support, it ought to be liberally supported; and it would be an easy matter if all were disposed, to give it such support. One dollar annually from all

those who are abundantly able, and whose real interest would be essentially promoted thereby, would give us a fund of 12 or 1500 dollars a year. This sum suitably appropriated annually for ten years, would yield us a profit of at least 2 or 300 per cent. "It would not be necessary to apply these funds exclusively to the use of premiums; much good might be done by purchasing and introducing the best breeds of stock." In becoming a subscriber and paying the trifling sum required, there would not be the least danger of an individual's suffering loss, if he only resolve as the resolution of every farmer ought to be, *first* to subscribe, (that the Board may know its resources) *then* resolve to be a successful candidate for premium; and if he should eventually fail of his premiums, he would be more than compensated for the dollar given, in the produce of the extra exertion to excel, which that donation may have excited. Let this resolution be extensively and generally manifested among the farmers, accompanied with a spirit of concession, a willingness that the meed of praise should be given to another, if to him it more properly belongs, and we should hear no more doubts and cavillings about the usefulness of this institution.

But it is believed that all have not adopted this course, the only sure and infallible one to render the society extensively useful. From an erroneous idea of the real object of the premium afforded, the course has too frequently been, that of withholding a support until by chance a good animal or crop is obtained, then subscribe and offer it and then withhold until chance should be propitious again. Such narrow policy can never meet the liberal views of an enlightened legislature: it will never promote the interest, nor obtain the object of this institution. An erroneous opinion has likewise too frequently obtained, that all could not be rewarded for the support given, unless all could obtain premiums; "whereas men of genuine patriotism and liberal views, will spurn such mercenary considerations, and contemplate the premiums merely as instruments to excite a spirit of emulation."

But there are many objections raised against this institution, as palliatives, for not giving it support; most of which are more imaginary than real. One is, that it is calculated to favor the rich more than the poor. In one sense, it may be so considered; but the poor are benefited equally with the rich, in proportion to what they are worth. It is certainly as much for the interest of the *one* as the other, that agricultural knowledge should advance:—And should we consider the obtaining the premiums as the only object, a man who has a farm, if it is small, and his other circumstances not the best, may be equally as successful in a trial for most of the premiums, as he who has a large farm and thousands besides. Success in this respect, does not depend so much on property as on resolution and enterprize. The man, let him be rich or poor, who does not believe that he has as much enterprize as his neighbour, and thinks that he cannot do as well, he most assuredly will not.—No man ever obtained an object, that he did not believe was within his reach. But let him only believe that he can *do* and *obtain*, and be correctly informed as to the course to pursue, and he will seldom undertake without accomplishing.

Another objection to the society is, that the inducement offered for the raising of an extraordinary crop, will influence the farmer to bestow too much labor and manure on a small part of his farm, to the neglect of the other part; and that the crop thus obtained, together with the premium, would not more than compensate for the extra expense incurred. One would hardly suppose it possible that a rational man, and a farmer too, would make so flimsy and inconsistent an objection as this; yet, strange as it may appear, this objection is urged with a good degree of assurance, and with more effect, perhaps, than any other. If the inducement offered for an extraordinary crop should induce farmers, generally to cultivate no more of their land than they could cultivate in such manner as to obtain the greatest possible net profits, and neglect the other part so much as to stock it down with clover, an important object in our general system of farming would be obtained. It is a fact, generally speaking, that too much of our land is under the plough, that it is continued there too long, and that the cultivation is not so perfect as it should be. It is likewise a fact, that many of our farmers are in the habit of ploughing most of the land they have, that will answer to plough, year after year, and hire pasture and buy hay for their cattle. And it is a fact likewise, that hay has for three years past commanded a higher price by the ton in this village than corn, when one ton of corn cost as much labor, and is worth more than four tons of hay for feeding stock. The reason of this is obvious: too much of the *one* is raised to the neglect of the other; too much land is impoverished by constant ploughing, and not enough is growing better, by the rich sward grass or clover. There is therefore not much danger, and certainly no need of neglecting one part of a farm, by giving the other more perfect cultivation. Neither is there danger of bestowing more labor and attention, by enriching and tilling land well, than the crop is worth. The earth always pays well, with interest, those who treat her properly, and do not *mock* when they attempt her cultivation.

There are many other objections made of not as much weight as those noticed, and although urged with much assurance, are hardly worth a reply. One withholds his support because lawyers and merchants, and other men not accustomed to the plough, belong to the society; and concludes, as they cannot teach him "how to raise potatoes," a society to which they belong cannot benefit agriculture. Another condemns the institution for his failure in an attempt to manufacture a fine piece of cloth—for his mistake in judging that the fineness of the thread was the only requisite to ensure him the award of a premium. Another because the opinion of a committee and his opinion as to the merit of an animal do not coincide. Another because our whole system of agriculture has not been renovated at once. Another because agricultural societies have recommended, in some instances, the raising of vegetables unworthy of cultivation. And another, because designing and dishonest men, in some cases, have imposed upon the society, and obtained premiums by deception and false statements.

That there are obstacles which impede the successful and uninterrupted progress of the society, and that there are difficulties to surmount,

is not denied. But these are by no means conclusive arguments against the institutions. There are no institutions, moral or political, but what have their impediments. Even the institutions of government and of common schools, have many obstacles to impede their uniform operations; but perseverance and amendment surmount them all. Indeed, every human undertaking is defective; imperfection is stamped on man's best performance. We are not therefore to condemn the institution, because it is not perfect in its operations—because it has not yet, in its infancy, fortified against every imposition, and selected the best objects, and those only which are worthy of patronage, for the award of its premiums.—Time and experience it is hoped will rectify errors, and render it more acceptable to its friends, and less obnoxious to those who have as yet been opposed to it.

These observations are made, although in weakness, and by some may be considered premature, with an anxious hope that the society may receive that patronage which its importance demands. Every farmer, without exception, who is able, ought to be a member; and every other man, whose interest is promoted by the improvement of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Those best qualified to judge on the subject are confident in the belief, that could the society receive a liberal support, and continue in successful operation six or eight years, it would be fixed and permanent beyond the least danger of declension. Every farmer would "cling to it as his best friend;" and every other man, let his occupation be what it may, who lives on the productions of the earth, and loves the good things thereof, would rejoice in its prosperity, and give it a cordial support.

(To be continued.)

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1834.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

SHEEP SHEARING. As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, it will be proper to attend to the important concerns of washing and shearing your sheep. Dr. Deane observed that "we shear our sheep in general too early in this country; the approved time of shearing is from the middle to the latter end of June." They should be washed in a warm time. After this they should run three or four days in a clear pasture, before they are shorn. It is good for them to have time to sweat a little in their wool, after washing.* As this season has been uncommonly backward, we presume few farmers, who are in the habit of "working it right" have yet washed or sheared their sheep, and of course this article will not be mis-timed.

In washing sheep to prevent danger from exposure, sink a tub or a barrel for the person to stand in. "The water must be warm as can be had, and perfectly clean."* Mr. Livingston supposed it not expedient to wash Merino sheep, nor indeed any sheep, whose wool is thick and close. "The long, strait wool soon dries, and therefore the sheep are less injured by it. But when the water is made to penetrate to the skin through a thick close fleece, it will re-

main wet a long time, and I think cannot fail to injure the sheep, which are very subject to colds in the head, chills that penetrate the limbs, and falling on the bowels, bring on a lax which sometimes kills, and never fails to weaken them extremely."

"Another evil, which is little attended to, is the bringing together a large flock of sheep in a stable or close barn, and keeping them together till the whole are shorn. If there are any disordered sheep in the flock, they communicate their complaint, if contagious, to the whole flock, who take in each other's effluvia at every breath they draw. But independent of this, their being heated in this manner, and immediately after stripped of their clothing, cannot but be very hurtful to them. In Spain it is a common practice to keep the sheep closely confined, in order to make them sweat, with a view to increase the weight of the wool, and to make the shears enter easier. The consequence is, that many die; and in some instances one half of the flock have been carried off in the space of a night. I cannot but believe that this injudicious management and folding have generated that great catalogue of maladies, that prevail among the sheep of Europe, but most of which are happily unknown in America. I would therefore recommend, when the shearing commences, that the sheep be penned in the open air, and brought by six or eight at a time into the barn. If the flock is large, draw up only one portion of them, and let the rest feed abroad till wanted. The time of shearing must be regulated by the state of the weather and the growth of the wool. If the sheep begin to lose their wool, and this does not arise from bad keeping, it will be found, on examination, that it is protruded by a growth of young wool; there would then be some loss by deferring the shearing, as the new wool will injure the old, and the next year's crop be diminished in quantity by the delay. But even this should not induce the farmer to shear his sheep till the weather is warm and settled. In this circumstance the Merino breed have an advantage over all others. They never shed their wool; and from some experiments which have been made in France, it appears that two and even three years' growth may be had at one cutting without diminishing the quantity. Thus, if a sheep would have given three pounds the first year, if left unshorn, it will give six the next, and nine the following; so that if it was desirable to have Merino wool of ten or twelve inches in length, it could be obtained; but it is a practice that I would not recommend in our warm climate, where sheep must suffer greatly under so thick a fleece, as well from the heat as from the lice that it would generate. It is, however, a great advantage not to be compelled from the falling of the wool, to shear at an inconvenient or improper time; and this advantage is, I believe, confined solely to the Merino breed. How far it may extend to the mixed breed I do not know.*

After sheep are washed, and previous to shearing them, they should be kept some days in a clean pasture, that their wool may imbibe some of the oil, which is lost in washing. This will cause the shearing to be done with more

ease and expedition, and less oil will be necessary to prepare the wool for manufacturing. Great care should be taken not to cut the sheep in shearing, but if this should happen, Mr. Livingston recommends the application of "a little tar from the tar bucket, which contains some mixture of grease, and a little of the dust or charcoal over it." The "Farmer's Guide" advises to use a mixture of tar, fresh butter and sulphur.

It is a common practice, recommended by most writers on this branch of husbandry, to smear the bodies of sheep, after shearing, with a mixture of tar, fresh butter, or other oil substance. This custom, however, is objected to by Mr. Luccock, an eminent English author who says, "the oil which the mixture contains is most certainly useful, but the tar, a dirty and tenacious substance, adheres to the wool so closely as frequently to corrode the hair, rendering the part to which it was immediately applied thin, rough and weak. When affected by the filthy custom of smearing, the pile is incapable of acquiring the softer and more delicate tints, which it is so often desirable to communicate to the different articles of the woole manufacture. A portion of that dirt, which obstinately retains through every previous process, is dissolved among the ingredients of the dying vat, and disqualifies them from communicating that vivid lustre, which they would have afforded to a purer wool, even though the artist supply his pans with a much large proportion of the coloring materials. In the subsequent processes of the manufacture, the filthy staple produces much greater inconvenience, and is subject to more considerable waste than the purer pile, even though we make every reasonable allowance for the weight of dirt which it obviously contains; in the jenny at the loom, the machines employed in spinning and weaving it, more dexterity and patience are required of the work people, and the cloth which it produces is inferior in its quality, at smaller in its quantity than might have been obtained from the same pile in a pure state. These objections to tar, when it is applied to wool as a substitute for the yolk of the sheep are collected chiefly from the clothiers' account of it, and appear abundantly sufficient to prompt him to require a less pernicious mixture. The only circumstance, which can be mentioned as a counterbalance to these objections, is the consistency which it gives to oil or other greasy substances, with which it is mingled, whereby they are retained among the pile, although exposed to the heat of the animal and the detersive influence of the rain. But if it be desirable in all substitutes of this kind to imitate as nearly as possible the combinations of nature, we should apply to the growing pile a thick coating of soap in all cases where the sheep is incapable from the peculiarity of its constitution of yielding a sufficient quantity of yolk to secure a valuable fleece.—Luccock's Essay on Wool.

LICE ON APPLE TREES—AGAIN. We are informed by a farmer, who assures us that he has had much experience in the cultivation of Fruit Trees, that there is nothing like goose oil for killing these insects.—That both he and his neighbors have made use of that preparation for a number of years to their very great benefit.

* Farmer's Guide.

* Essay on Sheep, by Robert R. Livingston, LL. D.

it not only destroys lice, but greatly promotes the growth of the trees, which are anointed with it. Mr. Frey, it will be recollected, (see page 353.) asserted that train oil is "a powerful antidote against lice, but being of a glutinous quality is very detrimental to the tree." Perhaps goose oil is not liable to the same exception. We would not however, be understood as asserting that this substance is in fact a specific against disorder before mentioned; but merely mention it as something which we have heard of, and which may, perhaps, be worth the trial. Should the experiment be made, we should be glad to be favored with some notice of its result.

WATER YOUR PLANTS WITH SOAP SUDS. We have heretofore, frequently recommended the use of soap suds, both as a manure and an antidote against insects. We have received repeated confirmation of the utility of this substance. A gentleman assures us, that it is one of all manures for cucumbers, watermelons, &c. as it not only causes them to grow with great rapidity, but preserves from bugs, worms, &c. You will, therefore, please to bear all this in mind on washing days, and see that *Jemima* commits no wanton waste of this species of property. Preserve it in tubs or other suitable receptacles, and apply it to your plants every evening about sundown, after having been exposed to the heat of the sun during the day.

FIRES.—On Sunday morning last, about 1 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in a shed adjoining the stable of Capt. Andrew Morton, in Hawley Street, near City Church. The fire was soon communicated to the house occupied by Mr. Morton, which was much injured. Likewise the out-houses, and the large brick dwelling house, at the corner of Hawley and Franklin Streets, occupied by Mr. Samuel Billings, merchant, and Dr. John Jeffries, were consumed—the walls only left standing. Fifteen horses, a cow, a new cart, a booby hut, six or eight sleighs, with the harness, three tons of hay, grain &c. belonging to Mr. Morton, were lost, together with most of the furniture belonging to the dwelling house of Dr. Jeffries. Suspects are entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Although the following article was published in the volume of our paper, page 123, we think it may be amiss to give it a second insertion at this time. It appears, by its immediately following an account of a calamitous incident above stated, and which all will read, some men may be induced to remember and it may thus save some valuable lives.

How to save Horses from barns on fire.—Horses are frequently burnt to death when barns or stables are on fire, owing to the impossibility of leading or driving them out of the building, while their eyes are dazzled by the blaze. But we are assured that by simply covering their eyes with a bag, a coat, or a pocket handkerchief, they may be led out of danger without trouble or difficulty.

On Wednesday evening last, the Printing establishment of T. H. Carter & Co. situated in Salem-Street, was nearly destroyed by fire. The fire was first discovered about 11 o'clock, and was not extinguished until the Type Foundry and Power Press were ruined, together with numerous founts of type, and stereotype plates. The loss estimated at \$60,000. The amount of insurance on the building and property is \$40,000. This calamity nearly 100 workmen are deprived of employment. The surrounding buildings, by the efforts of the citizens and firewards, were preserved.

"Travels in the Northern States of America."—By Nathaniel Dwight, S. T. D. LL. D. &c.—"This writer is as known in England about 30 years ago, by a descriptive poem upon the Conquest of Canaan, and a dramatic one, entitled "Greenfield Hill," both republished in this country.—More recently his System of Geology has been reprinted here, and with considerable

success. But the work before us, though the humblest in its pretensions, is the most important of his writings, and will deserve additional value from time, whatever may become of his poetry and of his Sermons."—*Quarterly Review*, April 1821.

Strauberies.—A Trenton paper of the 12th inst. mentions, that nearly a half a bushel of *Strauberies* had that morning been gathered in that place from a garden, most of which measured from two and a quarter to two and three quarters inches, and some three inches and a half.

A handsome compliment is paid to Capt. Jones, of the American frigate *Constitution* in the London papers, for the assistance rendered by him in getting off a British merchant vessel, which was driven ashore in a gale of wind in the Bay of Gibraltar.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19.—*Accident.*—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, as two men were employed in digging a vault in front of a new building rearing in Franklin street, the earth caved in and completely covered them. One of them, a mason, was taken out in about 15 minutes, and revived. The other, a laborer, who remained about two minutes longer, and is supposed to have sustained some bodily injury, died soon after he was extricated.

Letters from Washington mention, that funds have been placed in the Bank of the U. S. in Philadelphia, for the payment of the awards under the Florida treaty, where checks to a large amount have already been paid. One Insurance Co. in New-York gets \$195,000.—The city of Baltimore \$600,000.—In Boston, the amount of the claims is estimated at nearly \$1,200,000.

Centinel.

We learn from an intelligent young man who passed this place last week, direct from the Osage Nation, that three of the principal persons engaged in the murder of Major Welborn and party, had been sent to Mr. Choteau's trading house, for the purpose of being sent down in Mr. Choteau's boat, to be given up to Col. Arbuckle, who, it has been before stated, had twice demanded their surrender. Unfortunately, however, they did not arrive until one or two days after the boat started, and they have since returned to the nation.—Our informant states, that the Osages are greatly alarmed at the removal of the U. States' troops to the mouth of the Verdigris, which is within 50 miles of their village, and expresses a decided belief, that all the murderers will eventually be given up, without a farther effusion of blood. *Ark. Gaz.*

The person who gave the above information, also stated, that it was currently reported in Crawford county, that some Creek Indians, who have intermarried with the Cherokees, had recently murdered a white man by the name of HART. It is said, that they had stolen some horses from him, and on his demanding them, they took him into the woods, under pretence of hunting the horses, and there murdered him.

We also understand from the same source, that great numbers of the Cherokees are removing west of the line intended for their western boundary, which was run last winter by Capt. Shattuck. It is said that more than one hundred families have removed since the running of the line.—*Arkansas Gaz.*

Rev. Alexander McClelland, late Prof. of the Philosophy of Mind and of Belles Lettres in Dickinson College, Pa. has been elected President of that Institution, in the room of Dr. J. M. Mason, resigned.

The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is appointed to deliver an Address before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, on this, or the next year; and has accepted the appointment.

Improved Bridle-Bits.—William Zollikoffer, M. D. has invented, and intends getting a patent for an improvement on the common bridle-bit—well calculated to prevent the horse from catching it in his teeth, as some horses, more particularly vicious ones, are apt to do—at the same time it gives to the rider more complete control over, and enables him to subdue the most unruly animal. One will be presented by the inventor to the Editor of the American Farmer, for public inspection.

GROSEILLE WINE.

PUT up expressly for families, in kegs of 6 gallons each, and delivered at any part of the city at \$5, 25 per keg. Also in cases of 1 dozen bottles, for sale by the subscriber.

This genuine and excellent article is made by Dr. Benjamin Dyer, of Providence, who cultivates in one field forty-five acres of Currant Bushes; and it is the opinion of men of medical science that the Wine made of the Fruit of the Currant is equal, in all respects, when sold, to the best imported Wines. It is in flavor much like the old Constantia, and were it as dear, and not known to be of home manufacture, no family in the habit of keeping Wine would be without it. It has, in several instances, passed off at parties as foreign Wine of the most delicious character; it exhilarates without producing intoxication, and its effects are peculiarly beneficial to costive habits.—As a Summer Beverage it is not surpassed by any other.

E. COPELAND, Jr. No. 65, Broad-street.

June 26.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	2 25	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	112	115
pearl do.	120		
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . .	bbl.	9 00	
cargo, No 1,	7		
No 2,	6 25	6 50	
BUTTER, inspect, No. 1, . . .	lb.	9	11
CHEESE, new milk,		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	82	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	84
Genesee,	6 75		
Rye, best	2 75		
GRAIN, Rye	bush	52	54
Corn	41	43	
Barley			
Oats	31	34	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	90	1 08
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	3 50
PORK, Bone Middlings new, .	bbl.	15 00	17
navy, mess,	13 50		
Cargo, No 1,	12 50	13	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, .	bush	1 75	
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		50	70
do do unwashed		35	40
do do 3-4 washed		40	55
do do 1-2 do		35	50
Native	20	35	
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort . . .		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

		lb.	
BEEF, best pieces		6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . .		8	9
" whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		2	8
MUTTON,		3	12
FOULTRY,		6	17
BUTTER, keg & tub,		5	12
lump,		12	18
EGGS,	doz.	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	60	65
Indian, do.		55	60
POTATOES,		20	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality, . .	ton.	16 00	18 00

CAUTION TO SINGLE LADIES.

BY T. C. FESSENDEN.

Ne'er wed, with hopes of *managing a fool*,
Lest you be wounded by a blunt-dog'd fool,
United to a simpleton, you'll find,
Folly is obstinate, as well as blind.
Some married men, but so, so, as to sense,
Assume high airs to show their consequence.
I've seen full many a stupid, lordly lout,
With scarcely wit enough to walk about,
Shew desperate valor in domestic war,
To prove he's not the fool he's taken for.
Since courage is indicative of merit,
His fire-side skirmishes display his spirit;
And china, crash'd beneath his churlish care,
Evinces power as well as right of reign;—
And thus makes plain, by dint of brutal force,
The poet *fibb'd*, who said "*a man's no horse*."
Abroad he dares not treat the meanest man ill,
The tiger fawns and crouches like a spaniel;
Pockets all insults, sneaks away from strife,
At home—let's loose his fury on his wife!
The tyrant thus engrafted on the brute
The product is most execrable fruit.

CONSOLATION.

A mistress I've lost, it is true;
But one comfort attends my disaster,
That, had she my mistress remain'd,
I could not have call'd myself master.

EPIGRAM.

On the Marriage of Mr. Jon. W. Honey, to Miss Mary S. Austin.

From sweetest flowers, the busy Bee
Can scarce a drop of honey gather;
But Oh! how sweet a flower is she,
Who turns to honey altogether.

Miscellany.

Taking Testimony in Courts of Justice.—The taking down testimony is so managed as to consume time unnecessarily in our courts. All concerned in a cause must take down and wait for all. Unnecessary matter is set down; for there are seldom more than a few sentences in the testimony of a witness that are material to the cause. But it is to seem very busy in doing something for the client, where in fact nothing is done that leads to an ostentation of taking down even where there is nothing to take. I have actually known this to take place at the bar.

Well; what do you know of this matter?
Why, in fact, I know but little about it.
Stop, stop a little, let me take that down.
Well; you say you know little about the matter.

Nothing at all—only—
Stop, stop, let me take down what you have said—

A thing like this exhausts the patience, yet it is difficult for the court to correct it. It must depend upon the good sense of the counsel themselves to select, and confine their notes to what is of substance in their evidence.—*Modern Chivalry.*

Drunkness.—We do not believe in specifics; but that there is, in many cases, a diseased appetite in the stomach which demands rum, or

some other liquor to satisfy it, seems unquestionable. The following is said, by the Boston Telegraph, to be a cure. There is nothing in the prescription that can do any harm; and it might be advisable for apothecaries to prepare a mixture for those who want it.—*Con. Mirror.*

Important Invention.—Baron Brulh Cramor, a celebrated German, has found out a method of making the most confirmed tippler have the greatest loathing and repugnance to all sorts of spirits and strong liquor. Take one tea spoonful of the tincture of columba, one tea spoonful of the tincture of cascarilla, one tea spoonful of the compound tincture of gentian, a wine glassful of the infusion of quassia, and twenty drops of elixir vitriol; mix, and take twice or thrice a day, and have a jug of cold water dashed over the head every morning coming out of bed, and the feet bathed in warm water every night. Continue this for six or eight weeks. Dr. Roth, of Swinemunde, has succeeded with this remedy in curing many poor creatures, both men and women, who were killing themselves by continual uppling and drunkenness.

Extraordinary Running.—On Tuesday last, a man about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, started from Bury St. Edmunds, to run against the Phenomena coach to London, and it appears he performed the task in the least time, beating the coach a short distance in the seventy miles. This person appears to have extraordinary physical powers: he returned on Wednesday from London and preceded the coach on its entrance back to Bury. He picks up a few shillings where he can excite attention; and having only one object in view he frequently changes his coach and runs on a different direction.

A pedestrian, named Ford, completed on Saturday the Herculean task of walking 115 miles in seven days. The match was 200 sovereigns, and he won it cleverly.—*Lon. Farmer's Journal.*

Passage to India by the Mediterranean into the Red Sea.—A numerous and respectable meeting has been held in Calcutta, to discuss the feasibility of steam communication with England via Suez. A Committee has been formed who opened a subscription, and resolved to bestow one lack of rupees upon the first individual or company who should make two complete voyages from England to India in steam vessels—the passage in no instance to exceed seventy days, either by the Cape of Good Hope or the Red Sea, in vessels of British Register, and of not less than 300 tons burden.—*ibid.*

Sensibility.—On Friday s'night as the condemned prisoners were entering the goal in this town, one of them, of the name of Bradrum, convicted of burglary was thus accosted by his mother:—"Well boy, what will you be done to?"—"Hanged mother," replied the son. "Well," rejoined the mother, "be a good boy, and don't be hanged in your best clothes, but let me have them." "I had better take your red waistcoat now!"—*Bury (Eng.) Post.*

The late R. B. Sheridan being once on a Parliamentary Committee, happened to enter the room when most of the members of the Committee were present and seated, though business had not commenced; when perceiving

there was not another seat in the room, he, with his usual readiness, said, "will any gentlemen move that I may take the chair?"

The other day an emigrant from New-York met an old acquaintance in one of our street "Hallo," said his friend, "what under the st has induced you to quit New-York?"—"Nothing," said the emigrant, "but her politics—things have got to such a pass there, that I can tell what side I belong to!"—*Detroit Gazette.*

The following (says the Salem Register,) a true copy of an old advertisement, published in this town:—

Ran away from J— W—, Cooper, B—, his house plague for seven long year. He that has lost will never seek her, and to hi that will find her I will give two bushels beans. I have have all my old shoes out doc for joy, and all my neighbors rejoice with r—good ridance to bad ware, so amen.

J— W—, B—, 1770.

SAXONY SHEEP.

On THURSDAY, 15th of July next, at 3 o'clock, M. at the Punch Bowl Tavern, near Boston,

WILL be sold at Auction, an entire flock of S^x ONY SHEEP, consisting of 46 Rams, 25 Ewe and 4 Lambs, just arrived per Velocity from Bremen.

These sheep were selected with great care, by a son fully qualified for the purpose, from among six or ten thousand of the finest sheep in Saxony, and presumed to be decidedly superior to any sheep we have heretofore been imported. The comparative value of Saxony Wool above the Spanish is well known small quantities which have reached this country have been eagerly bought up by the manufacture fine cloths, but the duty imposed by the new tariff, soon prevent further importations.

Purchasers are assured that none of the sheep will be disposed of on any terms, before the above date; and may be examined any time previous to the day of sale at Mr. Perry's, about a quarter of mile from the Punch Bowl Tavern in Brookline, on the road leading to Cambridge.

Catalogues will be immediately prepared and ready for delivery. Conditions liberal and made known the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.
June 19.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for very best LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and at a low price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

March 27.

PATENT STEEL SPRING HAY FORKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a large supply of Goodwin's highly approved Patent Steel Spring and *Manure FORKS*. Also, a few dozen very superior Rakes, Cam's cast steel Scythes, Dudley's warped steel back do., Bisbee's cast steel polished Shovel—together with a great variety of other agricultural implements. June 1.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

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No. 19.

[The following observations on *Sheep*, we have been assured are from the pen of a person who has possessed advantages for obtaining a knowledge of the subject of his essay of a very superior nature. The Essay itself appears to indicate that its author has much practical as well as scientific acquaintance with the nature of that interesting and useful animal, which forms one of the richest gifts of Providence to civilized man. The communication is very acceptable to us, and we have no doubt will be highly valued not only by the agricultural and manufacturing portions of the community, but by those who wish well to the prime pursuits of human industry, although they may not be directly or personally concerned or interested in raising sheep, nor establishing or prosecuting any manufactory in which "The Fleeced" forms the staple commodity.]

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ESSAY ON SHEEP.

BY H. D. GROVE.

Of crossed breeds.

The general rule is that the lamb possesses in equal share of all the properties of each parent. The idea is very erroneous that the size and form are more affected by the one, and the intrinsic qualities of the animal by the other—or although, in the first generations, the resemblance to the parent Ram may be most apparent, it is nevertheless certain that in subsequent years the distinctive qualities of the Ewe will again appear in the offspring. A pure race has been carefully preserved in Saxony wights, as had great influence in improving the native wool by constant crossing with full blood rams. But it is certain that real and durable excellence can only be attained by preserving the ewe blood; and the best proof of this fact is found in Spain itself, where the Leonese flocks will continue to produce 25 per cent finer wool than those of Sozia; although the latter are supplied every year with more or less Leonese rams, and the method of treatment is precisely similar in each.

The improvement produced by crossing, naturally progresses most rapidly where the native ewes are of the best quality, although coarse coated sheep may also be gradually improved on in the same way; but in all such cases the size and form will be as much affected as the fineness of the wool, and all the attempts made to preserve the original size, while the wool as made finer have eventually failed.

In the selection therefore, of a breed, or of a single ram for the purpose of a cross, regard could be had solely to the fineness and colour of the wool—to the firmness of its adhesion to the skin, and to the general health of the animal—not at all to the large size; which property will be sure to disappear in the sequel if the wool does not degenerate.

Of the introduction of a pure breed.

The raising of an unmixed breed of sheep superior to the original flock is certainly much more expensive and difficult than improvement by crossing with rams of higher grades

bought singly. It requires a considerable capital as well as very great care and attention.

It is seldom that young ewes are to be had at any tolerable price, and many persons who undertake this business are obliged to content themselves with such as cannot yield more than two, or at most three lambs.

A very important circumstance in a purchase of this kind is to inform one's self about the previous mode of feeding to which the sheep have been accustomed, and if any change is necessary, to introduce it gradually. Better feed will have a tendency to improve a flock, but it is dangerous to make even this change too suddenly.—Those who are able and willing to furnish capital for this purpose and devote the necessary attention to the business will nevertheless find themselves very soon repaid for their trouble and expense; since, in addition to the extra price of his wool, the owner of such a flock will very soon be able to dispose of full blood rams, and, as his flock increases, of ewes also; the price of which, if the best are constantly retained, cannot fail gradually to advance.

To make this business productive it is necessary to pay particular attention to the food of the ewes and lambs, and to have the latter dropped early in the season that they may attain their full strength at the proper period to produce their own young. Rams of inferior grades must of course be carefully excluded from the flock, and the ewes must be treated with extraordinary care to ensure long life and prevent premature barrenness. It is still doubtful whether there is an intrinsic difference in this respect between Merino and other sheep, or whether it is merely owing to the extraordinary attention they have received; but the fact is unquestionable that they usually rear healthy lambs at the age of twelve and sometimes even of fifteen years.

Even if the wool at that age should become a little less fine, the animal must not on this account be discarded, because if the blood remains unmixed this evil will cure itself. If these rules are carefully observed, the increase of a flock of fine blood may be made very considerable as will appear by the following estimate.

Commencing with 12 yearling ewes I estimate that each will bear one lamb the first subsequent season and as many the second, and that half of these are ewe lambs. The third year 9 ewe lambs may be expected, the fourth 12, the fifth 18, and the sixth 22. Supposing that the oldest ewes have now become barren, the same progression will give, at the end of sixteen years from the purchase, a flock of 367 ewes of pure blood, and the low estimate of 6 lambs in all from each ewe is so much within bounds as fully to offset the chances of loss from disease or accident, if good care is taken in managing the flock.

The first purchase of ewes of pure blood will obviate the necessity of subsequent purchases of rams from time to time, which is absolutely necessary in a mixed flock to prevent the wool from degenerating; and a further profit results from the sale of the rams which may commence with the fourth or fifth year.

On the selection of sheep for breeding.

The most important point is to be certain of the pedigree of the animal to be bought, and a sheep known to be of pure blood should always be preferred before another of finer fleece and better form, whose ancestry is uncertain. Next in importance are the fineness and elasticity of the wool, the evenness of the fleece over the whole body, the absence of hairs—the strong, compact form—and full health. The best sheep are distinguished by full and bright eyes, bright red veins about the lachrymal glands, a broad forehead, short but stiff ears, a short, thick neck, broad chest, round shoulders, and generally a stout, thick set form, with short legs.

The size of the body is of less consequence than any of these particulars, having much less influence on the progeny than many people suppose. The thickness of the fleece is mainly affected by the quality and quantity of nourishment, and will not continue through many successive generations without care in this point. There are many other marks of a supposed good ram, such as a large tuft of wool on the forehead, a large hanging dewlap, much wool on the hinder legs, three rows of wool round the neck, &c. &c.—but all these or any other similar marks I consider as of no sort of consequence, and believe they may all be found on very inferior sheep.

It sometimes happens that wool growers are more desirous of heavy fleeces than of superior fineness of the wool, and therefore select in preference the largest, heaviest animals rather than those of the finest fleece; but in this case they fail of procuring the genuine merino blood which never reaches to a large stature under any circumstances.

During pregnancy the ewes should be better fed than usual, and this feed should be continued till they are furnished with ample pasture. It is of great importance that the lambs should acquire strength enough very soon after birth to support the bad weather which may follow in the spring—and be able to benefit by the early pasturage, by which means they may be sooner weaned and the fleece of the ewes increased by stopping the flow of milk.

The rams in every flock must of course be kept separate from the ewes and yearlings—the most convenient arrangement is to pasture them with the wethers. One buck is sufficient for about forty ewes. In Spain the proportion is 3 to 100. During the season of impregnation they are fed, morning and evening, with oats.

In the season for dropping lambs the utmost care is necessary, and if the shepherd is not to be entirely depended on, the proprietor should have him constantly overlooked. The birth is commonly easy but often slow. Ignorant shepherds are very apt on such occasions to be aiding in the birth, which is always useless and often very injurious.

It often happens that ewes will not own their lambs, particularly the first they bear; and in this case I would advise to sprinkling a little salt on the lamb which induces the ewe to lick it, after which it will generally allow it to suck. If not, the ewe with her lamb should be placed

in a separate enclosure (of which several should be previously prepared) and fed with the most nutritious fodder, particularly with succulent liquids; that the udder may be uncomfortably distended; and if this is not sufficient she must be tied by the legs till the lamb has been once suckled; after which there will be no further difficulty. The mother's milk is by far the best nourishment for the lambs, and should never be taken from them for other purposes, as is often practised by shepherds. About three or four weeks after birth the lambs should be fed with bruised oats, or oil cakes softened in water, tender hay and well dried red clover, or other similar fodder. In order that the lambs alone may eat their proper fodder an enclosure is made, through the apertures of which they can pass, while the full grown sheep are excluded.

This previous feeding enables them better to support being weaned at the proper time.—The weaning should take place very gradually for the benefit of the ewe as well as of the lamb, and after weaning, the lambs should be kept at a considerable distance from the ewes.

The ram lambs are cut at three or four weeks old, the tails of the ewe lambs are cut off to within about three inches or something less of the body at the same age.

The fodder or pasture of sheep has been found after the most careful experiments to have no effect on the fineness and very little on the elasticity of the wool; but a very important one on the thickness and length and consequently on the weight of the fleece. Its effect on the health and increase of a flock is of course all important.

The most important circumstance in regard to the strength of the sheep is that the supply of food should be equal in quantity at all times, except a little increase during the time of suckling. Even the wool often becomes weak and loose in consequence of sudden changes from plentiful to scanty feed and vice versa. It is therefore essential that the fodder in winter and the pasturage in summer should be provided in such manner as to subject the sheep to no changes of this kind.

A sudden increase of food is very injurious, although sheep may be gradually accustomed to a very plentiful supply, and generally fully repay the additional expense in the increased quantity of their wool. The proportion of time during which sheep may be pastured differs of course in different climates. In Saxony, sheep are kept about five months on winter feed, but good farmers lay in a stock for 170 days to guard against scarcity in case of a backward spring. The excess is never lost, though late fall feed or early pasture in the spring should allow it to be laid up for another year.

Pasturage.

Sheep are seldom admitted to pasture in summer on the meadows, except here and there on the driest and leanest spots, but it often happens that they are driven on in the spring, if the grass starts early enough for them to feed some time and be driven off again four weeks before the cattle are driven on. The sheep receive no injury in this way, provided there are no pools of standing water in the meadow, and they do not remain on it too long. Generally, however, the only pasture they have, is on the drier and leaner soils; particularly on steep

hills, not easily arable nor producing sufficient pasturage for cattle. This kind of pasture is the best suited to sheep, and such land can in no way be so well improved. It often happens however, that such high lands are not without swampy and springy places or pools of water either on the sides or in ravines between the hills; and all such spots are very dangerous for the sheep. All places where water plants are nourished should be carefully avoided, and more than ever during the greatest heat of summer when they are dry from evaporation. They are then more dangerous than ever because deadly vapours are constantly rising through the dry crust that covers them, and oftener than any other circumstance create the rot which it is so difficult to conquer when once its ravages have begun. It is by no means during the growing season that this danger is most to be feared, for at that period the sheep find sufficient nourishment in dry situations and avoid wet spots of their own accord. Merino sheep are doubtless more subject to the rot than the coarser breeds, and therefore require particular care in this respect. All such marshy spots should therefore be carefully drained in places where these sheep are to be pastured. Wooded pasturage affords sometimes very good feed—but if the shade is very close, the grass, though sometimes very plentiful, is not so nutritious as elsewhere and the wool of sheep receives some injury from the deep shade. The young grass on fields in fallow as well as the fall feed after harvest are excellent for sheep, particularly the former.

The best pasture must be reserved for the lambs, the next for rams and ewes, and the poorest for the wethers.

The winter feed consists usually of hay and straw only. The best hay is well dried, early fresh meadow hay, which should be mowed as young as possible, and not cut on marshy places. Clover, Lucerne, &c. if well got in, are preferable to other grasses.

Straw intended for sheep must also be got in dry and sweet. It is nourishing only in so far as it is mixed with weeds, unripe ears, and heads not thoroughly thrashed. The best straw is therefore to be found on the worst managed farms. Perfectly clean straw affords almost no nourishment, except a little in the joints;—but it aids in digestion and helps at least to fill the stomach.

The stalks of peas and beans are more succulent, but there is a great difference between such as are mowed before they are fully ripe and those that are dry before mowing. In the former case they make very good fodder—though hay is preferable. The usual calculation is two or three pounds per day of dry fodder for a full grown sheep, but many farmers give less than a pound of hay, and make up the deficiency in straw and pea vines. A flock may be kept alive on this fodder, but without mixing some grain or at least half-thrashed straw with it, it is impossible that a flock should go on improving in quality, notwithstanding the greatest care in other respects. The most economical method, considering the increased weight of wool which may be produced by it, is to give the sheep as much dry fodder as they will readily eat. If hay alone is used, at least two hundred weight is necessary for each sheep;

and if a few peas and summer straw are added the supply will be ample for the winter.

Potatoes, turnips, carrots and many other roots furnish excellent fodder for sheep; of which it is unnecessary to speak at large, the circumstances of each farm being the best guide as to their use.

Salt is required by sheep at intervals during the whole year, but it is often given in too great quantity and almost forced upon the sheep, which is always injurious, and often injures the digestion so that the best grain will pass through them unaltered. The best mode, where rock salt is to be had, is to attach pieces here and there in the stable or the pasture and let them lick it as they wish. The usual calculation is from one to two pounds yearly per head, but I have found that something less than one pound was quite sufficient and more than this is not given in Saxony to the best managed flocks.

It is very important that sheep should be furnished with clear water to prevent their drinking from stagnant, muddy pools, which almost always occasions disease. If there is no running stream in their pasture they should be watered as often as twice a day from a well.

The principal requisites for the stall or shelter for sheep are dryness, airiness, and sufficient room. They are very little liable to injury from cold. Lambs, however, should be protected from extreme cold for a few weeks after birth.

Dry fodder should always be put in cribs, and not thrown on the ground or barn floor.

The best method of washing wool previous to shearing is to wet the fleece thoroughly on the previous evening by immersing the animals repeatedly in a stream of water, in order that the dirt adhering to the wool may be softened and more easily removable on the following day, when the principal washing is to be done. Care must be taken that the sheep do not swallow any water during the process. Three or four days after the washing, when the wool has been thoroughly dried, and after the natural moisture has begun to reappear, the shearing may be commenced.

(To be continued.)

An Address delivered before the Monroe (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting 1823. By Mr. JAMES SPERRY, President of the Society. [Continued from p. 382.]

OBSERVATIONS ON TILLAGE AND FARMING.

Good tillage consists in ploughing and fitting land well for the reception of seed; and good farming, in keeping a farm in repair, and adapting our system to the nature and extent of the soil, and in determining on a rotation of crops which may keep the whole in such state of fertility as will reward our labors with abundance. The height of good farming would therefore be, in so cultivating our land as to obtain the greatest possible yield, and this without exhausting the soil, beyond a good fertile state we should however regard economy in the pursuit of this object, so much as to pursue that system which would be attended with the least expense, in proportion to the profits realized. It is well known to the most superficial observer, that although good land may yield abundantly for several years in succession, that a constant succession of cropping will

must the soil so much that it will yield but little more than to defray the expense of cultivation. It is therefore an inquiry of great importance, a correct answer to which, it is the interest of every farmer to obtain, what system shall be adopted to gain the object in view? then shall we plough land of this and that description? what crop shall we raise first? what ought to succeed; and how long may ploughing be continued; and when should land be seeded with grass or clover, that the whole system taken together may yield the greatest nett proceeds? These are important questions, not only to every farmer individually, but so far as the public are interested in the prosperity of individuals, to community at large. And I think probable there are but few farmers who are not ready to give answers; although perhaps, they would differ widely in material points, and equally diverse in the result, if accurate experiments were made on their several systems.

I make no pretensions to superior knowledge in the art of husbandry, over my brother farmers, but the system that I prefer, I will offer, and briefly attempt to vindicate. I would, however, first take a view of the present practice of most us, in order to contrast that with what I should consider to be the most beneficial, if generally introduced.

I think it probable there is not much diversity of opinion as to the treatment of land newly cleared of timber. It is generally conceded that the first crop ought to be wheat together with clover or timothy seed; and thus seeded, permitted to lie in pasture or in meadow, owing to circumstances, until the roots are well rotted in the reception of the plough.

The management of green sward, and the rotation adopted within the circle of my acquaintance, generally is, first, summer fallowing for wheat; second, spring ploughing for corn; third, oats, flax or peas; fourth, wheat again; fifth, rye; sixth, corn again; and so on, until the land is quite exhausted, and very little: it is then seeded with clover, and permitted to lie in pasture several years, to regain its strength and fertility, and become prepared for another rotation. I would observe, however, to our credit, that some begin to sow a little from this, as it respects the time of us continuing the process, before seeding.

The system and rotation which is recommended by the first agriculturists of the state, beginning with green sward, and which I think, by its economy, is entitled to our confidence and attention, is, first, late fall ploughing, for corn or potatoes; second, spring ploughing, for peas, flax, and other spring crops; third, fall ploughing, for wheat, at which time, or the preceding spring, seed with clover, to lie several years to pasture or mowing, for another rotation. By contrasting the systems with care and attention, it may easily be determined to which the preference belongs.

The first begins with green sward, by summer fallowing for wheat. For this process, at the season of the year in which this work is generally performed, requires two yoke of oxen, and sometimes, if it be very dry, three yoke necessary; and for a team of that description a driver is indispensable.

In the latter system, the commencement of the sward is late fall ploughing. One

yoke of oxen, this season of the year, will generally plough green sward with as much ease as two will in June, and perform as much in a day. There is therefore a saving in this system in the first process, to wit, breaking up, of one yoke of oxen, at least, and a driver, per acre, as one acre per day, and do the work well, would be a good day's work.

Again; to summer fallow green sward, and such sward as most of our pastures and meadows contain, to wit, spear-grass, two ploughings and often three, besides breaking up, and much harrowing, are necessary, to render the ground mellow and fit for the seed. The harrowing necessary on this, would be more than sufficient to fit the fall ploughing completely for corn. Here again is a saving of a man, a yoke of oxen and plough, two days per acre, in fitting for the first crop; which, at \$1 50 per day, amounts to three dollars. This sum added to the saving in breaking up of a yoke of oxen and driver at 75 cts. per day, makes \$3 75 per acre saved, if the amount of produce is equal to that of summer fallowing—a sum equal to the rent of good land.

But this is but a small item in the amount saved by this system. To summer fallow, the land of course must be without a crop one season. It is ascertained by chemical experiments, (and every man of nice observation must know it to be a fact,) that while vegetable substances are rotting or decomposing, much of the fertilizing properties evaporate and are lost, unless they be taken up by the roots of plants growing within reach. If the decomposition takes place on the surface of the earth, but a small portion of the virtues of the substance as manure are saved.

It is likewise well known, that well-rotted manure loses its virtues constantly and rapidly, while exposed to rains and the intense heat of a summer's sun. We may therefore count, in addition to the savings of this latter system already mentioned, the nett proceeds of the first crop obtained. We have good reasons for believing that the rich gases of the decomposing sod, which evaporate and are lost on the bare fallow, would be abundantly sufficient to grow and bring to perfection an excellent crop of corn, or other spring grain; and that land thus treated, would be in as good condition for the production of the next succeeding crop, as it would have been had it been cultivated as a bare summer fallow; for in the latter system the sod (which, when decomposed, is a highly fertilizing manure) is beneath the surface, and there continued till the crop is perfected: the decomposition is gradual, and in the course of the season, complete; the earth above it becomes saturated with its fertilizing properties, while the crop is grown and perfected by that which would have been lost, had the sod been thrown up while decomposing, and exposed to the rains and sun.

(To be continued.)

New process for tanning Leather.—We have examined a sample of leather tanned in a new mode, by Capt. Charles Munroe, of Northboro', in this county, which is pronounced, by competent judges, to be of the first quality. The sample is calf skins, and was tanned in ten days. By the same process heavy upper leather is thoroughly tanned in from 25 to 30 days, and dry hide sole leather in 90 days. We understand

that Phineas & Joseph Davis, of Northboro', who are well known to be extensively engaged in tanning, having adopted this mode, and are perfectly satisfied of its superiority. By it, the expense is somewhat reduced, and the capital employed, may be turned much oftener, than in the old way. Sole leather may be tanned three times, upper leather six times, and calf skins nine times in a year, in regular business, with no danger of failure or injury to the leather. The liquor for tanning is used cold.

We would recommend this improvement to the attention of tanners generally, not doubting, from the recommendations we have seen, of its great practical utility. Capt. Munroe is proprietor of the patent right for this State [Mass. Spy.]

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

The reader will find on the first page, an article by Dr. Fiske, of this town, relative to the "English breed of hogs," wherein he controverts the opinion of the writer of an article, heretofore published, on the same subject; and maintains the superiority of that breed. The following communication from the same gentleman, furnishes additional proof of the correctness of his opinion.

MR. DENNY,—Since my communication for the New England Farmer, Col. Ward has furnished me with other facts, favourable to the "English breed of hogs." Two of the pigs, mentioned in the lot which obtained the premium at our last Cattle Show, were slaughtered at eleven months and one day old. One weighed 411 lbs. the other 384 lbs. Mr. Rice, a joint owner, who had the particular care of them, is confident that he obtained this weight with less expense than it cost him to make 300 lbs. from the "old-fashioned kind."

If any further evidence was necessary to establish their credit, it need only be mentioned, that the Hon. Judge Lincoln, an excellent judge in all matters, is rearing several litters from my stock, and has recently purchased one from my pen, to transmit the breed.

O. FISKE.

June 28, 1824.

The article alluded to was published in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 369.

Western Salt.—We learn from the Troy Sentinel, that a boat has arrived in Troy, from Salina, with 900 bushels of Salt. The cargo was purchased by Messrs. Silliman and Grant, one of our most active and enterprising mercantile houses, and they have contracted for large quantities more. The salt is made by Mr. Byington, who has pans enough in use, we understand, to turn out 2000 bushels a month, and he is making very large additions to them. The salt is of a most beautiful clear white complexion; the crystals are large enough to rank as coarse salt, and are uncommonly pure. We have no doubt that this salt will preserve meat as effectually as Rock salt, or any other whatever, taking an equal quantity of each.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Rapid Weaving.—Messrs. Richardson & Whitaker, of Providence, R. I. at their manufacturing establishment in Attleborough, under the superintendence of Mr. Zeba Bliss, wove on 20 Power Looms, week ending June 12th, 6656-2-4 yards No. 14, 3, 4, browe Shirts, —*Taunton Reporter.*

From the American Farmer.

ON THE DISEASE IN HORSES GENERALLY CALLED THE "BIG HEAD."

Lincoln County, N. C. May 26th, 1824.

MR. J. S. SKINNER,

Sir,—I observed in the American Farmer of the 30th ult. an inquiry made "as to the cause of, and remedy for the disease called Big head in horses;" also a request that "a description of the disease and its symptoms" should be furnished.

As to the cause of that malady, I cannot presume to give an opinion about it. It would be mere speculation and theory without any certainty.

Neither am I certain that I can recommend any thing which will incontestibly be a "remedy." But as the mode of treatment, or rather the operation, which I have observed to be the most successful, is extremely simple; as it is attended with very little trouble and no danger; and may, and in my opinion will, in many instances, perform an entire cure; I will, therefore, communicate it to you.

In the first place, I will describe the disorder as it has fallen under my own observation, as well as I can now recollect it; for it has been a number of years since I was conversant with instances of this kind, and whilst I was a boy. About twelve or fourteen years since, it was very prevalent in this part of the country, but is now rarely heard of.

Young horses seem to be more liable to this disease than older ones. The disorder does not appear to be contagious, yet when it commences in a large stock of horses many of them are apt to be affected before it is eradicated; and horses brought from a distance to supply the place of those which die, or become useless, are equally subject to the complaint, as those which have been longer exposed to the compass of its influence. It is generally slow and tardy in its operations, both with regard to the subjects attacked by it, and in attacking others; and in this way will remain on the same premises for several years.

The first appearance of the disease, is generally, perhaps always, an enlargement of the part of the head between the eye and nostril, and on both sides. This unnatural bulk continues to increase in size; in some subjects with greater, and in others with less rapidity. After the horse has been for some time affected in this way, the under jaw also begins to exhibit appearances of a like growth and distension,—and I have sometimes known it even exceed the other in the rapidity of its increase. The subject in some instances at an earlier, and in others at a later period of the disease, begins to languish and lose his activity and his strength; the joints grow stiff and unshapely, and the back becomes weak and unelastic; until at length he dies, or, as is more frequent, a period is put to his protracted life by his owner, to relieve him from his hopeless sufferings.

I have examined the skeletons of several horses which had died with this disorder. The bones of the head, particularly of the jaws, were humped up and distended. The surface of the bone, with regard to its solidity and consistence, exhibited a natural appearance, but when broken open, the inner part was distend-

ed and uncompact, and resembled a dry honey comb or pumice stone. The tooth is composed, as medical men say, of three parts, viz:—1st, the enamel, or outer hard covering—2d, the bone proper, which is entirely covered with the enamel down to the gums, and is then inserted into the jaw bone, and with regard to the degree of hardness and consistency, much resembles other bones of the system—and 3d, the nerve, which passes into the tooth, and nourishes it. Now in the skeletons of horses which have died with the Big Head, or Growing Head, I have seen all the bone proper part of the tooth, so much affected as to lose all resemblance to that part in sound teeth. I have observed it exhibit the same appearance and consistence, the same unnatural distension and want of solidity so conspicuous in the bones of the jaw, from which indeed the outlines of that part of it inserted in the jaw, could scarcely be distinguished; they had become so conmingled, and had been operated upon, and vitiated by the disease, so much in the same manner.

Some of the bones in other parts of the system appeared likewise to be affected. Those of the fore and hind legs, were perceptibly vitiated, and some of the joints of the back bone exhibited like appearances.

Having thus given a description of the disease, as well as my recollection serves me, I will proceed to point out the mode of treatment which I consider its remedy.

It is unnecessary to describe the different modes practised by those who profess to cure the complaint, and who, no doubt, have some confidence in the efficacy of their prescriptions. I have known none of them succeed well. At the time when the complaint prevailed in this region, my father lost many horses by it. He made use of numerous applications, and tried many experiments,—fomented the head—extracted the teeth—trepanned the parts affected—burnt with a hot iron, and inserted setons or rowels, but was unsuccessful in every way, until the method which I am about to recommend was adopted. It was suggested to him, if I am not mistaken, by a traveller and a stranger.

From that time, his horses which were diseased recovered, and those which were afterwards taken were also cured, and at length the malady disappeared.

The remedy is nothing more than as follows—

Take a piece of bar iron—have it formed into the shape of a chisel, about two inches wide. Let it be about as sharp as chisels usually are when purchased from the store, or as a falling axe is when finished at the shop, and before it is ground. Heat this in a fire until it is quite red—a blacksmith's fire is best, because most convenient.

Search out a gristle or ligament which extends from near the eye of a horse to near his nostril. This ligament is easily discoverable—for in any horse it is as large as a lady's little finger, and in some larger than the thumb of a dandy. Apply the edge of the heated iron across this ligament, about midway between the eye and nostril, and sever it by burning entirely in two, to the bone. This must be done on both sides of the head.

Let the wound then do for itself. If flies should have access to it, and blow it, and maggots ensue—this will do no injury. The severed ligature should be prevented from re-uniting

again too readily, and the irritated and suppurating state of the wound may be advantageous; and having kept open and sore for some time, it will heal of itself.

If the disease has not advanced far in its progress, the head will now gradually, and so slowly as to be scarcely perceptible, shrink to its natural dimensions. Where it has advanced further, the horse may still become serviceable, but the head may never entirely regain its natural shape.

And there are of course, stages of the disease in which no remedy will be effectual.

I am aware, Sir, that where a distemper has accomplished its ravages and spent its force, that however malignant and deadly it may have been, generally in its progress, yet at this period, some subjects will begin to withstand it, and will recover from its attacks even without the application of any remedy. This may have been the case with regard to the cure I have suggested; and I am far from holding it out as a certain and effectual specific for the disorder. But since the experiment is one easily made, and I do assure you it is attended with no danger, I hope those who have applied to you for information on this subject will give it a trial, and communicate to you the result.

And with the best wishes for their success and your welfare, I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,
JOHN F. BREVARD.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The frequent occurrence of mistakes in the collection of roots and plants, in our fields, for medical and culinary purposes, ought to excite the utmost caution in all; and especially ought to induce parents to caution their children absolutely prevent them from collecting plant and roots for any purpose whatever. Plants of very different characters and qualities have a near resemblance, that none but a botanist can distinguish them, with sufficient certainty to render them safe. The names in common use are frequently erroneous, and applied to different plants in different parts of the country. Thus, the plant commonly known and used here as Bittersweet, is not Bittersweet, but possesses entirely different qualities from it, and a mistake might be attended by serious consequences. The name Crowfoot is applied to plants of very different qualities, and mistaking one for another, would produce very distressing effects. The same may be said of Hyssop, Masterwort and number of other plants.

These remarks were suggested by a most distressing mistake of this kind which occurred in this town a few days since. A young lady of delicate health, had been in the habit of using the root of Angelica, to relieve a slight distress at the stomach, to which she was liable. Her brother, as he supposed, procured some for her, which she chewed, swallowing the juice. Soon after, she was affected with dizziness and weakness of the limbs, followed by blindness, and excruciating pain in the stomach with vomiting. A physician was called to soothe her some time after the symptoms commenced and was satisfied that they were occasioned by taking some narcotic poison. Her brother soon procured some of the plant, which proved

be the Water Hemlock, (*Cicuta Maculata*.) At this time she was cold, pale, and horribly sick, and distressed at stomach, vomiting every five or ten minutes, which continued six or eight hours. Her limbs were extremely painful, especially the large joints; her pulse was sixty in a minute, small and soft; pupils dilated and vision indistinct. She soon got relief by the use of remedies, and with the exception of prostration of strength, and a degree of difficulty of seeing, she was well in three or four days.

In the morning succeeding the day on which she took the poison, she had a weakness, weariness, and sense of weight in her limbs, which was indescribable and very distressing.

The Water Hemlock, sometimes called Muskrat Root, Wild Fennel, Water Fennel, Wild Parsley, Snake Weed, &c. is the *Cicuta Maculata* of the Botanists, and not the *Corium Maculatum*, as is generally supposed. It is an umbelliferous plant, growing principally in meadows and low grounds; in its general habit, it resembles Sweet Sicily, for which it is most frequently mistaken. The stem is smooth, round, and hollow, striated, (streaked,) on its external surface, and lined with a white membranous substance within. It rises to the height of three or four feet, and is usually surrounded by two or three smaller stalks, with which it is connected at the roots. The joints of the stem are about ten or twelve inches apart, each joint sending off a branch; the branches enclose the stem at the base, and at the distance of one foot from the stalk, send off smaller, opposite branches.—These are again divided into leaves and branchlets usually in threes, sometimes in fives. The leaflets are from one to two and a half inches in length; the middle one about twice as long as the lateral ones. They are from half an inch to an inch in width, tapering to both ends and very regularly notched; from each notch, a vein runs to the mid rib. The plant flowers from the middle of June to the middle of July, leaving umbels of small, white flowers, resembling the common Caraway. The root is composed of six or eight short, thick branches, of a yellow color and sweet taste.

Wethersfield, June, 1824.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL.—I saw in your paper a few weeks since, a notice from South Reading, respecting the injurious effects of cheese, which had been dressed with White Lead. The public should be apprized that this is not the only instance of persons having been poisoned with cheese. A similar one happened in my family about three years ago. The cheese was in its appearance and taste of the first quality. The first time it was used, was when a number of friends called to spend the evening.—Most of those who ate of the cheese were sick, some of them very sick through the night. The family not knowing that it was occasioned by the cheese, ate of it again, and were sick.—About the same time, others in the neighborhood were made sick from eating other cheese, probably from the same lot. Whether it was from lead upon the outside, or from something put into the milk to color it, I am unable to say. From the appearance of the cheese, it was thought to be the latter.

I fully accord with the writer of the article

above alluded to, that something should be done, if practicable, to prevent the sale of such cheese. At least the names of the families to which each lot of cheese is made, should be given by the vendors, that those who will thus endanger the health and lives of their fellow citizens, may themselves suffer the consequences of being publicly exposed. W. P.

N. B. The Philadelphia papers mention that several persons in that city had sickened after eating cheese supposed to have been rendered deleterious by the use of the acetate of lead in its production.

Cheese sometimes dangerous.—Last week a number of persons in Frankfort, Pa. were seriously indisposed, and one of them left dangerously ill by eating of a cheese, bought in Philadelphia. It is supposed the cheese had been covered with lead, the acetate of which is known to be dangerous. A portion of the article was sent to Philadelphia to be analyzed.—N. Y. Statesman.

Important Invention.—The greatest improvement, says a correspondent, we have seen for many years in carriages, is a piece of mechanism called the Safety Drag. On inquiry we find this drag may be applied, in a very simple way, to any carriage, at little expense, and used at pleasure by any person on or in the carriage, without stopping, and taken off in a moment. This drag is to be used when descending a steep hill, or at any time, should the horse run away, two-thirds of the weight of any carriage may be placed on it in a moment. Should a horse fall, pole or reins break, the progress of the carriage may be stopped in a moment. How frequently we read of limbs being broken, lives lost, &c. by stage and other horses running away in the absence of the driver, carriages upsetting thro' the pole breaking, and also from reins giving way, restive horses, &c. What would those whose lives are in such danger give at the moment for the Safety Drag? And how frequently we hear of heavy damages being given against stage coach proprietors after such misfortunes. We hope soon to hear of their being in general use, as they are not heavier than a common drag, and the appearance no way against them.—Scotch paper.

A Mr. Cook has taken out a patent for a mixture to render all sorts of timbers, cottons, silks, &c. incombustible. A solution of pure fixed vegetable alkali is what he has found most proper for the purpose. He observes that ship timbers prepared in the manner directed, will not only be incombustible, but also effectually preserved from the dry rot. He thus concludes, "there are thus three great principles in the application of my discovery, of which I claim the exclusive privilege:—

1st. The application of the alkaline solution in preventing any accidents from calicoes, cottons, muslins, cloths, and linen of every description, bed and window curtains, and sail cloths.

2d. Its application to prevent effectually all wood-work of all sorts, either in buildings or vessels of any description, from being destroyed by fire, either by accident or intention.

3d. The process used to render timber incombustible will, at the same time, completely

prevent the dry rot from ever affecting such timber so prepared under my patent.—*Repository of Arts*, No. 263.

Valuable Improvement.—A machine for making shingles was invented a few years since by Willard Earle, of Athol, in this County, which he has so far improved that it bids fair, soon, to entirely supersede the present mode. The machinery, which is propelled by water, is easily kept in repair, and may be managed by boys, as no part of the work is laborious. By it one person will easily make 3 M. shingles per day. But the greatest advantages to be derived from this improvement, consist in the better quality of the work and in the great saving of timber. The shingles made by these machines are all of an uniform thickness, and are made so perfectly true that a man will lay at least a third more, per day, than of the common kind, and the work, when done, is better and more uniform. We understand the ordinary lots of timber will make twice as many shingles in this, as in the common way, there being no waste made, and timber which cannot be worked in the old way, such as bass wood, pine that will not split, &c. may be wrought by these machines to equal advantage with the best of timber. A single machine requires less than a fourth part of the power usually applied to a grist mill.

The inventor has taken a patent for his improvement, and, we are informed, has orders for machines faster than he can supply them. A considerable number are in operation, and give universal satisfaction.—*Mass. Spy*.

Spontaneous Combustion.—The late destruction of a Manufactory near Germantown, Penna. was caused by spontaneous combustion in waste wool. Though but twenty to fifty pounds had accumulated, yet it produced a most dense smoke, and a gas which took fire like gunpowder. The building was instantaneously in a blaze, and not an article could be saved. The oils used in the waste wool were olive and spermaceti—each kind had been so repeatedly used before without any injury, that no danger was apprehended. Repeated experiments that have been made, prove that linseed oil will regularly ignite with waste wool in twenty-four hours.

[N. Y. paper.

St. FRANCISVILLE, S. C. May 15.

The Crops.—The Cotton and Corn look extremely well. Owing to the prevalence of cold weather at the commencement of the planting season, it was feared that the Cotton crop would be very short; but the fine weather that has prevailed for the last ten or twelve days, has wrought an effectual change in the appearance of the fields: Cotton has turned from the sickly, fallow hue it wore, to a lively green; and the stunted fields of corn, from which the disconsolate planter but lately calculated on plucking nothing better than a beggary crop of rubbings, have sprung into new life, and flatter the eyes of a hungry observer with a fair promise of an ample yield.—*Charleston Courier*.

Col. Levi Finney, of Shrewsbury, Vt. sheared from a four year old Native Wether, a few days since, eleven pounds and one ounce of wool. The wool was about ten inches long—two years' growth, and of an excellent texture.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

HAY MAKING. It is a matter of much importance to the husbandman that he should take time by the fore top during the season for making hay. He must drive his business instead of being driven by it. Indolence or improper management in hay-time will soon give a sorry complexion to a farmer's affairs. A day or two lost or misemployed while the sun shines, and your grass suffers for lack of the scythe and the rake, or your grain is going back into the ground, while the sickle is rusting on a peg behind the door, and its owner is asleep or gone a journey, may be the means of introducing Mr. Deputy Sheriff on your premises, who may do more harm than a crop of thistles, or a host of Hessian flies.

It is best, generally speaking, to cut your very heaviest grass first of all, and if it be lodged, or in danger of lodging, or the lower leaves and bottom of the stalks are beginning to turn yellow, although the grass is hardly headed, and appears not to have obtained more than two thirds of its growth, you had better begin upon it. But when you have help enough, and your grass stands up well, you will do best to wait till the blossom is fully formed, and is beginning to turn brown. Clover is the most critical grass, and requires the most attention. "In all cases," says Sir John Sinclair, "clover ought to be mown before the seed is formed" that the full juice and nourishment of the plants may be retained in the hay. By the adoption of this system the hay is cut in a better season,—it can be more easily secured,—and is much more valuable. Nor is the strength of the plant lodged in the seed, which is often lost.

"After being cut, the clover should remain in the swath till it is dried about two thirds of its thickness. It is then not tedded or strewed, but turned over, either by the hands, or the heads of hay rakes. If turned over in the morning of a dry day, it may be cocked in the evening. The hay is as little shaken or scattered about afterwards as possible; and if the weather is good, after remaining two or three days in the cock, it may be carted in to the stack."

It is asserted by the "Farmer's Guide," that "grass will not thrive well that is not mown quite close; and the loss in the crop where this is not done is very considerable, as one inch at the bottom weighs more than several at the top."

The fore part of the season for making hay is, we believe, usually attended with less rain

than the latter part. The days, too, are longer, and the dews are less copious. Farmers will, therefore, find additional motives from these circumstances to industry and exertion in early hay time. Besides if haying is protracted till harvest commences, the business of one season presses on that of another and some crops will be nearly or quite spoiled in consequence of not being gathered in due time. The fore-handed and industrious farmer thus possesses great advantages over one whom indolence or poverty induces to procrastinate the indispensable labors of his vocation.

Great advantages would result to the farmer, particularly in haying and harvesting, if he could form an estimate of the weather so as to be able to foresee with tolerable accuracy what would be its state for a few days, or even for 24 hours subsequent to the period of observation. Dr. Jenner's versified statement of "Signs of Rain" (published in our paper, vol. ii. 238) may prove useful for this purpose, and the rhymes may assist the memory. A certain French philosopher, some years since, published an article, in which he asserted, in substance, that the web of a common spider is a sure index of the state of the air for twelve or fourteen days to come. If the weather is to be fair and calm, the principal thread will be spun to a great length; if on the contrary the weather is to be stormy and boisterous, the thread will be short and thick, and if the spider is seen to repair the damages its slender thread may sustain, you may anticipate pleasant weather for many days. So says the philosopher, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy of his saying. It may, however, not be amiss for the man of observation to pay some attention to this subject, for we know that the instinct of an insect is often more to be depended on than the researches of science.

In this climate, a southerly wind, if it continues stedfast for 48 hours, is generally followed by rain. If the wind, however, shifts its course with the sun, or, as sailors phrase it, goes round with the sun; in the morning blowing from the south, or east of south and changing westerly as the sun advances, it generally indicates dry weather. If the wind shifts in a course opposite to the apparent course of the sun, rain commonly succeeds. If the wind continues southerly, and blows briskly through the night, it commonly, as the phrase is, "blows up rain." This effect of a south wind in this country may be thus accounted for. A southerly wind is a current of air which has its origin in warmer latitudes than those in which we are situated. This current in passing over the ocean imbibes or takes up as much water as air of its temperature can hold in solution. Passing into higher or colder latitudes the air of the current parts with a portion of its heat or caloric, and cannot retain so much water as it held in its outset. Clouds or vapors are therefore formed, and the excess of moisture is deposited in mist, rain, hail or snow, according to circumstances, the season, &c. On the contrary a northerly wind, coming from a comparatively cold latitude, acquires caloric as it advances, and with that acquisition its capacity for holding water in solution is increased. Therefore a northerly wind is a drying wind, and its predominance soon dissipates clouds and introduces fair weather.

But to come down from the clouds to matters more within the reach of the reader. It has been often recommended by writers on agriculture to cart hay, particularly clover, before the stalks are dry, and either to put it up with alternate layers of straw, or to salt it at the rate of from half to one bushel of salt to the ton.

"Salt hay, in this country, has usually been hurt by lying too long in the swaths. The method in which I have treated it for several years, is, to cock it the next day after it is cut, and carry it in, without delaying more than one day, and put a layer of some kind of dry straw between load and load of it in the mow, to prevent its taking damage by over heating. The straw contracts so much of its moisture and saltness, that the cattle will eat it very freely; and the hay is far better than that made in the common way."*

BAD MANAGEMENT IN MONEY MATTERS. There is an error among farmers, who have acquired property, which has a very ill effect both on their own and the public interest. As their money abounds they purchase bank stock, put it out to use, or vest it in some establishment altogether foreign from their proper concern. Some lay it out in buying more land than they can cultivate to advantage, and are thus led to half till their soil instead of cultivating it to profit. A farmer's surplus cash ought, invariably, to be applied to the improvement of his farm till his husbandry is carried to a state of perfection, which is rarely seen in this country. Cash judiciously expended in fencing, subduing, manuring, and erecting necessary and comfortable barns, sheds, &c. may at first seem to lessen a man's capital, but it will eventually prove better than money at interest, and probably soon be worth 20 or 30 per cent. Besides by laying out your money on your own land you get the best possible security, have something to show for what you expend, and must enjoy a degree of satisfaction in dressing dame nature in her best attire, making the valleys laugh, and the little hills on your premises clap their hands. But when your money is all loaned to interest, spent in obtaining mortgages on other men's land, or purchasing bank stock, &c. you act like a miser, and must live like a hermit, with no means of enjoyment, or evidence of property about you, except musty scraps of paper or parchment. You cause no increase of property, do no good to the public with your money, and live to no useful purpose as respects yourself or the community.

* Deane's New England Farmer.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at New York, London dates have been received to the 3d of May. They contain more news than usual, with the details of events of more or less importance, which given at large would occupy nearly all our columns. We must therefore content ourselves, and attempt to satisfy our readers with such sketches merely, as we can find room for.

An attempt has been made by the Queen of Portugal, and her son, Don Miguel, to effect a change in the Government. The King was placed under duress, and the Prince assumed the power of Regent, appointing a new Minister of Police, and arresting the existing Minister, and a great number of other officers. The Foreign Ministers interfered, and required that the insurgents should issue an order in the King's name, direct-

* It may not be amiss, however, to state in this place, that agriculturists do not altogether agree on this point. In "Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture," vol. ii. p. 59, it is asserted that "all the grasses are more nutritious if not mowed until the seed is fully grown. It should not be entirely ripened, however." The Farmer's Assistant tells us that "the best time for cutting hard grass, [timothy] where but one crop is cut in the season, is when the seeds of grass are fully formed, but before they have become fully ripe; but as farmers cannot all cut their hay in a day or two, it is necessary that they should begin at this time, that they may not end too long after it. The same time is also proper for cutting clover; or rather when a part of the heads begin to turn brown. Foul meadow or bird-grass, may be cut much later, without being hurt by long standing."

ing the troops to disperse. This order was accordingly issued, and tranquillity restored.

Some of the Ministers were arrested at a ball given by the British Ambassador. Marshal Beresford was among the first to demand an audience of the King and to assure him of his personal devotion to the administration. The Foreign Ministers on this occasion conducted with great spirit and energy, particularly Mr. Hyde De Neuville, the French Ambassador. It would seem that the efficient body of the kingdom were in favor of the Queen and her party, and that the King was compelled, in order to maintain his authority, to make preparations for seeking an asylum on board a British man of war.

The *Ex-Emperor Iturbide* has left England for Mexico. The vessel in which he embarked had a quantity of military stores on board, and a printing apparatus for the purpose of printing proclamations for circulation in his native country. On his departure he addressed a note to a friend in London stating that his return "had been solicited by different parts of the country, which consider me necessary to establish unanimity there, and to the consolidation of the Government."

DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

On the 9th of April, Lord Byron, who had been living very low, exposed himself in a very violent rain; the consequence of which was a severe cold, and he was immediately confined to his bed. The low state to which he had been reduced by his abstinence, and probably by some of the remaining effects of his previous illness, made him unwilling—at any rate he refused to submit—to be bled. It is to be lamented that no one was near his lordship who had sufficient influence over his mind, or was himself sufficiently aware of the necessity of the case, to induce him to submit to that remedy, which, in all human probability, would have saved a life so valuable to Greece. The inflammatory action, unchecked, terminated fatally on the 19th of April.

There are no letters of his lordship's of a date subsequent to the commencement of his illness. The friends who were near him at the time of his decease, in addition to Prince Mavrocordato, were Mr. Parry, who had organized the artillery and engineer corps for the Greeks at Missolonghi, Mr. Bonrike, and Count Camba. The letters from the last named gentleman first communicated the intelligence to Lord Sidney Osborne, who forwarded it with the kindest attention to the friends of Lord Byron in England, and proceeded from Corfu to Zante, to make whatever arrangements might be necessary respecting his remains.

Lord Byron had succeeded, his friends are informed, in stirring up among the people of the part of Greece in which he had resided, an almost inconceivable enthusiasm. His exertions were incessant in their cause and the gratitude of the people was proportioned to them. His influence was not lessened by being employed often to procure humane, even kind treatment towards the Turkish captives. On the day of Lord Byron's death, and when he appeared in imminent danger, the Prince Mavrocordato wrote to his lordship's friend and companion, Count Camba, requesting that a Committee might be immediately appointed to take the necessary measures for the security of his property; in consequence of which, four gentlemen have been nominated to act until other arrangements can be made.

One of the letters from Corfu, received on Saturday, and dated April 23, states that Lord Byron died possessed of considerable property in Greece, having for some time resolved to pass his life there, and received considerable sums from England for the purpose of investment. The Honorable Leicester Stanhope had signified his intention of leaving Greece for family affairs in this country, but he had received a pressing invitation from Prince Mavrocordato to remain; and Major Hastings, a gentleman who has been for some time, there, has also had inducements offered to him to remain firm to the cause which he had so mainly assisted. We understand that Colocotroni, one of the bravest Greek Generals, but who had thrown great impediments in the way of Greek Independence, by his jealousy of Ypsilanti and Mavrocordato, had endeavored for some time to prevent the employment of foreign auxiliaries. This man, however, being abandoned by his troops, and wandering, it is said, among the mountains, has no longer any influence, and our country-

men in Greece are likely to feel the effect of his disgrace very beneficially for their interests.

As soon as the death of Lord Byron was known, the Greek Government of Missolonghi issued a proclamation, announcing the event as most calamitous to all Greece, and particularly to Missolonghi—who has lost the most munificent of her benefactors. It was decreed that minute guns be fired, public offices and shops closed, every species of amusement suspended for three days—a general mourning worn for twenty-one days, and funeral ceremonies performed in all the churches. A most ready obedience was paid to these orders notwithstanding the Easter holidays were in celebration.

The Memoirs of Lord Byron, from his own pen, are destroyed. They were intrusted to the safe keeping of Mr. Thomas Moore, and designed as a legacy for his benefit; but on hearing of the decease of his noble friend, Mr. Moore, with his characteristic sensibility, had a meeting with a near connexion of his Lordship, and after mature reflection on the contents of the MS. he apprehending that some of the disclosures might give pain to the minds of many persons still living, though no sort of imputation could rest on her brother's memory, Mr. Moore, with a spirit and generosity beyond all praise, placed the MS. in the Lady's hands, and permitted her to burn it in his presence. It ought to be added, that Mr. M. with Lord B's consent, had pledged the MS. to Mr. Murray, the bookseller, and had received 2000l. sterling on it; and the next morning the 2000l. was repaid by the self-dedicated legatee! It is said the last words of Lord Byron, before his delirium ensued, were:—"I wish it may be known that my last thoughts were given to my wife, my child, and my sister."

DOMESTIC.

A Canal from Boston Bay to Ipswich Bay has been recently opened by which between five and six miles may be saved in a passage from Boston to Ipswich and Newburyport. An appropriation of \$6000 dollars was made for this object by Congress.

Useful Bank.—The Legislature of Connecticut, at the last session, incorporated a Bank in Farmington, with a capital of \$500,000, on condition that the institution purchase shares in the Farmington Canal Corporation to the amount of \$100,000, and a further sum of \$100,000, if the Canal Company should require the same; and in consequence to receive a perpetual charter, be exempted from taxation forever, and be allowed to issue its paper to the amount of fifty per cent beyond its capital paid in.

It is rumored that the Lawyers have gathered an abundant harvest by the Spanish Treaty. The claimants are said to have promised them a five per cent commission on the amount of the awards obtained; and it is added that one of the most eminent of our Counselors will receive over \$60,000 for his services; and still further, that the claimants think the money well laid out.

Another fashionable murder.—Letters from Arkansas, state that the Hon. Josiah Selden, a Judge of the U. S. Court for that territory, was killed in a duel by Judge Scott, on the 26th May. He has left a wife and child to mourn his sudden exit; the former, it is said, followed her husband to within a mile of the combat.

Canal Steam Boat.—A Steam Boat, we learn, commenced running on the Erie Canal, between Utica and Rochester, the 9th inst. The fare including boarding and lodging, is advertised at three cents per mile. This is another degree of improvement in our inland navigation of which it was not thought susceptible. The certainty, the cheapness and the comfort, of this mode of travelling, over all others, are evident.

Last year a rattle snake was killed on Bullard's plains, in the parish of Feliciana, which had not less than one hundred and thirty-seven rattles. If generally received opinion, that the number of rattles denote the age of this species of the serpentine race be correct, the snake must have been as many years old as it had rattles. The oldest inhabitants of that section of our state, had never previously seen one with

more than forty rattles. The longevity of the rattle-snake alluded to was perhaps entitled to a pre-emption right from the Land Commissioners at St. Helena Court House, as the first settler of Bullard's plains.

Low. Adv.

Half a peck of new potatoes, the first of the season raised from the balls, by Mr. Gideon Spencer, were sold to Mr. Sanford Horton, on Thursday, for 50 cents. They are said to be the best kind of potatoes raised in this country, and yield the greatest increase.

Prov. Gaz.

ERRATUM.—In the communication from the Hon. O. Fiske, published in our paper of the 14th inst. page 369, first column, an error occurs which it is hoped our readers will be so good as to correct, as it entirely alters the sense of the sentence. As it stands it reads thus, "At our Cattle Show in 1822, the year after mine were exhibited, the two best boars in the pen were of this commixed breed." The word commixed should have been unmixed.

WANTED No. 43, of the 1st Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. For which a generous price will be given by the publisher of this paper.
June 12.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO C. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	3 00	3 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	112	115
" pearl do.	117	117 50	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, . . .	bbl.	9 50	10
" cargo, No 1,		7 50	7
" " No 2,		6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1,	lb.		
CHEESE, skmed milk,		7	10
" skmed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	
Genesee,		6 75	
Rye, best		2 75	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	52	54
Corn		41	48
Barley			
Oats		31	34
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	90	120
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	
PORK, Bone-Middlings new, . .	bbl.	16 00	17
navy, mess,		13 50	
Cargo, No 1,		12 50	13
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822, . .	bush	1 75	
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		50	70
do do unwashed		35	40
do 3-4 washed		40	55
do 1-2 do		35	50
Native	do	30	35
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort . . .		50	60
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .		9	10
" whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		2	8
MUTTON,		3	12
POULTRY,		8	17
BUTTER, keg & tub,		5	12
lump,		16	18
EGGS,	doz.	13	16
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	60	65
Indian, do.		55	60
POTATOES,		20	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality, . . .	ton.	16 00	18 00

From the National Gazette.

The celebrated Ventriloquist, Mr. Alexandre, lately paid a visit to Sir Walter Scott, near Edinburgh, and having chanced to mention to his host that he kept an *Album or Scrap-Book*, Sir Walter stepped aside and almost immediately returned to him with the following characteristic lines.

TO MONS. ALEXANDRE.

Of yore, in Old England, it was not thought good,
To carry two visages under one hood:
What should folks say to you, who have faces such
plenty,
That from under one hood you last night shew'd us
twenty!

Stand forth, arch deceiver! and tell us, in truth,
Are you handsome or ugly, in age or in youth?
Man, woman, or child? or a dog, or a mouse?
Are you, at once, each live thing in the house?
Each live thing, did I ask? each dead implement too!
A work shop in your person—saw, chisel and screw.
Above all, are you one individual? I know
You must be, at the least, *Alexandre and Co.*
But I think you're a troop—a assemblage—a mob—
And that I, as the Sheriff, must take up the job;
And, instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse,
Must read you the Riot Act, and bid you disperse.

WALTER SCOTT.

Abbotsford, April 23.

EPIGRAM.

June to her spouse could not bestow
One tear of sorrow when he died—
His life had made so many flow,
That all the briny fount was dried.

Miscellany.

A professional gentleman, who has lately written a treatise entitled the *Art of Preserving the Sight*, relates the following fact, in order to show the danger attending compression of the eyes:—“I was called in some years ago to the case of a strong man, who had always enjoyed most excellent sight until a short time previous, when he had become totally blind from the following incident. One day he happened to be engaged with a party of friends, when some person entered the room without his noticing it, who ran familiarly to cover his eyes with his two hands, desiring him to guess who it was that blinded him. Either unable or perhaps not choosing to guess the person's name, he endeavored to disengage himself from his hands; but the stronger effort he made for that purpose, the more forcibly did the other press his hands upon his eyes, and this so long, and with such deadly effect, that the unfortunate man when permitted, to open his eyes, found himself totally blind although there was no apparent hurt done to the organ.”

Ingenuous Imposition.—A lady lost a gold watch, near Smithfield, a short time ago, which she advertised, offering five guineas reward for its restoration. A fellow, in the garb of a countryman, called at the lady's house, and said that his master, who was a respectable farmer residing in Essex, had found the watch, and that he would be at the Ram Inn, Smithfield, on the following day, when she might receive her watch. His master, he added, would not take the reward offered, as he was in good circumstances, and of such strict honest principles, that it would be repugnant to his feelings for doing what he considered to be only an act of justice, &c. The lady, on hearing this, was highly pleased, and thought that the poor faithful domestic of the honest farmer ought to be rewarded for the good tidings he brought; she accordingly gave him five shillings, and desired him to inform his master that she would not fail of calling on him the next day. She was punctual; but—need we add the sequel? she neither saw the honest farmer nor her watch.

[Eng. paper.]

We have often wondered how it is possible for a physician, who sees in the human frame so many wonderful marks, not only of design, but of wisdom, power, and goodness, and who is so often reminded of the transitory nature of earthly existence, can help being deeply impressed with a sense of religious obligation.—The ingenious arrangement and exact balance of the various muscles,—the inscrutable operations which are constantly going on in the stomach and alimentary canal,—the heart and arteries impelling the vital fluid to every part of the body, and the veins accompanying the arteries to receive the reffluent blood, and convey it back to the heart,—the brain deriving nervous power from the blood thrown to it by the heart, and the heart continuing its motion by the nervous influence which it derives from the brain,—all proclaim, in a language no infidel can resist, the existence and wisdom of the great Designer.—Surely, it seems to us, “an undevout anatomist is mad.”

Boston Medical Intelligencer.

I have suffered by sore feet, occasioned by hard gravelly walks, and by a foot fever in the summer. A British officer told me to adopt the practice of those who have to undergo long marches, viz. to soap the inside of my stockings. I have done so, and experienced a delightful coolness and ease. Let us learn to communicate, and benefit each other: to this no sectarian ever can object.—Men of all persuasions sometimes walk, and are exposed to sore feet. *Ex pede Herculem* is an old adage; how important then is my subject. Your columns must be filled with publick business at the close of the session, or I would expatiate upon the advantages of being sound from top to toe.

[Nat. Journal.]

The Attorney and Physician.—As two of these gentlemen were setting together in a public house, the doctor began to reproach the Attorney with the number of strange words which the law indulges in, viz.—“*Habens Corpus*,” “*feri facias*,” &c. &c. and amongst others, asked what was meant by the words “*Docking an entail*.” “Why, doctor,” replied the attorney, “it is doing what you will not do with your patients—it is suffering a recovery.”

A very ignorant nobleman observing one day, at dinner, a person eminent for his philosophical talents, intent on choosing the delicacies of the table, said to him—“What do philosophers love dainties?” “Why not?” replied the scholar, “Do you think, my lord, that the good things of this world were made only for blockheads?”

Cooper relates the following anecdote.—Passing one day along Broadway, New-York, he overheard a little negro say to a companion in

somewhat a tone of contempt—“There goes Cooper the play actor.” “Hold your tongue,” says the other, at the same time jogging him with his elbow, “you don't know what you may come to yet!”

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. In his last illness, his physician observing, in the morning, that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, “That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night.”

GROSEILLE WINE.

PUT up expressly for families, in kegs of 6 gallons each, and delivered at any part of the city at \$3.50 per keg. Also in cases of 1 dozen bottles, for sale by the subscriber.

This genuine and excellent article is made by Dr. Benjamin Dyer, of Providence, who cultivates in one field forty-five acres of Currant Bushes; and it is the opinion of men of medical science that the Wine made of the Fruit of the Currant is equal, in all respects, when old, to the best imported Wines. It is in flavor much like the old Constantia, and were it as dear, and not known to be of home manufacture, no family in the habit of keeping Wine would be without it. It has, in several instances, passed off at parties as foreign Wine of the most delicious character; it exhilarates without producing intoxication, and its effects are peculiarly beneficial to costive habits.—As a Summer Beverage it is not surpassed by any other.

E. COPELAND, Jr. No. 65, Broad-street.

June 26.

SAXONY SHEEP.

On THURSDAY, 15th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Punch Bowl Tavern, near Boston.

WILL be sold at Auction, an entire flock of SAXONY SHEEP, consisting of 46 Rams, 25 Wethers, and 4 Lambs, just arrived per Velocity from Bremen. These sheep were selected with great care, by a person fully qualified for the purpose, from among eight or ten thousand of the finest sheep in Saxony, and are presumed to be decidedly superior to any sheep which have heretofore been imported. The comparative value of Saxony Wool above the Spanish is well known; the small quantities which have reached this country have been eagerly bought up by the manufacturers of fine cloths, but the duty imposed by the new tariff, will soon prevent further importations.

Purchasers are assured that none of the sheep will be disposed of on any terms, before the above date; they may be examined any time previous to the day of sale at Mr. Perry's, about a quarter of mile from the Punch Bowl Tavern in Brooklyn, on the road leading to Cambridge.

Catalogues will be immediately prepared and ready for delivery. Conditions liberal and made known at the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

June 19.

PATENT STEEL SPRING HAY FORKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 29, Merchants' Row, a large supply of Goodwin's highly approved Patent Steel Spring Hay and Threshing FORKS. Also, a few dozen very superior Rakes, Cam's cast steel Scythes, Dudley's warranted steel back do., Bisbee's cast steel polished Shovels—together with a great variety of other agricultural implements. June 12.

TO PRINTERS.

NOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices. June 12.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1821.

No. 50.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ESSAY ON SHEEP.

BY H. D. GROVE.

[Concluded from page 386.]

On the disorders of Sheep.

Almost all the disorders which attack sheep are caused by the want, and seldom or never by an excess of activity in the vital organs. The nerves are very susceptible, but seldom act with great force—and whenever they are powerfully excited, this excitement soon passes off and leaves the animal extremely weak. It follows on this that most of the means required for the cure of diseases among sheep should be calculated rather to excite than to allay the activity of the functions of life—a few of the most common diseases among sheep deserve to be particularly noticed.

The Rot

Exhibits itself scarcely at all externally. The wool loses its high colour and tendency to coagulate and becomes watery. The first perceptible symptom therefore is the loss of the bright appearance about the eyes: the lips and inside of the mouth also become pale, as well as the skin generally under the wool. The animal continues to feed well and does not grow thin, although the natural vivacity is diminished and some signs of weakness occur. The disease commonly gains strength in the winter. Watery swellings are formed, particularly under the chin, which are often absorbed and then reappear. Soon after these the animal generally dies without showing any symptoms of violent pain. Ewes attacked by this disease die most commonly about the time of dropping their lambs. The body on opening exhibits copious collections of water about the chest and entrails, the blood is extremely pale as well as the flesh. This disorder is unquestionably caused by feeding in swampy grounds, and a few hours are sufficient to fix it upon a sheep. It is increased by damp, foggy weather, while on the other hand, dry warm weather at high pasture, especially where there are any aromatic herbs, are sometimes sufficient to counteract the first symptoms and effect a cure. This disorder, however, when it has reached such a point that a common observer may perceive the symptoms, is probably incurable. At a very early stage a cure is possible if the flock is kept carefully on high land where aromatic herbs are abundant and particularly among juniper bushes, and in bad weather carefully housed and well fed. Horse chestnuts are an excellent article for fodder in this case also. A mixture of juniper berries, wormwood, sage, catnip, angelica roots, willow bark and other aromatic herbs with a little salt and grain which they will eat of their own accord, or if not, it should be administered in small quantities in the morning before they are driven to pasture. If the rot makes its appearance in a decided manner before the winter sets in, it is useless to attempt any thing more than to fatten the animal soon as may be and sell him to the butcher. The rot certainly is not infectious, and it very

often occurs that only a few sheep are attacked in large flocks; and generally in such cases, if the shepherd is honest, the disease may be traced in every case to some swamp or other wet place where these particular sheep may have strayed.

The Mouth and Hoof Distemper.

These complaints seem to have a mutual connection since the former, which is the mildest, very often precedes the latter. In the mouth the principal evil to be feared is that the sheep become emaciated from the inability to eat. The best remedy is to bathe the part affected with a strong decoction of sage, mixed with an equal quantity of vinegar and a little honey. If the blisters continue to spread, half an ounce of blue vitriol should be added to a quart of this mixture. The disorder in the hoofs is soon discovered by lameness and if this is evidently not produced by any external injury, and especially if several sheep in a flock are attacked at the same time, great care should be taken to obviate the effects of this disorder. The best remedy is a poultice of dough or fat loamy clay which should be applied to the foot by means of a little bag, but not tied hard to the ankle, and kept constantly wet with vinegar, till a swelling appears on the upper side of the foot or in the cleft of the hoof. This should then be opened with a sharp knife and the dead hoof pared off. The wound must be washed with cold water and sprinkled with dry vitriol. The lame animals should remain carefully separated from the sound ones, and the washing and sprinkling with vitriol repeated till the cure is effected. This disease is not only contagious but also infectious in the highest degree and oftentimes so violent as to produce caries in the bone after the hoof is destroyed.

The Itch or Scab.

This disorder is dreaded more than any other, and did in fact more damage in many districts than any other, until the proper mode of treatment was discovered. The scab is certainly contagious and may readily be propagated by merely touching the skin of a healthy animal with matter from a pustule on another sheep—but as far as my observation has extended the infection is not conveyed through the atmosphere, though it often seems to be epidemic, and particularly in very damp summers which affect sheep in many other ways so unfavourably.

It is discovered by the animal's constantly rubbing or scratching itself and making at the same time a peculiar motion with the lips the scabs are sometimes dry and sometimes moist, and spread very rapidly, though the animal continues healthy in other respects, and generally more lively than before. Afterwards however the disorder becomes internal, the sheep becomes emaciated and dies from weakness and pain. If the scab is observed at an early period it may be easily cured or at least prevented from spreading. One of the best remedies is a strong decoction of tobacco to be applied to the diseased parts, after scratching off the scabs with a comb or other instrument. The decoction of tobacco mixed with lime water and oil

of vitriol, and used constantly for some time, will generally effect a radical cure; another excellent remedy is a decoction of hellebore mixed with vinegar, sulphur, and spirits of turpentine. Internal remedies are of no use except when the disorder has induced other complaints by weakening the general health.

The Sheep-Pox.

This disorder is contagious and propagates itself by exhalation from the sick to the healthy animal, but it has not yet been discovered how far these exhalations may extend. If, however, it appears in a neighboring flock, care should be taken to mitigate its effects by a general and careful inoculation, since it is certain that the disorder is less violent if taken by inoculation than in the natural way. The operation is perfectly simple and easy. The animal is laid on its back and held by two or three men while the operator introduces the matter, from a pustule five or six days old, in two or three places between the legs or on the tail. The lancet should be introduced in a slanting direction under the skin about an eighth of an inch, and when it is withdrawn, the skin should be pressed down upon it so as to wipe off the matter and leave it in the wound. A pustule is formed generally in four days, and reaches its greatest size on the sixth, when a few others generally appear near the first.

Soon after this the usual symptoms of fever and general eruption take place, which last is, however, more regular and safe than if the animal had taken the disease without inoculation.

The only care necessary during the progress of the disorder is to keep the sheep in a cool and airy situation. Internal remedies are not required, but the sores should be often washed with a strong infusion of camomile flowers in which a little blue vitriol has been previously dissolved, and afterwards dressed with a salve made of yolks of eggs and turpentine, mixed with a little powdered charcoal.

The Reeling Sickness

Is never infectious, but generally incurable. Its first symptoms are a weakness in the gait and a disposition in the animal affected to remain separate from the flock. The head is thrown into an unnatural posture, generally on one side. The animal then begins to turn round, always in one direction,—stumbles and falls repeatedly, sometimes with the head under the body, then ceases to feed and soon dies.

Lambs and yearlings only are usually liable to this disorder, and very rarely sheep over two years old. The seat of the disorder is always to be discovered on the brain where one or more blisters are formed and filled with a watery secretion.

The origin of this complaint, and of course the proper preventive treatment, remain as yet undiscovered. A cure is sometimes effected by an operation through the skull to let off the water.

The first step in this case is to examine the skull carefully, in search of a soft spot in the bone which usually indicates the spot affected. The skull is then perforated with a trocar, and

complicated by a tube through which the water may escape; after which the tube also is withdrawn and a few drops of the essence of myrrh applied to the aperture. This operation is sometimes successful, but more often the reverse. If it succeeds, however, in only one cure out of five, it seems worth the trial since without some relief the sheep must certainly perish.

Swelled Paunch.

When sheep or other ruminating animals eat more than they can digest the food ferments in the stomach, emitting great quantities of gas which stretch this organ so as to draw together its apertures, the paunch becomes excessively distended, the lungs oppressed, the breath and pulse obstructed, and the death is very sudden.

This effect may be produced by fodder of any kind, but most readily by such as the sheep prefer, especially if they are not accustomed to it. Green clover and lucerne have, therefore, often been observed to bring on this disorder—but it is nevertheless certain that neither of these substances are in themselves injurious, since I have known sheep accustomed to them eat their fill day after day for months together without suffering any ill consequence. Any young green feed is more likely to be hurtful in this way than dry fodder—but only when eaten in excess after long abstinence. If the approach of the swelling is observed by the shepherd in season, it may be prevented by violent friction of the back and belly and driving the sheep rapidly. These remedies are assisted by a previous dose of lime water, which should be repeated half an hour afterwards, taking care that the lime is good and not previously air-slicked.

If the attack is so violent as to leave no time for these remedies, an opening must be made in the paunch with the trocar and sheath—an operation which cannot easily be described but may be exhibited without any difficulty to any person unacquainted with it.

I omit to notice a great variety of other diseases of sheep which I have had no opportunity of attending to personally,—and also the whole series of external injuries to which sheep are liable,—and in the treatment of which each man's experience is his best guide.

Brookline, 1824.

Correspondence.

HORSE RAKE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—The letter of yours on the subject of the Horse Rake, ought long since to have been answered. Various avocations have occasioned the delay, but the present is a fit time for the subject to attract proper attention. I have had a horse rake in use for three years. The utility of it, is decided beyond all question. The utility consists in this. The hay can be collected for carting, with more ease and expedition than can be done usually by six men with common rakes. I use it constantly in hay time, and so habituated to its use and convenience are my men, that they have no idea of being without it a single day. The operation is performed by one man to manage the rake, one boy to ride the horse, and a boy to follow the rake and collect the scattered hay that sometimes is left. The horse must be steady and quiet. This im-

plement is used not only to collect hay into windrows, but it answers to collect the windrows into heaps for loading. It will require some practice, to render the management of it easy and expeditious. But when once acquainted with it, no farmer would ever be without it. This rake operates best on smooth surfaces, but may be used by an experienced hand, on stony and uneven grounds and on low meadows. And it may be used to collect cradled oats and barley for binding. It does not usually answer so well for cradled wheat and rye, as the motion of the rake is apt to stir up dust, that injures the grain for bread stuff.

Description of a good Horse Rake.

The head frame is a stick, of slit-work usually of white ash, maple, bass wood or white oak, ten feet long and three and half inches square, of seasoned timber and of as light wood as possible. To contain 28 teeth of white ash, walnut or white oak, two feet long including the tenon in the head, one and half inch deep and one and quarter inch wide and to be made curving on the under side a little, resembling a small sled, the points to turn up a little to avoid entering the ground or hitting stones. The tenon in the head to be a square in a square mortice with a shoulder under side to brace them and to be wedged into the head. The teeth to be placed at equal distances making about two inches and half apart and points uniform and even. On the upper side of the head affix seven standards two feet long at equal distances to secure the hay from falling over. They may be put in with an inch auger of the same timber as the teeth. On the middle of the head fix two curved handles, like those of a plough to guide its operations. These handles must be fixed firm and braced with iron at the head to secure them and the handles a little wider than on a plough. On each end of the head should be fixed a ferule of iron to prevent its splitting; just inside the ferule on a line with the teeth, fix a small sized staple and ring at each end. To these rings, ropes of the size of a cart rope are to be fastened about 19 feet in length, to connect with the collar on the horse to move it. The length of the rope always to be so long as to allow sufficient space for the hay to be gathered betwixt the rake and the horse, which space will depend on the quantity of the hay or crop and the ropes may be taken up or let out as occasion requires. The above handles may be three and a half feet long and formed as on a plough so as to manage the rake easily. In managing this rake, care must be used to see it is always under the hay, and if it slips over it, stop the horse and draw back and start anew. Practice will soon render it easy. If the land mowed has trees, stumps or rocks scattered over it, the head of the rake may be reduced to 8 or 9 feet or so long as to be useful. This implement is exceedingly useful in collecting clover and large crops of hay.—I have been thus particular, that no error in the structure or use should intervene by which the farmer may be discouraged and perplexed, and throw it aside as impracticable or unprofitable. This implement is simple in its form and structure and easily repaired. The expense of such a rake will not exceed 5 or \$6, and usually much less as this implement is among the labor saving inventions, and in fact is so; I have a strong

desire to see it in general use. But this like other changes in husbandry, will be encountered with prejudices, which will yield slowly and not until our most popular agriculturists shall countenance their use. The present state of agriculture in relation to its products, requires all its operations, to be conducted with economy and the least possible expense. The price of labor continues too high and disproportionate to the price of produce. This will remain to press the farmer so long as our country furnishes so many objects of enterprise in roads and canals. It is therefore important, and necessary to success, that every agriculturist should calculate carefully every expense attending his operations, that he may not labor in vain or at a loss. The implements of husbandry are directly connected with this consideration, and too much care cannot be bestowed, in selecting and using such implements only as shall abridge labor and expense and ensure the greatest degree of productiveness.

You will, sir, make such use of this letter to your discretion shall dictate. I shall always be happy to communicate useful improvement such as experience has tested, and no other shall I feel at liberty to offer.

I am, sir, with cordial esteem

and regard, your humble servant.

THOMAS GOLD.

Pittsfield, June 28, 1824.

BOTTLING CIDER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—As the time approaches, when those who bottle cider, must be taking some precaution to preserve their bottles from bursting, I take the liberty to suggest to your country readers a method, new, cheap and effectual, for preserving both cider and bottles through the heat of summer. In swamps, springy and cold, great quantities of moss are found, which may be easily gathered. With this cover your bottles just on the ground in the northerly part of the cellar, and with a water-pot drench the moss with cold water once a week, or once perhaps in a fortnight will be sufficient. This I have found from several years experience, a perfect security for the bottles, and much less trouble than any other method I have tried or heard of. It answers all the purposes of burying them; sand; is less work, and leaves the bottles much cleaner. Moss is easily obtained in the country from low, cold lands, and when wet retains moisture long. One covering will answer for two or three years.

Yours respectfully,
WILKES ALLEN.

Chelmsford, June 1, 1824.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sir,—In August last, I inoculated some Pea trees with buds of a large winter pear, obtained from the Williams farm in Chelsea; and now I observe fruit of good size, on several of the shoots, which are wholly the growth of the season. I should like to be informed how such slips of dame Nature are accounted for.

A BROOKLINE FARMER.

To keep off or drive away Bed Bugs.—Make strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead, wainscoting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill, or expel them.—Am. Farmer.

From the American Farmer.

ON RECLAIMING MARSH-MEADOWS.

The following are the answers of the Corresponding Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, to inquiries submitted to him by the President of the Maryland Agricultural Society.

With the management of meadow, I am made familiar, by having had nearly a thousand acres of reclaimed marsh, under my control for some years.—To your inquiries I reply:

1. "The height of the bank above the surface of the marsh, its width at the base, and at the top," are accommodated, to the force of the current, the peculiarities of position, affected sometimes by an increase of alluvion on the opposite shore, the interposition of an island, the deposit of a wreck, and always by the materials which the bank is composed. The tenacity of the mud, is an essential item for consideration. If the bank be faced with stone, at the points of most exposure, or be defended by banks, or be protected by such expedients, as tall wharves, or sunken hulks, less width at the base will be required.

2. "The number and size of the sluices," depend upon local circumstances—the comparative height of the circumjacent land—the intervention of small streams, or natural water course, which carry in certain cases, large portions of the water, to few points.

3. The condition of the marsh, the time which must have elapsed before an esculent can be grown upon a marsh, depends upon its relative position, with low water mark—the natural quality of the mud—the diligence, accuracy, and skill, of him by whom it has been managed. I should say three years would be required, for the tolerable melioration of the soil, since the leakage of the banks, the defects in the position of the sluices—the mistakes in the direction of the lesser drains, which experience only can correct, generally defeat the early expectations of profit.

4. I have never seen a "good crop of wheat growing upon any reclaimed marsh." There is no question that bad crops of wheat, have been taken from some of the highest marshes now not far from Philadelphia. The heavy fogs produced mildew, and the superabundant strength of soil caused the crops to run into aw, and to fall. The surface I am told, was "two feet, above the level of low water mark." I am satisfied, that a good crop of wheat, cannot be made upon any marsh, with which I am acquainted.

5. I have seen luxuriant crops of rye, and abundant crops of Indian corn, upon marsh, of which, the surface is about four feet, and a half above low water mark.

6. Such meadow, in the improved parts of this State, is applied almost exclusively, to the production of grass. For this purpose, it produces from eight to nine dollars per acre, on the lease of the strictest kind, prohibited to the use of hay, and admission of horses. Some of the most fertile, which are within three miles of Philadelphia, produce from ten, to twelve dollars per annum. All taxes, excepting the bank tax, and all expenses, attending the repair of sluices, are paid by the tenants. No man cultivates a farinaceous crop, upon this land, but with the view, of reducing the inequalities of surface, or destroying noxious pests, ransomed,

thistles, elders, and other weeds with which it may be infested. Its fertility, appears to be almost inexhaustible. I have known repeated crops of maize, taken in succession. One acre of the best marsh, will make heavy with fat, six hundred pounds of beef, which shall have been put upon it, wretchedly poor, early in May, and be removed as early as November.

7. "Herds grass, or red top," is not allowed to grow upon well drained marshes. It will flourish where no other grass that I have seen, can live. It is much used upon the ill drained meadows of Jersey. I have heard it asserted, and believe, that it may be sown with so much effect, upon very wet meadows, free from rushes, that a waggon may at the end of four years, pass where an ox, with difficulty at the commencement of the term, could have moved.—"Timothy" is valuable I conceive, only for the uses of turf, or road horses. Our graziers, or farmers cultivate it but for sale, unless it be mixed with clover. They consider it, ill fitted for pasturage, as it shoots less vigorously, and less frequently, after having been once cut, than any artificial grass we possess; and they condemn it as affording hay less nutritious, than all, except herds grass. It is sown upon marsh allowed to go out, and to be succeeded, by white clover, and green grass.

8. "Oats" have never been tried I believe, except as a protecting crop, for timothy; when they were depastured, or cut before the grain had been formed.

9. "Potatoes" have been successfully grown, upon very old well reclaimed marsh.

I am with great esteem,

Most truly yours,

JOHN HARE POWELL.

From the New York Statesman.

SEASON OF FRUITS.

The Editors of the New York Gazette and of other papers, who are in the habit of making the mouth water by talking of mammoth gooseberries, strawberries, cherries, plums and peaches, received in the way of presents from their friends, will certainly excuse us for publishing the following note from Mr. Richards, of Newark, New Jersey, accompanying a basket of the finest and most delicious cherries we have ever tasted. Abundantly as our markets are supplied with this kind of fruit, we have seen none which would bear a comparison, either in size or flavor, with those sent to us by our obliging correspondent and friend. It affords us great pleasure to learn, that this excellent variety is to be extensively propagated. While the vicinity of New York already excels any part of the country in the cultivation of good fruit, and an attention to the subject among agriculturists and horticulturists is by no means so general as it ought to be. The Newtown pippin, for instance, is undoubtedly superior to any apple in the world; and yet in how few orchards is it found growing? The labor of a few hours, and a very trifling expense, bestowed at the proper season, would in a short time supply every farmer with an abundance and variety of the most delicious fruits:

Newark, June 22nd, 1824.

GENTLEMEN,—Notwithstanding your markets are supplied with all the choice fruits of the

season, which gives every one an opportunity of procuring such, as best suits his taste, I am induced to believe that a small basket of my "Fraser's Black Tartarian" cherries would be acceptable to you. I do not know that there were any trees of this kind in this place when I procured mine, but since the size and quality of the fruit was known, a great number of persons have taken cuttings from my trees for the purpose of inoculating; and others have procured the trees from the nurseries in the neighborhood of your city. It is a great, as well as a sure bearer, and I can recommend it as worthy of being generally cultivated.

Yours, &c.

LEONARD RICHARDS.

P. S.—The size of this fruit is about four to the ounce, and measures about three inches in circumference.

A Strange Animal.—There was found and taken alive in this vicinity, a day or two since, an animal, which is probably of the class *mus amphibius*, but differing in many respects from any of the genus we have ever seen described by writers on natural history. He is eight inches long from end of the nose to end of the tail, which is about three inches in length—color, deep green—fur, very fine, like velvet—head, small, and joined to the body without any perceptible neck—his nose about an inch in length, and on the end of it a fleshy tube or proboscis, pointed with fleshy projections, eighteen in number, two of which resemble horns—the mouth, directly under the proboscis, and scarcely perceptible—the eyes, not larger than the head of a small pin, and truly microscopic, as is evident from his motions in the water, in catching animalculæ, which he does with great dexterity—the tail, scaly like that of a water rat, and covered with coarse thin hair—the two fore feet resemble those of a beaver, having five sharp claws—the hind feet resemble those of a rat, and both fore and hind legs destitute of fur—nostrils, at the end of the proboscis, resembling those of a hog—ears, none. We have thus described this animal in the best manner we could, with our imperfect knowledge of natural history. We leave it to the learned to determine to what genus of animals it belongs. On this point we are ignorant. We have met with two or three individuals, who pretend they have seen such an animal—one calls it a *Meadow Digger*—one a *Beaver Rat*—another a *Meadow Mole*. But it is agreed by all who have seen it, that it is a very singular animal.—It has excited much curiosity in this neighborhood. The animal is now dead, and its skin may be seen at this office.—*Eastern Star.*

A very light pleasant bread is made in France by a mixture of apples and flour, in the proportion of one of the former to two of the latter. The usual quantity of yeast is employed as in making common bread, and is beat with flour and warm pulp of the apples after they have boiled, and the dough is then considered as set; it is then put up in a proper vessel, and is allowed to rise for eight or twelve hours, and then baked in long loaves. Very little water is requisite none generally, if the apples are very fresh.

It is said that corns on the toes may be readily cured by rubbing them with pumice stone.

An Address delivered before the Monroe (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting in 1823. By MR. JAMES SPERRY, President of the Society.

[Concluded from page 387.]

In the summer fallow, (if the sod be made of the roots of the spear grass, (and most of our pastures and meadows are bound down with that unprofitable grass,) the decomposition at the time of cross-ploughing is very imperfect. The sod partially rotted is, therefore, while undergoing a thorough harrowing, and afterwards, exposed to the full heat of the sun, to lose the gases already disengaged, and to become dried and unfit for the purposes of vegetation. Two or three ploughings, and as many harrowings, are generally insufficient to break and reduce them to that tilth which land ought to be in for the reception of the seed. They are therefore necessarily permitted to lie on the surface, either dead or green, to impede the growth of the first crop. We therefore have no reason to believe that land is any richer, or in any better condition for the production of a crop, when cultivated as a bare fallow, than it would be were a crop of corn grown while the grass roots were rotting.

The amount of this saving would depend on the goodness of the land, and the season. If the land were rich, and the season favorable, from 60 to 100 bushels of corn might be easily obtained, one half of which, at least, according to the rule of letting ground, would be saved by this process. I raised last season, on a piece of good ground which was broke the preceding fall, 71 1-2 bushels of corn to the acre. The tending was not as expensive as common stubble land. I likewise raised at the rate of 56 bushels per acre on an unproductive part of my meadow, the soil of which was naturally light, yielding grass hardly sufficient to pay the expense of mowing. This year the same ground, with a light dressing of manure, and one ploughing, yielded at the rate of 100 bushels of oats to the acre. On my other piece of corn ground, I raised this year, under very unfavourable circumstances,—a late, wet spring, bad seed, (not more than two thirds of which vegetated,) and a severe drought in June,—30 bushels of peas to the acre. It is now into wheat, with every appearance of being equally as good as it would have been had it been well fallowed. I mention this barely to show what may be saved, and to influence others to abandon the expensive process of summer fallowing.

It is believed that land in good heart well ploughed once, is better than it twice ploughed; as the first ploughing covers the weeds, grass, and remains of the preceding crop, which will naturally benefit the succeeding one. In breaking up, particular care should be taken that the work be complete, and of good depth, and that the furrows be well turned, and no balks made;—it may then be harrowed the succeeding spring, both ways, without disturbing the sod, and until it is of sufficient tilth to receive the seed.—With a shovel-plough, or some other instrument, light furrows may be made 4 feet apart, that rows can be formed both ways; and a shovel-plough is the most suitable implement to plough among corn at the time of hoeing.

This system is not mentioned as new, or unknown to others, but as one entitled to more at-

tention than it receives—one which will assuredly reward our labors with abundance, without exhausting the soil to such a degree as to require heavy dressings of manure to render it productive again. Land worn too long before it is seeded becomes foul, and requires much more labor to obtain a scanty crop, than would be requisite on land in good heart to obtain an abundant one. To the practice of cropping our lands excessively, we may attribute the cause of such quantities of foul wheat being raised—an evil of which the manufacturer justly complains, and to avoid which no pains ought to be spared.

An objection would naturally arise against the system, on account of the expense attending frequent seedings with clover. But this may be easily obviated, by each farmer raising his own seed. A small piece of ground set apart annually for this purpose, would yield seed sufficient for a large farm; and the extra profit realized from this management, would more than doubly compensate for seeding, and other expenses. If any doubt as to the result and saving, let them try the experiment. Good and profitable farming does not consist so much in fitting land for this or that crop well, as in knowing how to manage the whole concern from year to year.

It will be observed that peas are mentioned as a crop to succeed corn, in the rotation recommended. The return they make for the expense of cultivation and harvesting is ample; they are excelled by no grain, except corn for fattening swine; they ripen early, and are harvested before corn is fit for feeding; and as they leave the ground in such excellent order for wheat, they merit the particular attention of the farmer, as an important crop in whatever rotation he pursue. Perhaps as good wheat might be grown next after corn, as next succeeding peas; but the expense of harvesting stout corn, by cutting it up and drawing it off from the ground in season for sowing is a very heavy draw-back from the profits of the crop. This expense is avoided by cultivating peas between corn and wheat; and if it be desirable to seed with the third crop, wheat ought to be the last.

But there is an important objection to the cultivation of peas. Of late years, they are much infested with the bug—so much so that those who have heretofore raised, have abandoned them as an unprofitable crop.—Yet I am of the opinion, that could the cultivators of the pea be prevailed on to act in concert, this objection might be removed.—Entomologists inform us that the pea-bug is propagated only in the pea—the nit is deposited on the pod soon after it is formed, and being hatched by the heat of the sun, eats its way into the pea, and there remains till the ensuing spring, when it escapes and is inoffensive until the pea is in the pod again, and dies soon after the seed is deposited. By observation we have oculary demonstration of the fact. This being the case, by destroying these insects in those peas kept through the winter, the succeeding crop would escape unhurt. This may be effected with ease. Let those designed for seed be put in a barrel soon after they are thrashed, and covered so as to prevent a free circulation of air, and there will be no danger of an escape; let them be thus kept till a short time before sowing, when let the barrel be filled with water, brine,

or weak lye, that the peas may be completely immersed for 24 hours, and the destruction of the troublesome insects is complete. The insects may be seen in and about the fields sown with buggy peas, from the time they are sown till some time after the podding of the pea; it is therefore believed that they do not stray far, and that all who are careful to prevent their escape will not suffer by them.

I had supposed that peas free from bugs, sufficient for seed, might be obtained by sowing late. This belief was supported by a statement made by the Hon. Timothy Pickering on that subject, to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. But I was unsuccessful, the season past, in an experiment of half an acre of late sowing. These were sown as late as the 27th of June; the first pods were considerably infested, the last were killed by the frost. I would therefore recommend the attempt to secure and destroy the bug before it leaves the pea, as before stated, with a firm belief that the experiment will be successful. I would likewise recommend that the board continue their premium for the best half acre of peas, free from bugs.

The system and rotation recommended in this address, is not pretended to be a perfection. The bare outlines are given; the cultivation of only three of the most important crops is mentioned: time would not permit, were it necessary, to designate further. I would recommend a premium to be awarded at the end of four years to the person who shall offer the best system, beginning with green sward—to be determined by actual experiment, taking into account all the expenses attending the whole process.

Nothing is said in this address of the application of manure, and the use of plaster; it was deemed unnecessary. The main object has been, to lay the axe at the root of the error with which most of us are charged—summer fallowing. This practice, I think—it must be admitted, is erroneous; and the sooner it is abandoned, the better it will be for us. One method of propagating truth is to expose error; and there are many errors of which we are guilty in farming but time will not permit us to dwell upon them. One more, however, must not be omitted. The farmer is guilty of a most palpable error, when he raises rye among his wheat intended for market. Every man of experience must know that wheat in which there is but a small proportion of rye, will make flour of the first quality; and as our greatest surplus article, and that on which we place the most dependence for exportation, is wheat, it is of the utmost importance that we give a character to our flour. Rye cannot be separated from wheat after it is threshed. The machinery of the manufacturer will not do it. We therefore stand in our own light, when we sow wheat that has the smallest mixture of rye. Care should be taken that wheat intended for seed, in particular, should not be exposed in the barn, and liable to receive the scatterings of the rye mow. But care should be ineffectual in this respect, we should not fail, soon after the rye is headed, to pass through the field and take it all out.

Although many who cultivate the earth are of opinion, that the art they profess to understand is susceptible of little or no improvement, a little reflection, and attention to facts, often convinces the best and most successful agriculturists, that the knowledge they possess is not

imperfect. Although many do well, and receive good profits, in the cultivation of their farms, yet there is sufficient room for them to do better. Those who have given the subject the greatest attention, and reduced the science to the most regular and profitable system, still see defects, and learn from year to year.

Situated as we are as to local and natural advantages, with a flourishing commercial and manufacturing village in our centre, through which passes the Grand Canal, the pride of our country and the admiration of the world, and with a fine climate and rich soil, it behoves us, and our real interests prompt us to be diligent and active in the work of improvement. Let it not be said we are inactive and stationary, while our neighbors spiritedly and successfully progress; but rather let us say, that although many counties in different parts of the state have done well, it shall be our aim to excel them all.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June, 1824.

ON LINSEED OIL FOR FATTING CATTLE.

Roxbury, May 7, 1824.

TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1818 I purchased a large fine looking cow, from the high recommendation of her former owner, as to her valuable milk properties; in a few days after the calving, and her bag was in so bad a state as made it necessary very soon to dry her up, losing the whole object for which I purchased her. Early in the fall having read, in "Voclo on Husbandry," published by an English Farmer in this country about 40 years ago, a Receipt as follows: "the quickest feeding a beast can take is *linseed oil* mixed with bran, if the animal is small, give two pecks of bran per day, divided into three feeds, in each peck half a pint of oil, they eat it very greedily and it feeds them wonderfully fast; they must have what hay they will eat, but that will not be much. The oil dilutes all the rest of the food they eat, and as to itself, it all stays in the beast, as fat, five gallons and the bran in proportion will fatten a beast sooner than five pounds sterling in any other food."

I felt determined to try the experiment on the above mentioned cow—she refused the food for two days, but finding she had none other offered, she afterwards began to eat, and in a short time became fond of it; she increased in fatness very fast. After using the five gallons recommended, I purchased two more, and then for about a fortnight gave her Indian meal, when she was in high order. And I sold her to a neighboring Butcher, (having described to him the manner of feeding,) at nine dollars the hundred pounds, being the price of the very best beef at that time, the weight paid for was seven hundred and ninety-four pounds. I never saw handsomer marbled meat, and he told me his customers were very much pleased with it; and he has very frequently since told me they have often spoken of the goodness of that beef.

Two years after I fattened a pair of oxen, one of which was by the same mode, consuming eight or nine gallons of oil, and afterwards meal for two or three weeks; the other on vegetables and meal. I sold them to a Butcher from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for that market;

they were estimated at 1200 lbs. each—the oil fed one was thought the best, and the expense of feeding was considerably less. I gave this man notice of the mode of fattening both animals, he said he had no objection to the oil, as in England their cattle are fed largely on *oilcake*, and he should bleed this animal a few days before slaughtering. I heard from Halifax that the meat of both was considered excellent. Since then I have not fattened any beef animals, but was so well satisfied, that whenever I do I shall adopt the same method.

Mr. Parsons intends this season, fattening an animal by this method, when he will give the result to the society.

I am, dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN PRINCE.

The oil cake, and linseed, ground to a powder, as well as the oil are much used for fattening cattle in England. The enriching of the manure by this means is said to be a sufficient object, were there no advantage in the first cost of the food. A jelly is likewise made from the linseed and mixed with barley meal or with bran and cut chaff.*

There is said to be danger of giving a yellow tinge to the fat by keeping animals a long time on the oil or the cake.

Marshall in noticing the practice in the District of Maidstone, England, of grinding the seed for fodder says—"in the state of powder, it has no degree of clamminess and very little of tenacity; being perfectly dry, with an appearance like ground coffee. It might be perfectly or sufficiently mixed with the flour of pulse or any grain." He recommends this preparation as preferable either to the oil or cake.†

* *Linseed Jelly.* The principal objection to this material is the trouble of preparing it. In an instance in which it was used with success, the method of preparing it was this. The proportion of water to seed was about seven to one. Having been steeped in part of the water, eight and forty hours, previously to the boiling, the remainder was added cold; and the whole boiled gently about two hours; keeping it in motion during the operation, to prevent its burning to the boiler; thus reducing the whole to a jelly like or rather a gluey or ropery consistence; cooled in tubs. Each bullock being allowed about two quarts of jelly per day or somewhat more than one quart of seed, in four days; that is about one sixteenth of the medium allowance of oil cake.—Marshall's Gloucestershire, &c.

† A large part of the flax seed which comes to the Boston market, is raised in New Hampshire and Maine, and most of what is grown in this state is produced in the southern counties.

THE SESAMUM INDICUM;

or Bene Plant, from Africa.

The undersigned has received an additional supply of Bene Seed from the South, and it will afford him great pleasure to furnish a few of them to any person who may want them.

There is no provident family, it is believed, who knew their value, that would ever neglect planting a few of the Bene Seed every season, in some border of the garden, to have fresh leaves always at hand in case of need. Although this plant requires a warm climate to bring its seed to maturity, it will grow well enough in any part of the United States, to furnish its mucilage during the season it is most generally wanted.

One leaf of this plant immersed in a tumbler of spring water, changes it immediately into a fine mucilage, that is perfectly clear, tasteless, and inodorous, and very useful in the summer complaints of children, the dysentery, &c. Sick children take it as they would pure water, and as it is perfectly innocent, they may be allowed to take as much of it as they like. The leaves likewise of the plant dipped in tepid water, before they are applied, afford great relief in cases of inflammation of the eyes. They may be applied also as a dressing for burns, blisters, &c. with advantage.

But the chief value of this plant is derivable from the oil which may be expressed from the Bene Seed, a bland, nutritive oil, that is equal in every respect, it is said, to olive oil.

Southern planters, it is hoped, will turn their attention to this plant, and give us, ere long, more full information respecting it, than we are yet possessed of. In the mean time, a regular supply of the Bene Seed will be kept at this institution, for distribution in small packets, to be sent by letter to all who may apply for them. No charge will be made for these seeds. No letter, however, can be received, that is not free, or wherever the postage is not paid.

JAMES SMITH,

Vaccine Institution, Baltimore.

From the American Farmer.

A new and important discovery in the art of Dyeing—with cheap materials.

Sir,—In the course of last autumn, I accidentally met with some yarn in a family, of humble life, the color of which, attracted my attention, which induced me to enquire the process of dyeing; the information I received was, to cut the end off the largest pumpkin that could be obtained, the seed only taken out, the yarn put in, and as much poke berry juice poured on as the pumpkin will hold, which should be set away in a warm place, the yarn frequently opened, and in about nine days, it produces a permanent and brilliant blue or crimson color; it is to be washed out in soap suds. I am induced to make this communication, thinking it might be desirable to some of your readers. And I have no doubt the chemist might extract from the materials an useful dye for manufacturing on a large scale.

With respect, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jefferson, Culpeper Co. }
Va. May 8, 1824. }

Bad Butter.—Being a few mornings since in a store where butter is taken in, we heard a woman ask a shopkeeper what price he would give for a tub of butter which she offered—"Nothing!" was the answer. We had the curiosity to look at it; and a more disagreeable (we will not say disgusting) mass we never saw offered for sale as butter. It is wonderful that any dairy woman should yet be ignorant or careless of what relates so much to her own interest, as the proper management of butter designed for the market. The most usual fault is, that it is not sufficiently worked. If proper attention was given to this part of the process, the butter would command in the market one or two cents more, by the pound, than it usually does.—Mass. Yeoman.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1824.

From the Windsor (Vt.) Journal.
HOING CORN.

The following extract from an article published in the New England Farmer, on the subject of hoeing corn and potatoes, is so much at variance with what appears to me to be the more rational theory, that I am surprised the editor of that paper gave it currency without a passing remark:—

"Corn should be hoed the third time or killed, just before the tassels appear.—It should now be ploughed deep, in order that much loose dirt may be left between the rows, which will tend to prevent injury from drought."

Now, it is suggested to my mind, that if the ground be properly prepared before the corn is planted, as it ever ought to be, it should be disturbed as little as possible afterwards to a depth to affect the roots and fibres, which are penetrating in every different direction. A plough the first, and perhaps the second time of hoeing, may do little injury, but by no means should it be used the last time, certainly not to any depth; for thereby the roots, which, at that age of the corn, nearly fill the space between the rows, will be broken and the corn receive a serious check in its growth by the loss of nourishment which these supplied to the stock. Nor do I consider it preventive of drought to plough at all amongst the corn; for if there be danger of suffering on this account, the more and deeper the ground is stirred, the more the danger is augmented. What I would recommend as the best preservative from drought, is the use of *house ashes*, after the first or second hoeing, put in quantities of from half a pint to a pint on each hill. From actual experience and observation, I do not hesitate to recommend this, as the best safeguard for corn of any thing yet discovered.

W.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—We have republished the foregoing article for the purpose of making some comments on Mr. W.'s strictures. We think we shall be able to show, that if our correspondent is in an error he has the sanction of high authority to apologize for, if not completely to justify his observations.

Dr. Deane, in treating of the culture of Indian corn, gave the following directions:

"When the plants are about knee high, and before they send out their panicles or spindles, give them the third and last hoeing. The best way at this hoeing is to *plough one furrow in an interval both ways*. The cultivator, with two mould boards, would be better for this work, than the common horse plough, as it would throw the mould equally towards each row, and save labor in hand-hoeing." &c.

Mr. Butler, the author of "The Farmer's Manual," says, "at your third hoeing or hilling, *strike a deep furrow between the rows, and haul up the earth to the hills with a hoe; but keep your plough as far from the hills as possible, that you may avoid the extended fibres of the roots, which if cut with the plough, would injure your corn*. Avoid the corn harrow at your first weeding, as is practiced by some; this leaves the land close, or heavy and dead between the rows and injures your crop. Be sure that you finish hilling before your crop begins to silk and tassel, (or blow out, and set for the ears;) nature should then be left to herself undisturbed, or your crop will be injured."

The Domestic Encyclopedia, in giving an account of the mode of cultivating Indian corn by Mr. Spurrier, of Delaware, who had made many experiments in order to find the most advantageous mode of tilling this plant observes that "the third ploughing" [after the corn had been planted] "he did as the first, throwing up the mould in the middle of the alley. This is of more use than a person would imagine, for it admits the influences of the air and dews to penetrate to the

roots. The land, upon which Mr. Spurrier tried this experiment, was between a loam and a clay. Sands and light lands will not require so many ploughings."

The Farmer's Guide says, "no crop while growing requires more attention than corn. To prevent it from being stunted at the outset, it is advisable to apply some stimulants to the plants when very young; such as bog-dirt, ashes or gypsum, and this should be repeated at the third hoeing. When the plants are three or four inches high, the plough must pass in the intervals, making two furrows in each, turned from the rows; the weeds killed and a little fresh earth drawn about the plants with a hoe. In about half a month afterwards, plough again, turning the earth towards the rows, and draw up some more earth with a hoe. Just before the corn spindles give it the last ploughing and hoeing, in a manner similar to the last, keeping the plough as far as possible from the hills. Avoid the harrow at weeding; it leaves the earth close and heavy, and injures the crop."

Mr. Curwen, a celebrated English Agriculturist, is of opinion that ploughing among green crops is "preventive of drought," and perhaps his opinion in the scale of authority will weigh as much as that of the gentleman who takes the signature "W." as above. Mr. Curwen maintains "that by constantly turning the vacancies between the roots or beds of green crops, in every direction, he can in dry weather procure for the plants something like a compensation for rain, in the evaporation of moisture from the earth."

"A field of cabbages," continues Mr. Curwen, "were this year set on a very strong stiff clay, which previous to their being planted was in high tilth.—The severe drought which succeeded the rains that fell, soon after setting baked the ground perfectly hard. The plants made little or no progress; they were seen by a friend of mine, on Monday the 26th of May, as I was commencing the breaking of the ground with the ploughs. On Saturday they were seen again by the same gentleman, and he could scarcely be persuaded that they were the same plants. The week had been very dry with a hot sun, and strong north east winds."*

Sir John Sinclair, in enumerating the advantages of deep ploughing says, "Bringing up new mould is peculiarly favorable to clover, turnips, beans and potatoes; and indeed, without that advantage, these crops usually diminish in quantity, quality and value.—2. Deep ploughing is likewise of great consequence to every species of plant, furnishing not only more means of nourishment to their roots, but *above all by counteracting the injurious consequences of either too wet or too dry a season*. This is a most important consideration, for, if the season be wet, there is a greater depth of soil to absorb the moisture, so that the plants are not likely to have their roots immersed in water; and in a dry season it is still more useful, for in the lower part of the cultivated soil, there is a *reservoir of moisture*, which is brought up to the roots by the evaporation, which the heat of the sun occasions."

There can be no doubt but that the leaving of "much loose dirt between the rows" as our correspondent has directed, would prove advantageous to the corn plants. Col. Pickering, in an Address to the Essex Agricultural Society, observes that "Nothing is more common in a dry summer, than the rolling of the leaves of corn; and that circumstance is often mentioned as an evidence of the severity of the drought. The rolling of the leaves of Indian corn, is the consequence in part of scant manuring, but still more of shallow

ploughing. Few, perhaps, are aware of the depths to which the roots of plants will penetrate in a deeply loosened earth. A gentleman much inclined to agricultural inquiries and observations, informed me, near fifty years ago, that seeing some men digging a well in a hollow place, planted with Indian corn then at its full growth, he stopped to examine how far its roots had descended, and he found them to the depth of nine feet. The soil was an accumulation of earth which had run or been thrown into the hollow."

If the roots of Indian corn can penetrate nine feet in a perpendicular direction they would no doubt, pervade every part between the rows. But the third hoeing or hilling should take place before the roots have spread far from the hills; and if this is accomplished "before the tassels appear" we believe there will be but little danger of injury to the roots.

The mode of cultivating Indian corn, adopted by Gen. Hull, and described in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June, 1823, may well be mentioned here, not only as it corroborates our statements, but suggests a new and probably useful idea relating to this branch of husbandry. Gen. Hull says that his corn "was ploughed and hoed three times, and at each time of hoeing the furrows were filled up and the ground left nearly level. The last ploughing and hoeing was the 5th of July."

"As the ground by deep ploughing and hoeing had been rendered loose, I was of the opinion the hills would receive more nourishment and stand stronger, by the roots running underground in the whole space between the rows, than by drawing the rich earth around the hills with the hoe, as is the usual custom. Besides the dews, the light rains and the sun have a much greater effect on the roots, when the earth is banked up around the hill. And further when high hills are made, the roots running horizontally will run out of the ground and perish."

"Every thing which has been anticipated with respect to the manner in which the field of corn had been planted and cultivated was realized. While other corn in the same enclosure and near it, was perishing during the dry season, not a leaf in this field even curled, and no part of it, in the least degree, suffered by the drought. The second week in October it was harvested, and from this seven eighths of an acre, were measured one hundred and ninety-two bushels of ears, after the husks were taken off, equal to ninety-six bushels of shelled corn. The whole was sound, and suitable to grind into meal, excepting three bushels of ears. The value of this corn, including four bushels of beans, raised by way of experiment, was \$122.56; the expense of cultivation was \$57.25—leaving the nett profits of seven eighths of an acre of Indian corn, \$64.31."

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Boston with the usual festive social and literary rites. Cannon were fired, processions formed, orations delivered, feasts enjoyed, toasts uttered, joy-beaming faces exhibited, every thing animate and many things inanimate bore the impress of Freedom's Natal Day. To give in detail the proceedings would require us to devote all our columns to that express purpose and a brief sketch would convey no ideas adequate to the joyous occasion. We must therefore beg leave to refer our readers to our political papers; merely remarking that it appeared to us that every thing was done which should have been done, and every thing that was done was well done, which was requisite to mark the day with which commenced the era of our National Freedom.

* Curwen's Hints on Agricultural Subjects.

Destructive Fire.—A few minutes before one, on Wednesday afternoon, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop, at the corner of Chesnut and Charles street, and notwithstanding the most spirited exertions, before it could be subdued, it proved to be the most destructive fire that has been known in this town for many years. We have had no rain for more than a fortnight, so that every thing was excessively dry; and the wind blew almost a gale. The fire soon caught two dwelling houses in Chesnut street, and a block on Charles street, which extended to the corner of Beacon street, and extended for a considerable distance up Beacon street. The whole number of dwelling houses burnt is 15, one grocery, and a carpenter's shop. Some of the houses destroyed are among the finest in town. Two of the houses were on Chesnut street, six on Charles street, and seven on Beacon street. It was only by the greatest exertions that the fire was at length arrested, after raging with unabated fury for more than two hours. The last house burnt was separated only by a brick wall from the next, wind blowing directly upon it, and the out houses were principally of wood. The distant parts of the town were at the same time in no small danger, from the burning flakes, which were carried an immense distance by the wind. We have already heard of a great number of places where the fire caught, out was put before any considerable injury was done.—We are not able to give a complete list of the sufferers; the following is all we have learned.—On Chesnut-street, the carpenter's shop and the two dwelling-houses, were owned and occupied by Messrs. Stoddard and Lincoln. On Charles-street, Messrs. Bailey & Stanford, kept a grocery shop at the corner of Beacon-street, and two dwelling houses were occupied by Messrs. Griggs, Granger, Putney, Smith, Tilden, and Jasses Huse, and perhaps others; the owners we do not know.—On Beacon street, the houses were occupied by Messrs. Bryant, T. Swett, H. G. Rice, W. M. Ot, T. H. Carter, S. Austin, and S. Bean, and most of them were owned by the same gentlemen. A large proportion of the furniture was saved. It was carried upon the Common, where a guard was soon formed for its protection. Immediately after the fire was subdued Capt. Loring, of the New England Guards, volunteered to furnish a guard for this purpose, and issued his orders accordingly; and in forty minutes, forty members of his company were on the ground, and formed a line of sentinels around the property to be protected. About 9 o'clock, they were relieved by the Independent Cadets, who continued the protection as long as it was needed. We have heard several reports as to the manner in which the fire caught. One account attributes it to a chimney—another to a cigar—and a third to boiling glue—but we do not know which is correct. It was doubtless accidental.—*Bos. Daily Ad.*

Solemn dispensation of Providence.—On Wednesday last, about 2 o'clock, P. M. a thunder shower rose from the west, and passed over the town of Rye, lightly charged with electric fluid. The lightning was very vivid and incessant, and the peals of thunder tremendous. The rain descended in torrents. The lightning struck in five places, in two of which it proved fatal in its effects. It struck the south school-house, in which there were about seventy scholars, more than half the number were knocked down, and many were stunned. Eight or ten were unable for some time to rise up; and six or seven, when first taken up by the master, were apparently dead. Twelve or fourteen were more or less injured; the clothes of one took fire, and he was considerably burnt; and the air of another was singed. All, however, recovered, or are hopelessly recovering, except two, who were instantly deprived of life, viz. Sheridan, a very forward and promising son of Jonathan Philbrick, Esq. aged 11—and Joseph Smith, a desirable child of Samuel Randall, aged 7. The lightning entered the school-house at the westerly window—shattered the sashment—broke the glass, and appeared to spend its force chiefly among the scholars; no other considerable effects appearing.—The master, Mr. Fellows, received a considerable shock, but was not so affected, but that he was able to pay immediate attention to the case of his scholars—who is entitled to esteem for his benevolent exertions for their welfare.

About the same time, the lightning struck the

house of Mr. James Philbrick, a mile distant from the School-house. Most of the family were in a chamber—several of them were affected with the shock, and a son of Mr. Philbrick, about 10 years of age, was instantly killed.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 2.—On Monday night last, we experienced a fall of rain, preceded by a strong wind and almost incessant lightning and peals of thunder. A father and his child were killed in Baltimore, Md. and one or two persons seriously hurt in Washington, by the lightning. No one, that we have heard of, was injured here.

On Wednesday afternoon, we experienced one of the heaviest storms of wind and rain ever known to our oldest inhabitants. Such was the density of the rain that the atmosphere was nearly as much darkened as by the thickest fog we ever saw. A tree, which, from its protected situation by the buildings, it was thought could not possibly be injured, was blown down in the market square. Many garden trees, &c. in other parts of the town were also prostrated.

There is every reason for the most serious apprehension for the fate of the standing crops of every kind, wherever the storm of Wednesday has been felt; and it is but too probable, that it has not been very limited in its extent.

The following vessels of war, we understand, are now equipping for sea with all possible despatch, to wit: NORTH-CAROLINA, 74, Com. Rodgers; Constellation, 44, Com. Macdonough; Hornet, 22, Captain Kennedy; Ontario 22, Capt. Nicholson; Shark, 12, Lieut. Stevens; Porpoise, 12, Lieut. Skinner; Store-ship De-coy, Lieut. Gamble.

We should presume that a considerable portion of this armament is intended to show itself along the coasts of South America in order to impress the nations there with a proper idea of our naval strength.

Wash. Gaz.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 1st and Liverpool papers to the 4th ult. have been received in Boston, but contain no intelligence of much importance. The Sun, a London paper, declares that the English Government would not recognize the South American States this year, and attributes the decline of the South American Stocks to a knowledge of the fact. The Courier of June 1, however, says, "we can venture to state that previously to the close of the present session of parliament, a communication will be made on this subject to the House of Commons."

The dissensions and disturbances in Lisbon have terminated in the restoration of the King, and the banishment of the Queen, her son, and her father confessor, the Patriarch of Portugal. The Queen, it is said, will go into a convent, the Prince to England, and the Patriarch to Busaco.

The cause of the Greeks, we are assured, continues to wear a prosperous appearance.

Abraham Bey has rebelled against the Vice Roy of Egypt—taken possession of Cairo—been appointed Vice Roy by the Porte, and Generalissimo of the Ottoman forces.

A Mr. Harris, a new candidate for aeronautic fame, ascended in a balloon, about the last of May, from a tavern near London, accompanied by a Miss Stocks.—When about two miles from the earth he prepared to descend, in effecting which he was killed. He opened the valve at the top, and the balloon descended with surprising rapidity. The noise occasioned by the escape of the gas was terrible. A number of persons ran to the car as it descended, and found Mr. Harris a corpse, and his female partner totally insensible. She recovered from the shock in the course of the next day—and intended to ascend again.

WANTED No's. 1, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, of the 2d volume of the N. E. Farmer—for which a generous price will be given by the proprietor of this paper.—Printers who receive the Farmer in exchange will confer a favor by forwarding the abovementioned No's to this Office.

GROSEILLE WINE,

PUT up expressly for families, in kegs of 6 gallons each, and delivered at any part of the city at \$5.25 per keg. Also in cases of 1 dozen bottles, for sale by the subscriber.

This genuine and excellent article is made by Dr. Benjamin Lyer, of Providence, who cultivates in our field forty-five acres of Currant Bushes; and it is the opinion of men of medical science that the Wine made of the Fruit of the Currant is equal, in all respects, when old, to the best imported Wines. It is in flavor much like the old Constantia, and were it as dear, and not known to be of home manufacture, no family in the habit of keeping Wine would be without it. It has, in several instances, passed off at parties as foreign Wine of the most delicious character; it exhilarates without producing intoxication, and its effects are peculiarly beneficial to costive habits.—As a Summer Beverage it is not surpassed by any other.

E. COPELAND, Jr. No. 65, Broad-street.

June 26.

M. R. GROVE'S Essay on Sheep, in a pamphlet form for sale at this Office. July 10.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office **BALL SKINS**, at the usual prices. June 12.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	3 50	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	115	117 50
pearl do.		120	122 50
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs.	bbl.	10	
carg, No 1,		8	
No 2,		6 50	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. . . .	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX	bush	6	9
FLAX SEED		62	64
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St. .	bbl.	6 62	6 75
Genesee,		6 50	6 62
Rye, best		2 62	2 75
GRAIN, Rye	bush	53	55
Corn		40	47
Barley			
Oats		30	31
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823 .		33	40
LIME,	cash	90	1 20
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern .	gal.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	
PORK, Bone Middlings	bbl.	16 00	17
navy, mess,		13	13 50
Carg, No 1,		12 50	13
SEEDS, Herg's Grass, 1823, . .	bush	1 75	
Clover	lb.	5	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed .		50	70
do do unwashed		35	40
do 3-4 washed		40	55
do 1-2 do		35	50
Native		30	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort . .		50	60
do Spinning, 1st sort . .		40	42

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	4 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .		8 10
" whole hog,		9 6
VEAL,		5 8
MUTTON,		3 12
POULTRY,		8 25
BUTTER, keg & tub,		5 42
lump,		16 18
EGGS,	doz.	14 17
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	62 65
Indian, do.		55 60
POTATOES, new,		2 00 2 50
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50 3 50
HAY, according to quality, . . .	ton.	16 00 18 00

ODE.

Composed by a member of the corps of INDEPENDENT CADETS, Salem, Mass. and sung at their celebration of our National Independence, July 5, 1824.

Assembled to-day—let us join heart and hand,

While we mingle our joys in the grand celebration,
And our gratitude pay to the patriot band,

Who in Senate and field, were the pride of our nation,
Who rush'd to the strife

When dangers were rife,
And seal'd their devotion with the red streams of life;

For ne'er while our "Star spangled banner" shall wave,
Shall we cease to remember the wise and the brave.

Sound the loud tramp of fame, let its notes be prolong'd,
O'er each name so renown'd for devotion and daring,
Who with swords flashing freedom, to the rude contest
throng'd,

With hearts beating high and their proud bosoms
bating,

Mid the battle's fierce height,
To their foemen in fight,

In defence of their toil-planted homes and their right;
For ne'er while our standard so proudly shall wave,
Shall we cease to remember the wise and the brave.

Those eyes that once beam'd bright with courage, are
clos'd,

Those hearts which beat high, in the grave now are
sleeping,

Those bands that once vanquish'd the foes they oppos'd,
Cold and nerveless have sunk to the grim monarch's
reaping,

Shall we then cease to praise,
In our peace-gilded days,

Our sires who have toil'd this proud nation to raise?
No! No! Let us swear while our standard shall wave,
That we never can cease to remember the brave.

Our country is plac'd on a pinnacle'd height,
Round its base then let tyranny roll in rude passion,

Firm as Atlas it stands in its panoply'd right,
Udismay'd and unmov'd while its wild waves shall
dash on.

On each pine cover'd hill
Freedom's temple is still,

And Adams and Jackson her service fulfill;
And long may the standard of liberty wave,

O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Miscellaneous.

THE FROLIC SOME DUKE.

The late Duke of Montague was remarkable for achievements of wit and humor, which he conducted with a dexterity and address peculiar to himself. In one of his rambles he observed that a middle-aged man, in something like a military dress, of which the lace was much tarnished and the cloth worn thread-bare, appeared at a certain hour in the Park, walking to and fro in the mall with a kind of mournful solemnity, or ruminating by himself on one of the benches, without taking any more notice of the gay crowd that was moving about him, than of so many emmets on an ant-hill, or atoms dancing in the sun.

This man, the Duke singled out as a fit object for a frolic. He began, therefore, by making some enquiry concerning him, and soon learned that he was an unfortunate, poor creature, who, having laid out his whole stock of money in the purchase of a commission, had behaved

with great bravery in the war, in hopes of preferment; but upon the conclusion of peace had been reduced to starve upon half-pay. This the Duke thought a favourable circumstance for his purpose; but he learned upon further enquiry, that the captain, having a wife and several children, had been reduced to the necessity of sending them down to Yorkshire, whither he constantly remitted them one moiety of his half pay, which would not subsist them nearer the metropolis, and reserved the other moiety to keep himself upon the spot, where alone he could look for an opportunity of obtaining a more advantageous situation. These particulars afforded new scope for the Duke's genius, and he immediately began his operations.

After some time, when every thing had been prepared, he watched an opportunity, as the captain was sitting alone, buried in his speculations, on a bench, to send his gentleman to him with his compliments, and an invitation to dinner the next day. The Duke having placed himself at a considerable distance, saw his messenger approach without being perceived, and begin to speak without being heard; he saw his intended guest start at length from his reverie, like a man frightened out of a dream, and gaze with a foolish look of wonder and perplexity at the person who accosted him, without seeming to comprehend what he said, or believe his senses, when it was repeated to him till he did. In short, he saw with infinite satisfaction all that could be expected in the looks, behaviour, and attitude of a man, addressed in so abrupt and unaccountable a manner; and as the sport depended upon the man's sensibility, he discovered so much of that quality in striking the first stroke, that he promised himself success beyond his former hopes. He was told, however, that the captain returned thanks for the honour intended him, and would wait on his Grace at the time appointed.

When he came the Duke received him with particular marks of civility, and taking him aside with an air of great secrecy and importance, told him that he had desired the favor of his company to dine, chiefly on account of a lady, who had long had a particular regard for him, and had expressed a great desire to be in his company, which her situation made it impossible for her to accomplish without the assistance of a friend; that having learned these particulars by accident, he had taken the liberty of bringing them together; and added that he thought such an act of civility, whatever might be the opinion of the world, could be no imputation upon his honor. During this discourse the Duke enjoyed the profound astonishment and various changes of confusion that appeared in the captain's face, who, after he had a little recovered himself, began a speech with great solemnity, in which the Duke perceived he was labouring to insinuate, in the best manner, that he doubted whether he was not imposed upon, and whether he ought not to resent it; and therefore to put an end to his difficulties at once, the Duke laid his hand on his breast, and devoutly swore that he told him nothing which he did not believe, upon good evidence to be true.

When word was served, the captain brought that dinner was entered the dining room with great curiosity and wonder, but his wonder was unspeakably increased, when he saw

at the table his own wife and children. The Duke had begun his frolic by sending for them out of Yorkshire, and had as much if not more astonished the lady than he had her husband, to whom he took care that she should have no opportunity to send a letter.

It is much more easy to conceive than describe a meeting so sudden and extraordinary; it is sufficient to say that it afforded the highest entertainment to the Duke, who at length, with much difficulty, got his guests quietly seated at the table, and persuaded them to fall too, without thinking of yesterday or tomorrow. It happened that soon after dinner was over, word was brought to the Duke, that his lawyer attended about some business of his Grace's order. The Duke, willing to have a short truce with the various inquiries of the captain about his family, ordered the lawyer to be introduced, who, pulling out a deed that the Duke was to sign, was directed to read it, with an apology to the company for the interruption. The lawyer accordingly began to read, when, to complete the adventure, and the confusion and astonishment of the captain and his wife, the deed appeared to be a settlement, which the Duke had made upon them of a genteel sufficiency for life. Having gravely heard the instrument read, he signed and sealed it, and delivered it into the captain's hand, desiring him to accept of it without compliments, "for," said he, "I assure you it is the last thing I would have done, if I had thought I could have employed my money or my time mere to my satisfaction in any other way."

SAXONY SHEEP.

On THURSDAY, 15th of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Punch Bowl Tavern, near Boston,

WILL be sold at Auction, an entire flock of SAXONY SHEEP, consisting of 6 Rams, 25 Ewes and 4 Lambs, just arrived per Velocity from Bremen.

These sheep were selected with great care, by a person fully qualified for the purpose, from among eight or ten thousand of the finest sheep in Saxony, and are presumed to be decidedly superior to any sheep which have heretofore been imported. The comparative value of Saxony Wool above the Spanish is well known; the small quantities which have reached this country, have been eagerly bought up by the manufacturers of fine cloths, but the duty imposed by the new tariff, will soon prevent further importations.

Purchasers are assured that none of the sheep will be disposed of on any terms, before the above date; they may be examined any time previous to the day of sale at Mr. Perry's, about a quarter of mile from the Punch Bowl Tavern in Brookline, on the road leading to Cambridge.

Catalogues will be immediately prepared and ready for delivery. Conditions liberal and made known at the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

June 19.

PATENT STEEL SPRING HAY FORKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a large supply of Goodwin's highly approved Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure FORKS. Also, a few dozen very superior Rakes, Cam's cast steel Scythes, Dudley's warrant of steel back do, Eisebe's cast steel polished Shovels—together with a great variety of other agricultural implements. June 12.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within thirty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1824.

No. 51.

Correspondence.

NOTES ON THE SEASON.—MAINE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—In compliance with the request of Mr. Weston, of Stockport, Pa. published in the 47th No. of the second volume of the New England Farmer that "the subscribers in different parts would generally communicate their observations on the seasons," &c. and in conformity to his wish to know whether the frost (an account of which he communicated as occurring on the 6th day of May ult. at his residence N. L. 1 deg. 50 min.) was generally so severe as was here experienced, I make the following observations. The writer resides in the state of Maine, not far from 44 deg. N. L. and experienced no injury from the above said frost. As respects the frost mentioned by "A Roxbury Farmer," which killed corn, asparagus, potatoes, &c. it had no such effect at the last mentioned place. Perhaps many lower situations in the state of Maine may have felt its influence. It is known that water and other substances are capable of containing the element of fire or heat in two very different states. In the one heat or caloric eludes all the methods by which we are accustomed to observe it, either the sensation of feeling, or by the thermometer; in the other it manifests itself, obviously to our senses either by the touch, the thermometer, or the emission of light.* In the first of these states we are apt to call the body cold, and to say that this coldness is occasioned by the absence of heat. Perhaps this is improper; for even those bodies, which appear the coldest to the touch contain much heat. Thus vapour, which is colder to the touch than the water from which it was raised contains great quantities of heat; some say more than sufficient to heat a red hot. The like may be said of common salt and snow, or ice. If a quantity

NOTES BY THE EDITOR. The following passage in Parkes' "Chemical Essays," vol. i, page 64, gives a clear and concise explanation of the subject.—"It was formerly presumed that caloric [or what in common language is called heat] in whatever state it may be could always be measured by the thermometer. But the important experiments of Dr. Black and others have shown, that besides the caloric, which acts upon, and is appreciable by the thermometer, there are other qualities which are in such close union with most bodies, as to occasion no sensible variation in their temperature. That is caloric may be so combined with a body, as to have lost all power of affecting the most delicate instrument; yet when this latent heat is set at liberty, and converted to free caloric, as it is called, this will be as active, and as energetic as though it had never been confined. A single example will be sufficient to adduce, by the repetition of which any one may satisfy himself of the truth and propriety of this distinction.

Put about half an ounce of cold water into a small phial, and add to it very gradually, about an equal quantity of oil of vitriol, gently, shaking the phial after every addition of the acid. The consequence of this will be that the water will immediately begin to give out its latent caloric; and when so much oil of vitriol is added as is equal to double the measure of the water, the mixture will assume a degree of heat superior to that of boiling water."

of each of these substances be separately reduced to the degree of 23 to 30 Fahrenheit's thermometer, on mixing them together, the heat which would have raised the thermometer to the degree above mentioned now enters into them in such a manner that the mercury falls down to 0. Here an excessive degree of cold is produced, and yet we are assured that the substances contain the very same quantity of heat they did before: nay, although they seem to contain a vast degree of cold, they, in fact, contain much more heat than they did originally; for they absorb it from all bodies around them; and if a small bottle of water be put in the middle of such a mixture, it will, in a short time be full of ice.

Thus if heat flows from our body, or any part into any substance actually in contact with it, the sensation of cold is excited, and we call that substance cold; but if it flows from any substance into our body the sensation of heat is excited, and we call that body hot, without regard to the absolute quantity in either case.

Of all known substances the atmosphere either absorbs or throws out heat with the most remarkable facility;* and in one or other of these states it is always in respect to the surface of the earth, and such bodies as are placed on or near it. Of course when the atmosphere has been for a long time absorbing heat from terrestrial bodies, there must of course be a frost. And this may be provincial and local, consequently the frost will be the same. The air being ready to absorb heat from every thing that comes in contact with it, does of course absorb heat from the vapour it contains. The vapour is capable of being much colder than water before it is frozen yet by continual emission it loses its sensible heat and becomes ice.

In the polar regions, where we might suppose the frost would increase beyond measure, there are natural means to prevent it, viz. the vapour from more temperate regions, mixing with that of the polar regions; for it is well known that aqueous vapour always flies from a cold to a warm place.

Probably this may be the cause of frosts being more severe, and doing more damage in Massachusetts and farther southward, as they frequently do, than in the state of Maine. It is thought by many persons who are unacquainted

* Our correspondent is not altogether correct on this point. Air is a bad conductor of heat, or in other words it "absorbs or throws out heat" slowly. It is a very fortunate circumstance that air is a slow conductor of heat, as it tends to preserve the heat of the body in cold weather, softens the inclemencies of the seasons, and renders almost all climates habitable to man. The passage of caloric through bodies that are good conductors is much more rapid than through those that are bad conductors, and the former both give and receive it more quickly, and therefore, in a given time more abundantly than bad conductors, which makes them feel either better or colder, though they may be in fact of the same temperature."—*Conversations on Chemistry.*

Water, though said by Count Rumford not to be a conductor of heat in the same manner as solid bodies, yet gives and receives caloric with more facility than air. Were it otherwise you might cool a hot iron as quick in cold air as in water of the same temperature,

with the latter place, that there can be no fruit raised there; but it is well known that the fruit is not so frequently cut off by the frost in Maine as in Massachusetts—perhaps one cause may be that it is not so forward.

From what has been said we may learn the cause of frost's being so much harder in one place than in another, viz. The atmosphere absorbs a greater degree of heat from the surface of the earth and substances thereon; or there may be a greater quantity of vapour and moisture in and on vegetables.* Admitting the above to be the proximate cause, some think that powerful agent, electricity, to be the remote cause, by operating on the air and vegetation. M. Buffon, by his various observations proved that the lateral branches of trees were much more subject to the injury of spring frosts than the others. This rather favours the idea of electricity, as all substances standing erect and perpendicular attract the electric fluid, and electricity is the most powerful agent known in the physical world. A SUBSCRIBER.

* Many other causes may operate to produce this effect. Nothing can be more erroneous than an opinion, which would seem plausible on a superficial view of the subject, that difference of climate is caused solely by distance from the equator, or the relative situation of different countries as respects the apparent path of the sun through the heavens. The temperature of any climate, although it should seem to depend in a great degree on latitude, or distance from the equator, and the consequent more vertical, or more oblique incidence of the rays of the sun, is nevertheless very materially affected by a variety of collateral circumstances, such as the situation, whether high or low, moist or dry, the vicinity of mountains, forests, &c. "In the spring months (says a writer in Rees' Cyclopaedia, Art. Climate) the damp or low grounds are sometimes congealed by cold, where there is no such appearance on the hills, and therefore some of the young shoots of the more tender shrubs and plants are destroyed, when no injury happens to those in the latter situation." This, we believe, is generally the case, unless the low grounds are protected by fogs, or mists. The cause of this effect we believe may be found in the greater density of the air on low than on high ground, and the more dense the atmosphere, the faster it imbibes or attracts the caloric from the earth. The soil of Maine likewise, having been less cultivated probably contains more carbonaceous or coaly matter, (which is a slow conductor of heat,) than that of Massachusetts. The mould which is formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter covers the earth as it were with a carpet, and prevents the escape of its caloric. Sir Humphry Davy says, "I have ascertained by experiment that the darkest coloured dry soil (that which contains abundance of animal and vegetable matter; substances which most facilitate the diminution of temperature,) when heated to the same degree, provided it be within the common limits of the effect of solar heat, will cool more slowly than a wet pale soil, entirely composed of earthy matter."

Besides the sun in the spring and summer seasons, is longer above the horizon in high than in low latitudes. Our correspondent on the 26th of May in 44° N. lat. enjoyed nearly half an hour more of sun-shine than Mr. Preston, in 41° 50'. It is owing to the almost constant sun-shine which takes place after vegetation commences, that its progress is more rapid in Siberia than in Italy. From the same cause the days in midsummer are often hotter as well as longer in Bergen than in Rome, in Quebec than in New Orleans. The seasons are more uniform (though the extremes of heat and cold are greater) in high latitudes than in those which comprise what is called the temperate zone.

VERMONT.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 27th ult. pursuant to the wishes of Mr. Preston and others as communicated in the New England Farmer of the 19th ult. headed "The Season," I would observe that the late frosts in Vermont, especially that of May 26th, were somewhat alarming. Vegetables, as corn, beans, vines, &c. that were up, appeared to be principally destroyed, and in some few instances a second planting was resorted to; but in most cases the plants recovered. The leaves of the beech, oak, and some other trees were killed, and in some instances, it seemed for about twenty days, that new leaves would never come; but since which time, the new leaf has slowly made its appearance. Fruit trees were not sufficiently forward here to sustain injury. The month of May being in general cold and dry; though April was remarkably warm.

On the 15th June, I started on a tour to Saratoga and Ballstown, N. Y. The weather was so cold as to make it uncomfortable travelling. The whole distance, (70 miles) vegetation wore a gloomy appearance. The crops of grass extremely thin and light, the corn yellow and backward. The winter grain, as well as grass, having been much winter killed by the frequent thaws, and the enormous and unparalleled depth of ice that in February last apparently covered the whole face of creation; and which was succeeded by the most sudden and destructive freshet, ever known in these parts; these considerations, added to the "general depression" seemed to fill the mind of the farmer with fearful apprehensions. But on my return home, after fifteen days, the copious rains and a few very warm days of from 80 to 94 degrees, had altered the vegetable kingdom astonishingly. Corn had assumed an entire different colour and grown rapidly; wheat crops are more promising than for several years past; grass in general is good, and notwithstanding the frosts and cold weather; the fruit trees present a goodly appearance; and on the whole I do consider that in Vermont and parts adjoining, the husbandman has a fair prospect of a bountiful reward for his labour.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

JABEZ PROCTOR.

Proctorsville, Vt. July 6, 1824.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—In compliance with the request of Mr. Preston, in your paper, No. 47. I would make the following general remarks.—The winter in this region was uncommonly mild—but little snow—the winter crops much injured by the frost—grass was killed on flat land. The spring has generally been cold and wet; on the morning of the 26th of May, the ground was frozen so as to bear a person; and ice was in some places near a quarter of an inch thick; the beech leaves were killed in many places; the cold continued till the middle of June; there was a slight frost on the mornings of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, and on the last day there were flakes of snow blown along by the wind. Since that time the weather has been warm, with seasonable showers, and now crops of all kinds look very promising. The cold weather retarded the growth of Indian corn—it is back-

ward, but it is now growing luxuriantly, and if the season continues favourable will produce a good crop. The crops of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes never looked better. The gardens are rather late but the crops good, and have been the least injured by insects that I ever knew.—At present the prospects of the farmer are very flattering.

My residence is about two miles west of Connecticut River, in 44 deg. 11 min. N latitude.

J. W.

Ryegate, Vt. July 6, 1824.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I herewith send you in boxes some insects, which, where I live do considerable mischief. The Rose Bugs, so called here, devour almost any thing on which they happen to alight. This season, I have known them to take young English cherry trees, and devour every leaf. They have injured apples considerably, and on some trees almost destroyed them. They make their appearance about the time that roses blossom, and when roses are gone, they are almost instantly. Their size appears to be always about the same.—Now some knowledge from whence they come, and whither they go is desirable, and how they propagate their species.

Those lice, as I call them, I find upon young shoots and grafts of apple trees, always accompanied with psismires, which sometimes destroy the tender part. But the time in which they make their first appearance, or when they go away, I cannot tell.

If you think this worth your notice, some information, through your valuable paper, would be very agreeable; if not cast it into the fire.

Yours with esteem,
BEN OSGOOD.

Methuen, July 6, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. We cheerfully communicate the little information we have been able to obtain relative to the insects above referred to. We know nothing of the natural history of the Rose Bug, and repeated inquiries have resulted in nothing definite or satisfactory relative to "whence they came or whither they go." We only learn that they are very voracious, and not very nice in their selection of articles for food. They not only devour the leaves of apple trees, but have, in some instances, nearly devoured the young apples.—Soap suds, lime water, tobacco juice, elder juice, and other acid or pungent substances, have little or no effect on them. The only operation which seems to disturb them is that of breaking their bones, *vi et armis*, or grinding them to powder by main force. But they sometimes appear in such multitudes that it is impossible to make war upon them with any hopes of success.

The other insects are of the genus *Aphis*, and they are generally known by the name of *Plant Lice*. They are the same which cause what is called honey dew, and the psismires, which accompanied them were, probably, attracted by that sweet substance. We have already (page 262 of the present volume, under the head *Horticulture*) given some account of these animalcules. Soap suds, forcibly applied, is said to be the best remedy against them.

Experiments in perpetuating Crops of Hay.—A meadow, which had become sward-bound, so as

to produce only about three fourths of a ton to an acre, was mowed on the 10th of July. On the 20th of the same month it was ploughed and sown with buck wheat, and clover and herd's grass seeds. A fair crop of buck wheat was taken from the land in the autumn, and the meadow, this year, will give double the crop of hay it did the last year.—Communicated.

Pawtuxet, R. I. July 13, 1824.

Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society held July 10, 1824. The Trustees having received by the ship Bowditch, Capt. Caleb Curtis, one full bred Herefordshire Bull, of one year old, and a full blooded Heifer of the same breed, raised by Sir I. G. Cott-rell, Baronet, and purchased by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and by him presented to this Society—and also a four year old full blooded leifer of the Short horned breed, raised by the celebrated improver of that breed, John Wetherell, Esq. also purchased by Sir Isaac Coffin, and presented by him to this Society for the amelioration of the breed of cattle of his native State. It was voted,

"That the thanks of the Trustees of this Society heretofore presented to Sir ISAAC COFFIN, M. P., and transmitted to him on his announcing his intention to present these fine animals, be published in one or more of the papers published in Boston, particularly the New England Farmer."

We congratulate the friends of Agriculture upon this accession to our valuable breeds. We now possess samples of the most improved stock of cattle in Great Britain, and having both the parents, we can preserve them pure. To this end the Trustees have placed the Bull Admiral with the Heifer of the same race, Annabella under the care of Ezekiel Bersey Derby, Esq. of Salem, for one year, where those disposed to possess themselves of this stock may apply.

The Bull and Heifer of the Herefordshire breed, remarkable for their qualities as beef cattle, as well as milkers, are placed with John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, for one year. The property in these animals will be held by the Society, and they will be so managed, as to give every part of the State, by turns, the advantage of them.

We cannot omit to take notice of the great liberality of Sir Isaac Coffin, in thus repeatedly sending out, at great expense, the finest and most approved breeds in Great Britain, nor ought we to forget, on this occasion, the generous present, made by his brother, Gen. Coffin, of fine Stud Horse of great bone, and power.—Such acts of public spirit are of permanent, and lasting value, and do honour to these gentlemen.

The Trustees think it their duty to present their thanks to Capt. Curtis, for his great care of these animals. Their fine condition on their arrival is the best proof of his attention to them. They appeared as if they had been just taken from a fine pasture.

The pedigrees of these animals, are as follows:—Those conversant with the improve breeds, will perceive, that there is no better blood to be procured in England.

The Short Horned heifer, Annabella, red and white, calved in 1820—got by Major—dam Ada by Denton—grand dam Aurora by Comet—great grand dam by Henry—great great grand dam by Danby—in calf by Rockingham.

Herefordshire bull SIR ISAAC—got by Waxey—Waxey by Mr. Yarwoth's Trojan, which he offered to shew against any bull in England for 100 guineas—Trojan's dam was Margaret bot by Mr. Yarwoth of Mr. Tomkins of his thorough bred choice stock—Waxey's dam was Brunette out of Margaret—Sir Isaac's dam was Young Charmer, own sister to the Brown Ox, that won the premium last Christmas at Bath, and afterwards was exhibited at Bristol as a Show and considered the fattest ox in the kingdom. Young Charmer and the Brown Ox were got by a favourite bull, bred by the late Mr. Benjamin Tomkins. Young Charmer is out of Old Charmer killed at Hereford at the Christmas Show of fat beef and was much superior to any exhibited.

The Herefordshire Heifer is also from Waxey out of Stately—Stately out of Tidy—daughter of Mad Cap which was considered the best cow in England, and the greatest weight, and the least bone, weighing eighteen score and a quarter.

Extract from the Supplement to the British Encyclopedia relative to these two breeds:—

"The Short Horned, sometimes called the Dutch, is known by a variety of names from the Districts where they form the principal stock, or where much attention has been paid to their improvement. Different families of his race are thus distinguished by the names of the Holderness, the Teeswater, the Yorkshire, the Durham, Northumberland and other breeds. The Teeswater breed, a variety of the Short Horns, established on the banks of the Tees at the head of the vale of York, is at present in the highest estimation, and is alleged to be the true Yorkshire Short Horned breed. Bulls and cows from this stock, purchased at most extraordinary prices, are spread over the north of England, and the border counties of Scotland. The bone, head, and necks of these cattle are fine—the hide is very thin—the chine full—the loin broad, and the carcass throughout large and well fashioned, and the flesh and fatting quality equal or perhaps superior to those of any other large breed. The Short Horns give a greater quantity of milk than any other cattle—a cow usually yielding 24 quarts per day and three firkins of butter in a season. Their beef is used for the East India ships, being thicker it retains its juices better in long voyages."

The Herefordshire cattle are of a deep red colour, with fine hair, and very thin hides—neck and head clean—horns neither long nor short—bone not large. The Hereford cattle are next in size to the Yorkshire Short Horns. Both this and the Gloucester variety, are highly eligible as dairy stock and are found to fatten very easily. Sir I. G. Cotterel gave for the mother of the bull sent out \$200 and the heifer is now with calf by a bull which was sold for 2000 dollars. The Herefordshire stock carried all the prizes last year even against the Short

SILVER CUP.

Honour to whom honour is due.—A SILVER CUP of much value, and of very elegant workmanship, has been recently presented to Mr. John Young, author of "Letters of Agricola," by his friends in Nova Scotia. This splendid donation appears to have been intended to indicate the high sense which the donors entertain of the exertions of Mr. Young to resuscitate and redeem the Agriculture of the Province from a low and apparently hopeless state into which it had fallen, before the writings and exertions of that gentleman, awakened the energies of the inhabitants and kindled the zeal for agricultural improvement, which has given a new face to the country; and may be almost literally said to have caused the "wilderness to blossom as the rose." The following account of the proceedings on that occasion we have extracted and abridged from the Acadian Recorder, a Halifax paper, of June 12.

A meeting of Mr. Young's friends, called for the purpose of presenting him with this cup, assembled on Monday last in the Exchange Coffee House at 12 o'clock. The large room was prepared for the accommodation of the subscribers and for the display of this very elegant piece of plate. At the upper end was stationed a square table covered to the floor, with moreen; upon which stood another of inferior size, bearing on it the cup—thus made visible to all present.

It is a tripod, fashioned in the form of a Scotch thistle and is about 14 inches high. The feet are composed of three distinct leaves issuing from the stem, and bent upwards towards the extremity so as to resemble those of the natural plant. The silver here is artfully wrought, not to have a polished shining appearance, but to represent the silky softness which is the effect of the fine down that nature sprinkled on the surface. The edges of the leaves are slightly tinged with gold and in a different style of work, of which nothing but technical terms could convey any proper idea. The stem is made in imitation of the stalk, and the cup itself of the flowers of the thistle.—Both the calix and the corolla are hollow, so that the cavity or inside is more capacious than would seem at the first look and holds about 3 pints. On this part the artist has exhausted all his skill, and for beauty and taste it stands unrivalled in this province. Connected with two garlands of flowers, very richly embossed, a fancy cord apparently of virgin gold winds round the body of the cup in festoons, and in it are fastened two rings of some precious metal, which serve equally for decoration and for use. Below one of these festoons is the inscription, and on the obverse side is an emblematical shield of heraldry containing the arms of Nova Scotia. To the stem are attached eight stalks of wheat—four on each side—with the ears hanging in a pennisle form, as of the ripened grain. These are of a bright yellow and so happily executed as to appear natural. The whole tripod is sustained on three small globes, and the interior of the cup is washed with gold. This tasteful piece of workmanship was designed by Mr. Torbett of this town, and fabricated by Messrs. Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, of London, jewellers and silver smiths to his Majesty, and is a noble and highly finished tribute to the arts. The inscription is as follows:

Presented
BY THE FREEHOLDERS
AND OTHER INHABITANTS
OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX,
TO JOHN YOUNG, ESQ.

IN TESTIMONY

Of the High Esteem and Respect they entertain for his exertions in the advancement of the Agriculture and general interests of the Province,

AND IN APPROBATION OF
HIS DIGNIFIED CONDUCT.
AT THE LATE ELECTION.

NOVA SCOTIA,
1823.

The account given of the ceremonies and addresses, which took place at the presentation of the cup, we have not room to publish at large; but the following extracts will shew that they were decorous and appropriate.

John Starr, Esq. first addressed himself to the Chairman, and then turning to Mr. Young with the cup in his hand said, that a very pleasing duty had been assigned to him by the committee. They had prepared this cup which on behalf of the subscribers he had now the honor of presenting, as a mark of their respect and as expressing their sense of the important services which Mr. Young had rendered to the province. He performed this duty with great and sincere pleasure, and hoped that Mr. Young would long live to possess and enjoy so elegant a gift—and might never use it without emotions of gratitude to the Divine source from whence all good proceeds.—Then, directing himself to the Chairman, he observed, that the inscription on the cup, sufficiently indicated the views and feelings with which it was presented, in allusion to the exertions of Mr. Young in promoting the agricultural and general interests of Nova Scotia—and to his gentlemanly and dignified conduct at the late Election. The presence of that gentleman prevented him from giving full utterance to the opinion which he had formed from personal observation during a recent excursion of 300 miles into the interior, and from the reports of others, of the actual good which had resulted from his labours and from the new spirit awakened, and now in active operation throughout this province. As a native, he felt proud to declare to the assembly so respectable and so deeply interested in the advancement of the country—that a rapid and very great improvement had taken place and was still going on in all the branches of agriculture. It was making itself visible in the face of the country—the tools of the farmer had been dignified, and made the theme of conversation—and the establishment of oatmills was productive of incalculable advantage. Of so happy and so beneficial a change, he was certain that the gentleman now before him did not arrogate to himself all the praise. He was not the sole cause, but as Agricola he was the moving cause. Much must be attributed to the noble Earl who warmly patronized the new system, to our excellent Governor, Sir James Kempt, who had ever taken a lively interest in its success, to the worthy Vice President of the General Board, (now the Administrator to the

By order of the President,
BENJ. GUILD, Assist. Rec. Sec'y.

Government,) to the Judges, and other leading characters—all of whom vied with each other in assisting and supporting it. The peculiar circumstances of the times combined with other causes; and from their united operation and the rate of improvement at which we were now advancing, he was satisfied that the day was not far distant when our independence in bread corn would be accomplished.

He concluded by declaring that he yet hoped to see Mr. Young occupy a seat in the Legislature—when he had no doubt he would manifest an equal anxiety in behalf of the commerce and fisheries of the province, which had distinguished him in promoting its agriculture.

Mr. Starr finished his address amidst loud applause:—when Mr. Young followed, and began under the oppression of much feeling. He represented the cup as the first of the kind ever bestowed in this province from political views; and he was gratified that his conduct had appeared to the subscribers in so favorable a light, as to be honored with this splendid mark of their respect. Such a present, under such circumstances, was new in the history of mankind. Other bodies of men had conferred rewards on the successful—they on the unsuccessful. Receiving, therefore, so valuable a testimony of their esteem he considered himself as bound to explain the causes which had led him to offer for the county of Sidney:—when so many of his adherents expected that he would have reserved himself for the first vacancy in Halifax. He said that the loss of his election for this township in September last, was scarcely known to Sidney, before he received application from three leading characters; and that two posts had not gone by when he received other and new letters from different quarters, requesting him to propose himself for that district of the province, in consequence of which he had finally agreed, as far back as November last, to come forward. The generosity of these various applications must, therefore, under his peculiar circumstances attach him to the freeholders of that county, and he would consider it his primary duty to serve them—although at the same time he trusted that he would never be forgetful of the many obligations he owed to his friends who now formed this very full and respectable meeting. He then took occasion to animadvert on the conduct of his opponents at the late election, and censured, with much severity, the unfair and violent practices to which they had recourse. At the same time he cautioned his friends against entertaining any sentiments of political hostility, and exhorted them to unite in promoting the best interests of the province. Men may differ in their views as to the representative they would prefer; but they should never carry their rancour so far as to try to defeat any public measure, merely to wreak their resentment on the opposite party. There was a code of political morality as well as a system of moral rectitude, and the rules of each were given for the regulation of our public and of our private conduct.

He concluded by observing, that the presentation of this cup from so large a portion of his fellow citizens, not composed, as was falsely represented, of foreigners against natives, nor of Scotch against Irish, would weigh with him at all times to seek their general, no less than

their agricultural prosperity. He had the honor of ranking among his friends not merely Scotchmen, but the English, the Irish, the French, Germans, and the Dutch, along with the natives of the Province. The list of subscribers to the cup comprehended all classes, and in it would be found men of all the people who had settled in Nova Scotia. His supporters, therefore, were no national faction; but had been drawn together by the wrongs they had suffered. He requested them to bury past offences, to oppose systematically any cabal, which might be formed for the purpose of controlling and unduly influencing their votes; because in the free and unbiassed choice of the people lay the best security for the faithful discharge of the legislative duties. He then closed a speech of about forty minutes by taking the cup in his hand, and pronouncing with some emotion, that he accepted it with the highest pleasure, and would esteem it the fullest reward and the proudest ornament of his public life.

BALTIMORE VACCINE CATECHISM.

BY DR. JAMES SMITH.

Question. What is the vaccine matter?

Answer. The genuine vaccine matter may properly be said to be the true seed of the variola vaccina, or kine pock. When taken out of the pock on the eighth day of its growth, it is found in the state of a perfectly clear and transparent fluid. But when taken from the crust or mature pock (in which it is lodged in numerous small cells) it is slightly opaque; and if examined in this state with a good microscope, the perfect seed of the vaccina may be as plainly discerned, as the grains of any small seed can be seen, by naked eye.

Q. How are these seeds put up or furnished to those who want them?

A. The vaccine matter is put up sometimes in the crust or scab, enveloped in a little fine wool or cotton, or set in wax; and sometimes it is put up on small plates of glass, to which it adheres, when applied in a fluid state.

When the vaccine matter is properly put up in any of these ways, it can be sent in a letter to any place; even to the remotest corners of the world.

Q. How is the vaccine matter to be used?

A. When used, a very small quantity of it is to be conveyed on the point of a needle or lancet, and inserted into a small puncture or incision made in the arm to receive it; midway between the shoulder and elbow.

Q. How is it known when the operation succeeds?

A. At the end of the third day after the planting of the seed, a small pimple, or "rising in the skin," will be observable. This pimple, if the operation succeeds, will increase daily in size, until the eighth or ninth day, when it is usual to find a beautiful pock, the perfect vaccina growing on the arm, as large as the half of a common garden pea.

Q. Is it necessary to use medicines of any kind in vaccination, or what particular attention is necessary to be paid to the vaccine process just described?

A. It may be truly said, that in vaccination, medicines of all kinds are not only useless, but they are injurious; and none are wanted. A

state of good health in the patient is essential; and no other preparation is required.

The vaccina should not be allowed to be broken or injured in any way; but it should be "let alone" until it comes to maturity; when it will invariably, terminate in a clean, smooth, regularly formed scab or perfectly organized crust, which is the true kine pock itself.

The vaccine crusts most commonly fall off between the fifteenth and twentieth days after the insertion of the matter; but it is more proper they should be taken off as soon as they become loose, or when the roots, by which they adhere to the arm, decay.

Q. Of what value is the kine pock to those who use it?

A. Vaccination is sometimes resorted to for the cure of various diseases, such as scrofula, cancer, certain cutaneous affections, whooping cough, &c. But the particular use for which this remedy has been given to mankind, is to prevent their being injured by the small pox. And there is no doubt of the fact that any person who has been once properly vaccinated, is rendered for ever thereafter perfectly secure from this loathsome disease.

Q. But many persons who have been vaccinated, and declared by their physicians to be secure from the small pox, have nevertheless been known to take it; and some have lost their lives by this plague, when they considered themselves entirely exempt from all danger. Are not these facts subversive of the declaration just made?

A. No. It may be confessed that many unexpected difficulties have arisen, in the use that has been made of the kine pock, and these difficulties have been often followed by the most fatal consequences; but there is no natural defect in the true kine pock. It has power to save all, who use it as they should, from the small pox.

Q. To what causes chiefly are the difficulties that have occurred in vaccination attributable?

A. We may refer the mistakes that are generally made in vaccination, to one or other of the following accidental causes. 1st, While the kine pock is growing on the arm of a proper subject for it, it is often scratched, rubbed, and bruised, and sometimes physicians themselves destroy it, by taking matter from it; leaving the person concerned liable, in consequence of the indiscretion, to suffer, whenever they may be exposed to the small pox. 2nd, Persons who are not in that good state of health they should enjoy, to have the kine pock in perfection, are often vaccinated unseasonably. 3rd, But the most common cause, of failure in vaccination, and consequent disappointment, arises from the use that is frequently made of spurious matter or imperfect seed, by practitioners who do not know how to select it.

No certain evidence, notwithstanding, has been ever yet given to the world, that any individual once properly vaccinated has been ever thereafter injured by his exposure to the natural small pox.

Q. Mankind should indeed be thankful for so great a blessing. But how can those who are concerned, know with certainty whether their vaccination has been perfect or imperfect, genuine or spurious?

A. There is no criterion of vaccination, or method of judging of this process, so certain, perhaps, as that which is founded upon the or-

ganization of the vaccine crusts themselves. If the scab produced in any case, or the vaccine itself is found to be perfect, the operation in such case may always be declared to have been perfect also; and the patient may be pronounced without any other evidence, or inquiry concerning his case, to be secure from the small pox during life; while, on the other hand, if the scab is found to be wholly or in part only imperfect, so also may the patient concerned be declared to be imperfectly vaccinated, and informed accordingly of his continued liability to suffer, if exposed either to the variolous or varioloid contagion.

Q. If such important information as this can be derived from the vaccine scabs, should not those who are vaccinated take care to save them?

A. Certainly; and they should always submit them as soon as practicable, to the examination of some vaccinator, whose knowledge of their proper organization would enable him either by his eye, or by the use of good glasses, to detect any irregularity or imperfection that may be discovered in them.

Q. It would seem as if this method of practice, dispensing with all the labor of a personal attendance upon the patients concerned, would afford great facility in the proper use of the vaccine. Have any defects been discovered in this method of conducting vaccination?

A. The laws of nature are in no case more uniform and unchangeable, than they have been observed to be, in regard to the production and formation of the vaccine crusts. But they are often lost through the carelessness of the persons upon whom they are produced; and there are but few practitioners, who yet know how to examine them, or who have yet acquired that perfect knowledge of their nature and organization, that is essentially necessary, to enable them to give a correct opinion on any case of vaccination, that may be submitted to them in this way.

Q. What other tests of perfect vaccination have we to depend on?

A. Several have been proposed. Dr. Jenner's chief dependence was upon the peculiarity of the symptoms usually attendant on the vaccine, and the regularity with which they succeeded each other. The evidence to be obtained of the perfection of the vaccine process by this method, is sufficiently satisfactory; but the constant attendance of an experienced vaccinator, for at least two weeks, is required, to enable him to assure the patient in this way, of his safety from the small pox.

An ingenious test of vaccination has been lately offered to the world, by Dr. Bryce of Edinburgh, a vaccinator who has stronger claims upon our implicit confidence in his skill in this business, than any other person living perhaps. Dr. B. states, and he states the truth, that if any person who is vaccinated in one arm, will take the matter from the pox as soon as it can be obtained, and insert it in the other arm, both affections will terminate simultaneously. But this new test, however useful it may be in particular cases, (as a leading string to the blind,) will, it is feared, be productive in the end of much mischief, by deteriorating the vaccine matter itself; and thus involve the ignorant in still greater difficulties than they experience at this present time.

Some learned doctors deny that any positive opinion can be given on any case of vaccination; and they assert, "that if there has been discovered any criterion by which we can pronounce a subject completely guaranteed against the invasion of the small pox by vaccination, it is to be found in that insensibility to the vaccine virus, which is the result of repeated vaccination, until not even a local vaccine inflammation can be excited." But this is a slander upon the vaccine; and it is hoped it will be soon abolished from the schools where it is taught and consigned forever to the regions of error, whence it originated.

Q. What was the opinion of the illustrious discoverer of the vaccine, in regard to the vaccine scab?

A. It cannot be discovered from his writings, that he placed any dependence on the appearance of the scab, as a test of the security of any person from the small pox. A vaccine scab was transmitted to him some years before his death, by the writer of these answers, and was acknowledged to have been used by him "with perfect success;" a fact that is sufficient of itself to establish the propriety of using the vaccine crusts, against which some pretenders in America to superior skill in vaccination, yet disingenuously exclaim.

Q. How, when, and where was the vaccine first discovered?

A. The fact was known in England "time immemorial," that those who took the vaccine pox casually, were not liable to take the small pox at any time thereafter during their lives.—But the first direct experiment in vaccination was made by Dr. Edward Jenner on the 14th of May, 1796, with matter taken from the hand of a dairy maid who was infected from milking her master's cows. Of the actual origin of the vaccine pox itself we know nothing more than we do of the origin of any other distinct natural production. Neither is it necessary for the general welfare of mankind that we should be informed precisely how, when, or where this remedy did first appear.

Q. What was Dr. Jenner's opinion of the origin of the vaccine pox?

A. He viewed the vaccine pox as an animal secretion, derived at first from the grease of the horse; and from their diseased heels, he supposed it was communicated by those who dressed them to the udders of the cows, and from the cows again to the persons who milked them. Jenner never suspected that the vaccine was really a completely organized production of its own kind, living in its own proper place, perfectly distinct, and properly fitted for the continuance of its own species.

Q. How long is it supposed the natural small pox has prevailed in the world?

A. The silence of the ancient Greek and Roman writers respecting the existence of the small pox, has induced physicians generally to consider this plague as one of late origin. But the minute description we have of leprosy in the 13th and 14th chapters of Leviticus is so properly applicable to the small pox, as a contagious disease, and the method ordered by Moses to prevent its spreading among the Israelites, is so replete with wisdom that those who will read these chapters attentively will find in them many good reasons for believing that the small pox prevailed among men from the earliest

ages of the world. The word Leprosy in the original Hebrew language is not the name of any particular disease, but a general term signifying any thing out of which evil may come, or from which injury may be derived.

Q. How is the natural Small Pox known?

A. The patients are generally seized with a chill, succeeded by fever, pain in the head, back, and limbs, sick stomach, &c. On the 3d day small spots or "risings in the skin" are perceptible, first on the face and afterwards on the body and limbs. On the 5th and 6th days the pimples contain a clear limpid fluid, that changes in two or three days more into a yellowish or purulent like matter. About the 12th day these eruptions begin to dry, and they soon afterwards terminate in dark colored scabs or crusts and fall off, leaving deep pits or scars for life. This is the mildest form in which the distinct small pox appears. When the disease is more severe the eruptions are more numerous or confluent; and the whole body sometimes becoming covered with them assumes the most loathsome and horrible appearance imaginable. In this form the natural small pox most generally proves fatal between the 9th and 14th days of the disease.

Q. Why will not any person take the small pox more than once, and why not subsequently as well as previous to vaccination?

A. This question has never been seriously attempted to be answered by any competent authority. Neither can it yet be satisfactorily solved by any person. Some who believed that the small pox matter was no other than a particular humor secreted from the persons of those who had it, have supposed that the individuals concerned were divested of it entirely by its being thrown out of their systems, and that having no more of this particular matter or humor left in their blood they could give out no more of it during the remainder of their lives. The absurdity of this supposition, however, requires no other refutation than to mention it. And the same may be said of every other hypothesis heretofore advanced on this subject.—It is probable, notwithstanding, that this question may yet be solved; and that it will be found there is actually something left or deposited in the system of every individual, affected either by the small pox or vaccine pox that remains with them during life; rendering inoperative the sporadic or gemma contagionis, on which the natural increase of these peculiar fungi depend.

Q. Have any imperfect or adulterated varieties of the variola been yet observed?

A. Undoubtedly several distinct varieties have been noticed. But that which claims our most particular attention at present, is that species of adulterated contagion or seed that has been produced by an admixture of the vaccine with the variolous matter, and from which a new plague has lately sprung up among us, now well known by the name of the varioloid disease.

Q. This is an extraordinary novelty in the history of diseases, and has of late excited great uneasiness. How can this new plague be prevented?

A. The vaccine pox and small pox are no other than two several species of the same natural genus of plants; and they adulterate each other when they are propagated in the same vicinity, upon a well known principle. It was wise-

ly ordered, "thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with divers seeds; lest the fruit of thy seed which thou hast sown, and the fruit of thy vineyard be defiled." If we would prevent the production of new varieties of the variola, this same order should be enforced now as it respects the propagation of the small pox among every people that encourage vaccination.

Mankind may rest assured that in the true kine pock, cultivated as it ought to be, we possess an effectual preventive against both the small pox and varioloid diseases. Let us take care then to preserve it in its purity and perfection; lest in our folly we may so abuse that we may lose it, and become exposed again to all the calamities that attend upon the general prevalence of the most destructive plague that has ever prevailed among men.

Q. Is there any reason to expect that a more perfect knowledge of the kine pock than is yet possessed, will throw any light upon the nature of any other disease than the small pox?

A. We may certainly look to the kine pock as the proper medium through which many of the long established errors in medical science, will be discovered and exposed. But new light may be more particularly expected to be derived from it, respecting the nature of the several remote causes that produce the dysentery, bilious and intermittent fevers, plague, yellow fever, measles, syphilis, hydrophobia, cancer, &c. The advice of every good physician to his pupils, ought to be—follow nature and study the true kine pock.

BALTIMORE VACCINE INSTITUTION.

To the Public.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public, that he has been encouraged to make the arrangements necessary for this purpose, on his own individual responsibility, through the aid of his particular friends; and until some more satisfactory provision can be made, for supplying this remedy to those who want it, he will furnish the Vaccine Matter with proper directions for its use, free of any charges, to all those who may apply to him for it.

Congress at their next session, it is expected, will make provision for the general distribution of the Vaccine Matter, agreeably to the plan lately recommended to them. But if they should not pass any act to encourage vaccination, the undersigned will continue to furnish this remedy from this Institution, as at present, on his own responsibility. Those who wish to encourage these efforts, may then contribute their aid thereto in any way most agreeable to themselves.

The Vaccine Matter will not be sold in this Institution on any terms, and when the undersigned cannot give it to those who want it, he will notify the public, that he has been compelled through necessity to retire from an institution, that has been the particular object of his care and solicitude, for twenty-three years now past.

It will be expected from all who obtain Vaccine Matter from this Institution, whether physicians or private citizens, that they shall attend to the necessary directions that will be given with it, otherwise all correspondence with them must be dropped, and no orders from any such will be attended to thereafter.

There are no human laws competent to af-

ford any people protection from the small pox, the regular use of the kine pock, therefore, has become a positive duty, that every person in society owes to himself, and to all who depend on him. Every citizen is chargeable by the community in which he lives, with all the injurious consequences that may happen to others by his neglect of this duty.

The small pox may yet indeed be destined, as has been the case heretofore, to sweep off from the face of the earth, innumerable multitudes of human beings, that are sunk in ignorance, or who deceiving themselves, may yet consider vaccination as unworthy of their confidence. There is no occasion however to dispute with them or multiply words about this remedy. It is enough to say that the kine pock has been given to mankind for the best and most wise purposes. That it is another free gift of mercy from the same exhaustless source, whence we derive every good and perfect gift; and that it falls but little short of impiety on the part of any christian, to reject it.

All applications directed to this Institution, postage paid, will be carefully attended to by the undersigned.

JAMES SMITH,

Late Agent of Vaccination for the U. S.

Vaccine Institution, Baltimore, May 1, 1824.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1824.

MILKING COWS WITH TUBES. We have received intelligence from various parts of the country of the injurious consequences attending the use of tubes in milking cows. It will be recollected that in the same paper in which we announced the supposed discovery, we published a note from Dr. Thacher, * containing a caution respecting the introduction of rough tubes and straws; and stating that "further experience by the careful use of smooth tubes must decide on the utility of the method." We are sorry to learn that a too hasty adoption of this mode of milking has occasioned loss of property, and much suffering to the unfortunate animals, which were the subjects of experiment. The Connecticut Mirror, under date of July 12, states that "a number of cows in Weathersfield have been seriously injured by the use of tubes in milking them.—Their bags swelled, the milk afterwards taken from them was not fit for use, and then they died up. We have heard, though it may be a mistake, that three cows in Windsor have lately died in consequence of this treatment; and if it is not so the statement shall be contradicted. If it is, it should be made known, that the use of this "Invention" may proceed no farther; and gentlemen in this vicinity, who keep large dairies, are requested, should such occurrences take place, to let some printer or other know of them. The loss of property is the concern of the owners, the saving of time to the boys or girls, who are set to milk, and their better disposal of it, are matters of which we cannot judge, but the cruelty to the animals is unwarrantable."

* See page 378, of the present volume.

ANOTHER REMEDY AGAINST LICE ON APPLE TREES.

An intelligent cultivator assures us that there is nothing more effectual against the insect which attaches itself to the bark of apple trees, like a barnacle, in shape and color like half a kernel of rye divided longitudinally, than a strong ley made by dissolving potash in water. This liquor, likewise, he assures

us, gives a beautiful green color to the bark, and greatly promotes the growth of the tree.

From the Salem Gazette.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, the Committee for viewing the Farms for the management of which premiums are claimed, consisting of

TEMPLE CUTLER, Esq. of Hamilton,
Dr. BENJAMIN PARKER, of Bradford,
Mr. AARON PERLEY, of Boxford,
Col. DANIEL ADAMS, of Newbury,
Col. NATH'L FELTON, of Danvers, and
JOHN W. PROCTOR, Esq. of Danvers,

were instructed "to extend their examination to other farms in the county, where they think useful information may be obtained on the subject of agriculture, to make notes of such improvements as may come within their observation, and to report the same to the society at their next meeting," which will be on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, at Topsfield. In pursuance of these instructions the Committee propose to visit the several towns in the county in Sept. next, commencing at Newbury on the 1st day of the month. They will be pleased to call on all those who may manifest a willingness to receive their visit, and whatever improvement they may witness will be particularly recommended to the attention of the Society. Gentlemen who are willing that the Committee should see their farms will please to notify the same to some one of the members of the Committee, that they may understand how much duty they may have to attend to, and make suitable arrangements for the performance of it. The Farmers in the county are respectfully requested to aid the Committee in their inquiries, by forwarding to them such communications as they think will be interesting to the public.

For the Committee,

JOHN W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

Danvers, July 8, 1824.

GEN. LA FAYETTE. In obedience to a vote of the City Council of Boston, of the 15th March, his honour, the Mayor, has addressed an eloquent letter to Gen. La Fayette, on the subject of his intended visit to the United States; and has received an answer which does honour to the head and heart of the veteran Chief. In the letter addressed to Gen. La Fayette the following passage occurs:

"The City Council of Boston, in accordance with the general wish of their constituents, have directed me to address this letter to you and to express the hope that, should it comport with your convenience, you would do them the honour, on your ensuing visit to the United States, to disembark in this city, and to communicate the assurance that no event could possibly be more grateful to its inhabitants;—that no where could you meet a more cordial welcome; that you could find no where hearts more capable of appreciating your early zeal and sacrifices in the cause of American freedom, or more ready to acknowledge and honour that characteristic uniformity of virtue, with which, through a long life, and scenes of unexampled difficulty and danger, you have steadfastly maintained the cause of liberty in both hemispheres."

An answer was received from General La Fayette, from which the following is extracted:

"I joyfully anticipate the day, not very remote, thank God, when I may revisit the cradle of American, and in future, I hope, of Universal Liberty. Your so honourable and gratifying invitation would have been directly complied with in the case to which you are pleased to allude. But while I profoundly feel the honour intended by the offer of a national ship, I hope I shall incur no blame by the determination I have taken, to embark as soon as it is in my power in a private vessel. Whatever port I first attain, I shall with the same eagerness hasten to Boston, and present it, beloved, revered inhabitants, as I have the honour, to offer it to the City Council, and to you, Sir, with the homage of my affectionate gratitude and devoted respect."

A Committee has been appointed by the City Gov-

ement to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Gen. La Fayette, and to prepare and present to him an address on his arrival.

FOREIGN.

Washington Irving is about to edit "a collection of English Literature," to be published in Paris in monthly numbers. The work is to be a selection from the best English works, with a biography of each author, either original by Mr. Irving or selected.

A new Journal published in modern Greek has lately been established in the island of Hydra, with the name of "The Friend of Law," of which five of the first numbers have been received by the New York American. They contain a considerable number of the acts of the central government. By one of these acts, the city of Napoli de Romania is established as the seat of government. By another, Panos Colocotroni, eldest son of the General of that name is declared a rebel. Another number announces that a younger son of the same General had been delivered up by its own soldiers into the hands of the general government. The father has likewise been abandoned by his troops—has submitted to the government, which had granted him an amnesty for the past.

The Greek Senate has addressed, through the medium of the Senate of Ipsara, energetic representations to the Consuls residing at Smyrna, complaining of the secret succour which was afforded to the Turks, and declaring they could not spare any flag which was abused for the purpose of furnishing arms, ammunition, and provisions for their enemies.

On Thursday last another experiment was made by Mr. Perkins, the American, to show the powerful effects of steam. His new machine has the propelling power discharging from a tube 200 musket balls in one minute. A ball discharged from it at a given distance as flattened as thin as a shilling, and Mr. Perkins has no doubt, he could by the same means produce sufficient force to discharge fifty twenty pound balls in the same period of time.—*London paper, May 27.*

Accounts from Lisbon of the 15th May, would seem warrant the conclusion that the King of Portugal as about to open his ports to all nations, and grant a charter or constitution to his people. He is stated to have called on his ministers to present him a draught of regulations for making Lisbon a free port, and that the 5th of June had been fixed on as the day for issuing decree taking off the duties on salt and wine.

Accounts from Maranhão to the 30th, and from Bahia to the 20th March, state that advices had been received of the intention of the Portuguese Government to send an expedition against the Brazils. There was consequence the greatest sensation produced; the Europeans were much alarmed for their property, and for their personal security.

Captain Brooke, in his recent travels to the North Cape, states it as a fact well authenticated, that there the skeleton of a whale on the very summit of the mountain Sandhorn, which is upwards of three thousand feet high; the south side descending nearly perpendicular to the sea.

DOMESTIC.

Milking Cows.—An article has been for some time going the rounds of the news-papers, purporting to be an account of a new and expeditious mode of milking cows. Whatever importance may be attached to this, it is far from being a new discovery. We are acquainted with many individuals, who have often seen it practised, and practised it themselves when they were boys, without ever dreaming that their ingenuity entitled them to rank on a level with Franklin or Jenner; it appears, however, that men of experience and practical learning on these subjects very much question the utility of the method, and have even endeavoured to prove that must be attended with positive injury to the animal. Among those who have written against it, is Professor Jerome F. C. Smith of the Berkshire Medical Institution, a distinguished anatomist. He asserts that the operation

of milking cows, by means of straws or tubes inserted into the ends of the teats must, if often repeated, materially weaken the muscles which act in retaining the milk, if it does not finally result in producing an entire paralysis. We mention this that farmers may be careful not to adopt the proposed expedient too hastily.—*Hallowell Advocate.*

Extreme Heat.—The heat for four days previous to the 1st inst. was so intense at Charleston, S. C. that the Courier says "we have endured almost literally an atmosphere of fire. Several valuable persons have fallen victims to the excessive warmth—and the poor, who are compelled to labor, find the chance of sudden death, added to their overwhelming toils. All are alike annoyed, and all alike repeat the prayer, that heaven, in its mercy, would mitigate the solar beams, and gladden us again with refreshing showers."

An unfortunate accident has deprived our community for a season (brief we trust it may be) of an useful and estimable citizen. On the 16th ult. Ebenezer Baldwin, Esq. in attempting to escape from a wagon, the horses of which were running, broke his leg below the knee. We understand the fractures are several and severe. He was riding in company with H. Knickerbacker, Esq. and a gentleman of this city, and was at Scaghticoke Point when the tongue of the wagon broke, and the horses became altogether unmanageable. Mr. Wells escaped unhurt. Mr. K. was slightly injured; the driver considerably so. Mr. Baldwin was conveyed to the house of Judge Smith, at Scaghticoke Point, and is now there.—*Albany Argus.*

Steam Boat Accident.—On the 12th inst. the boiler of the steam ferry boat Jersey, burst on the Jersey side of the North River, near New York, and killed Miss Charlotte Nelson, a young lady about nineteen years of age. The master of the boat, Captain West, was so severely scalded that it was feared he could not survive. A colored man was also badly scalded.—This accident cannot be accounted for on any known philosophical principles, if the statements respecting it are correct. The boiler it is said was copper, just finished on the low pressure principle, the furnace of which men copper. The safety valve, it is affirmed, was open at the time the explosion took place. The explosion was powerful; the boiler being twisted and torn to pieces, thrown a considerable height into the air, and fell in a direct contrary position to that in which it originally was placed.

Imported Bull—SIR ISAAC.

THIS very fine young animal, just arrived from England is of the true *Herdshire* breed, having been presented to the "Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture," by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, together with a superb COW of the same breed. They have been placed by the Trustees on the Farm of John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plain, in Roxbury for one year. He will be permitted this autumn to go to but few cows at *Three dollars* each, which must be paid in advance.

As many persons, however, who have fine cows, do not wish to raise calves, Mr. E. will agree to take them at six weeks old, at their real value, and not charge for the use of the Bull.—The Trustees hope by this means, many more fine animals will be raised for public benefit. His colour is a beautiful *dark red*.

The *Pedigree* which is furnished by one of the first breeders of this stock in England says, "He was got by Waxey—Waxey was by Trojan, which was challenged against any bull in England for 100 guineas. Waxey's Dam was Brunette out of Margaret. This bull's dam is Young Charnier own sister to the *brown* one that won the premium at Bath, last Christmas, and afterwards was exhibited at Bristol for Show, and considered the fattest cow in the kingdom. Young Charnier was out of Old Charnier, killed at Hereford for the Christmas Show of fat Beef and was superior to any there." This pedigree might be extended further back, but it is considered unnecessary to persons who will view the animals.

Roxbury, July 12, 1824.

WANTED No. 43, of the 1st Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. For which a generous price will be given by the publisher of this paper.

GIRL FROM 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.
WANTED to take from the country a girl of the above age, and of a good disposition, until she is free.—Such an one will receive kind treatment, and be taught the rudiments of an English education—will have her board and clothing found her, and will be furnished when free, with two or three extra suits.—None need apply without good recommendations.—Inquire at this Office. July 17.

PATENT STEEL SPRING HAY FORKS.
JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a large supply of Goodwin's highly approved Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure FORKS. Also, a few dozen very superior Rakes, Cam's cast steel Scythes, Dudley's warranted steel back do, Ebsbee's cast steel polished Shovels—together with a great variety of other agricultural implements. June 12.

Our Correspondents, for some weeks past, have been liberal in their contributions for our columns, for which they are requested to receive our grateful acknowledgments. We have communications from Mr. Preston "Cultivator," "A Farmer," "Author of Tonches on Agriculture," &c. which shall meet with due attention, as soon as we have leisure to examine, and room to insert them.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	4 00	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	117 50	120
pearl do.	bush	120	122 50
BEANS, white,	bush	80	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs.	bbl.	10	
Carro, No 1,		8	
do No 2,		6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspect, No 1,	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX,		8	9
FLAX SEED,	bush	32	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	
Genesee,		6 50	
Rye, best,		2 62	2 75
GRAIN, Rye,	bush	53	55
Corn,		40	47
Barley,			
Oats,		30	32
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	90	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	
PORK, Bone Middlings	bbl.	16 00	17
navy, mess,		13	13 50
Cargo, No 1,		12 50	13
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1823,	bush	1 75	
Clover	lb.	5	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		60	70
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native		25	30
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	40
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	4	12
PORK, best, best pieces,		8	10
whole hog,		6	9
VEAL,		5	8
MUTTON,		3	12
POULTRY,		8	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		5	12
lump,		16	18
EGGS,	doz.	14	17
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	62	65
Indian, do.		55	60
POTATOES, new,		1 25	1 30
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

"Having food and raiment, let us therewith be content."

Art thou blest with food and raiment,
Give God thanks for favours given;
Gratitude is all the payment
Thou can'st make indulgent Heaven.

Clothing coarse, and scant subsistence,
Recompence which labour brings,
With contentment make existence
Happier than the life of kings;—

Why in heaping useless treasure,
Shorten life, and health destroy;
Where's the profit or the pleasure,
Hoarding what you ne'er enjoy?

Why, for Mammon's paltry proffers,
Sell thyself to sin a slave
Can the wealth, which swells thy coffers,
Buy exemption from the grave?

Since the thread of life is brittle
Heed the poet's moral song,
"Man in this world needs but little,
And that little needs not long."

Wants by luxury created—
All of artificial kind,
By indulgence never satiated,
Weaken and debase the mind.

To the hardy child of nature,
Decent clothes and frugal fare,
Furnish pure enjoyments greater
Than the pamper'd monarch's share.

Gold by avarice that's hoarded,
Might as well be in the mine,
Wealth that's generously afforded,
Can alone be counted thine.

Then, if blest with food and raiment,
Let thy gratitude be shewn,
No man's merits, as a claimant,
Give a right to these alone.

Miscellany.

Pores of the Human Body.—By applying a good microscope to the skin of the human body a multitude of small pores will be seen, through which perspiration is continually issuing. It is calculated that there is a million of these pores in every square inch, and 2,016,000,000 in the whole body of a middling sized person. The body exposed in the rays of a burning sun, appears through a microscope to be surrounded with a cloud of steam. Let any person hold the tip of the finger at the distance of 12th part of an inch from a looking glass, and the surface of the glass will soon be dimmed by the matter issuing from the finger.

Many experiments have been made to ascertain the quantity of perspirable matter which is emitted from the skin. It is stated in the N. E. Encyclopedia, that Mr. Gordon put his hand into a glass vessel closed at the wrist, and by keeping it there about an hour, he collected 30 grains of liquid which had issued through the pores of the skin. On repeating the experiment in the evening he collected 12 grains.—The mean of these, 21 grains, taking 21 grains per hour, and supposing the hand to be one six-

tieth part of the surface of the body, the perspiration in 24 hours would amount to 5 pounds 3 ounces troy. Sanctorious says, 5-8ths of all the aliment received by the mouth is carried off by perspiration. Dodart says 7-8ths. Others estimate it at much less, making it about two pounds per day. The quantity of sweat, or perspirable matter, varies according to the climate, season of the year, age, sex, state of health, &c.

It is by a peculiar smell which the substance emitted by the skin gives to each individual, that the dog can discover his master, and even trace him to a distance.

Previous to an election in Ireland, a landlord of considerable fortune and interest went over to his estate; he saw one of his tenants digging potatoes, and thus addressed him:—"Paddy, how do you do?" Paddy, unaccustomed to such a salutation, looked wildly round to see from whence it could come; on perceiving his landlord, and taking off his hat, he answered, "pretty well, Sir, I thank you; I hope I see you well." The landlord continued his conversation by asking, "what news have you, Paddy, in this part of the world?"—to which the tenant replied, "in truth, Sir, I have none, except that I think we shall soon have an Election, or some such sort of thing." The landlord asked, "what makes you think so, Paddy?" The tenant replied, "only because your honour never axes me how I do, except about that time!"

An old Rattlesnake.—Last year, (says the Louisiana Advertiser) a rattle snake was killed on Bullard's plains, in the parish of Feliciana, which had not less than one hundred and thirty-seven rattles. If the generally received opinion, that the number of rattles denotes the age of this species of the serpentine race be correct the snake must have been as many years old as it had rattles. The oldest inhabitants of that section of our state have never previously seen one with more than forty rattles.

A monument, of Parian marble, has been erected in the church of Newtownards, (Ireland,) to the memory of the late Lord Castlereagh, bearing on it the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
Robert, Second Marquis of Londonderry;
He was born A. D. 1769,
And having filled many of the highest stations in
public life,

Succeeded to the paternal honors and estate in
April, A. D. 1821.

He died at North Cray, in Kent, August 12th,
1822.

His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

History will record the success and splendor of
his public career, during a period of
difficulty unexampled in the
annals of Europe.

This Tablet commemorates his private worth and
the virtues of his personal character.

Foremost among the statesmen of the age,
He was not least distinguished by the faithful discharge
of all the duties of social life,

As a son, a brother, a husband, and a friend,
His memory will ever be cherished with affection-
ate veneration

By those who find their only consolation, for his
loss, in the recollection of his virtues,

This tribute

To the best of brothers and of friends,
is offered by

Charles William Vane,
Third Marquis of Londonderry.

Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

JOHN SCOTT, Chemist, late of Edinburgh, by his will, made in the Year 1816, bequeathed the sum of £4000, in the funded 3 per cent Stock of the U. S. to the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia; to the intent "that the interest and dividends, to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in Premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premium to exceed \$20; and that therewith shall be given a Copper Medal with this inscription—"TO THE MOST DESERVING."—The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, have entrusted "the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, and a Committee of that Society have been appointed to attend thereto. The subscribers named as that committee, give notice that they will receive applications for the same.

Certificates of the originality and utility of the inventions must accompany the applications, which may be directed "to the Committee of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, on Scott's legacy," and forwarded free of expense, through the post office.

A description of the inventions, must be given in clear language, and correctly written, accompanied by drawings in perspective and detail, where necessary to illustrate it. Where the invention is a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the Cabinet of the Society will be expected.

JAMES MEASE,
REUBEN HAINES
ROBERTS VAUX,
ROBERT HARE,
WM. H. KEATING,
ADAM ECKFELD†,

July 10.

Committee.

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM.

76, COURT STREET, BOSTON,
CONTAINING much more numerous Collections
and greater variety of entertainments than any
other Establishment in America, continues steadily to
increase, and is open for the reception of visitors
EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

It will be constantly in the best possible condition,
and every exertion made to render the visits of its patrons agreeable.

This Establishment now contains FIVE former Museums united in ONE, together with very great and numerous additions (the whole receipts being faithfully laid out to increase it.)

JUST ADDED,

The celebrated Race Horse Eclipse,
A beautiful Cosmoramic View of London,
A large and beautiful live Rattlesnake,
The Arabian Bottle, made of the stomach of a Camel—holds about a barrel—used to carry water across the desert.

The Invalid's Chair—very ingenious—invented by Professor Peck.

A very large and elegant Sword Fish, upwards of 14 feet long, with a sword 4-2 feet long.

The Museum is well lighted, and a Band of Music performs every evening. Admittance 25 cents.
June 5.

MR. GROVE'S *Essay on Sheep*, in a pamphlet form for sale at this Office. July 10.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.
June 12.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the publisher,) until arrearages are paid.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NICHOLS, ROGERS' BUILDINGS, CONGRESS STREET, (FOURTH DOOR FROM STATE STREET.)

VOL. II.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1824.

No. 52.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I am in hopes that the eastern gentlemen of observation may publish their remarks on the effects of the late untimely frosts on the different kinds of garden vegetables, apples, &c. for as far as I can yet observe, I perceive there is a material difference, and that seeds of the same kind, obtained from the northward withstood the frosts and cold better than those from the southward. If it was generally known what kinds are best to withstand cold, a proper and timely attention to raise more of such kinds, would in some measure prevent so general or great a loss in future as has been experienced this season, should such frosts and cold seasons gain visit us. At present I do not consider the season far enough advanced to make such remarks as fully as may be done in autumn, yet the progress of vegetation should be daily observed.

I have observed in your paper, No. 47, an advertisement of the branches of science to be taught in the *Gardiner Lyceum*; and amongst these *Surveying, Protracting, and Dividing of land, Measuring timber, Carpenters' work, &c.* these branches were formerly my professional business, and every farmer ought to understand how to measure or divide his lands; and so much mechanics as to lay out, and construct his own windmills, mills, or implements of husbandry.

I would wish to correspond with any of the professors on those subjects, through the medium of your paper, that it may be beneficial to each of the rising generation as are not circumvented to attend proper schools or lectures. I consider my new invented science of *Semi-Geometry* (although it may yet be in the cradle) to be a desideratum in those branches. It simplifies, and obviates the necessity of any difficult calculations, and I have no doubt, if generally introduced to practice, would render most calculations as obsolete as the rules of *Vulgar Fractions* would be to add dollars and cents together. Any irregular shaped field may be surveyed with a rod pole, protracted on a smooth board, with a carpenter's square and compasses and the contents found in one sum, without regard to the courses or any calculation whatever—or divided in any form that every farmer may learn to be his own surveyor with such cheap instruments.

Semi-Geometry considers the contents of all kinds of geometrical figures as numbers, teaches how to reduce any form to any other of the contents to find the contents or to add, subtract, multiply, or divide them by each other in the Rule of Three and find the true proportional, to obtain an answer in any given regular form without knowing the contents, without any calculation whatever, simply, by a plain scale of equal parts and pair of dividers.

The difficulty in publishing the problems is to have circles printed without the expense of engravings. Some simple, easy questions in which the diagrams of the answer will not require circles, I may add to this account of the science.

In Reduction.

1st. Reduce the contents of a circle by having the diameter given to a parallelogram, a right-angled triangle, an oblique angled triangle, and a square; each of the same contents as the circle without any calculation?

For Rod-pole Surveying.

2d. Suppose I have a true draught of any irregular five sided field, say by a scale of 30 to the inch what is the true contents in one sum without any calculation?

To divide land by Rod-pole Surveying.

3d. Suppose a man has a large pasture-lot in an oblique triangle of any proportion or dimensions. On any point in the hypothenuse, there is a pond of water, and he wants it divided into five equal parts each to corner together in the water. How am I to so divide it with no other instruments than a rod-pole, and carpenter's square and compasses?

If these questions are not answered in three months after insertion, life and health permitting, I will send diagrams, and the answers all in straight lines that may be printed with precepts for the drawing of them. Or I would correspond with any gentleman on the subject provided it is through the medium of your paper for the benefit of the rising generation, and not from any motive of banter or vanity.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. July 10, 1824.

BUTTER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—Should the following remarks relative to butter, meet your approbation, you are at liberty to publish them in your valuable paper.

Butter is a necessary and important article for family use, and no householder thinks his stock of provision complete without a good supply thereof. With many of our farmers this article may properly be considered a staple commodity and a principal source of wealth. And notwithstanding the low price it bears in the market, the continual wants of the people make a constant demand for it, so that the seller is always sure of finding a vent at some rate or other.

In order to make good butter a few things are essentially necessary and ought always to be observed. The best cows should be selected, regard being had to the quality and not the quantity of milk which they give. In summer they should have plenty of sweet feed and during the winter be kept upon the best of English hay. They should always be milked, if possible by the same person, and the one who milks ought ever to be careful to milk them perfectly clean as the strippings or that last drawn is much the richest and best. Milk, when taken from the cow should be immediately strained into broad shallow pans and placed if the weather be hot, in as cool a situation as possible as this will cause the cream to rise sooner and render it somewhat better than if placed in a milder temperature.

Every thing that is used about the milk or cream should be kept perfectly clean and sweet

and the churning performed before the cream becomes sour or changed by reason of age.

As soon as the butter is taken from the churn it should be moderately salted and afterwards worked over several times in order that every particle of the buttermilk may be separated from it. The want of caution here is probably much oftener the cause of bad butter than the want of more salt as very little of this will preserve it when thoroughly cleansed.

The tub or firkin into which butter is to be packed down, if new, should be filled with water and soaked several days, then emptied and well scalded with boiling whey, and then thoroughly dried.

After the cask is thus prepared the inside should be well rubbed over with salt, when the butter may be put down, being careful not to fill the tub so full as to have the lid or cover touch the top of it, which will tend to melt the salt which should be sprinkled over the butter, and thereby cause it to taint and spoil.

The practice of colouring butter ought to be reprobated and abandoned, and even prohibited by law. No one will pretend that it is any better in point of taste or flavor for being factitiously coloured, and why should the health and lives of people be endangered by such deception. It is a notorious fact that butter of this description will command a higher price in market than that which is equally as good or better in every point excepting that it is unpolluted and in its native state.

Why do people who depend on the market for their daily supply give the preference to butter of this description, and thereby encourage knavery and deception to the injury of those who are just and upright.

A candid, honest man would rather sell his butter for half its value, than make use of deception and intrigue for the sake of getting an extra price. In all cases honesty is the best policy and every wise man will adhere strictly thereto and eventually it will turn to his advantage.

CULTIVATOR.

Worcester County, July, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. We wish that our cultivators would try the following receipt by Dr. Anderson for preserving butter.

"Take two parts of common salt, one of brown sugar, and one of salt petre; beat them together so as to blend the whole completely, and apply one ounce of this to every pound of butter; work it well in the mass, and close it up for use."

"This," says the Farmer's Assistant, "will cost about a cent a pound more than by curing butter in the usual way; but its peculiar excellence is that butter thus cured will keep sweet for two or three years; and its taste is much superior to that which is cured in the common way. It must not, however, be used sooner than a month after it has been laid down, as it does not acquire that rich marrowy taste, until about that length of time. Butter, cured in this way, and laid down for winter use, will then be found worth at least twenty-five per cent. more than that cured by salt alone."

The natural colour of butter depends chiefly, if not

altogether on the quality of the food with which the cows are supplied. Give them rich and nourishing food, and the butter you make from their milk will have a yellow colour and a delicate flavour. It is likewise said that the juice of carrots added to cream will give it a yellow appearance. Feeding cows with carrots will have a similar effect, and answer a still better purpose. A poor half starved cow will yield but little butter, and what you do obtain will be inferior in quality, as well as deficient in quantity.

ENGLISH BREED OF SWINE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—A few weeks ago you published a few remarks of mine respecting a species of swine denominated the English breed.

These remarks it would seem have fallen under the scrutinizing eye of Dr. Fiske, of this town, a gentleman who is justly deserving the attention and regard of the community, and for whom I entertain feelings of high esteem and respect on account of his laudable exertions in promoting the interests of agriculture, &c.

It appears by a communication of his published in your paper of June 19, that he considers his stock of hogs unjustly censured and misrepresented by the remarks above alluded to.

He undertakes to prove in a very judicious and proper manner the superiority of his over other kinds of hogs, and intimates that if "I should chance to have an interview with his family of this description he doubts not that I shall feel impelled to give gentlemanly satisfaction for having publicly traduced their character."

Now I can assure the Doctor that in making these remarks I had no reference to his family or any of his progeny. As I live more than four miles distant from him I never visited his hog sty, and I do not know that ever I saw any of the race.

I had reference particularly to a kind of hogs brought from Cambridge by a gentleman in a neighboring town contiguous to this which he called the English breed. Several of my neighbours who reside within the limits of that town, but who may properly be said to belong to this vicinity, as I stated in my former communication have incautiously ventured to make trial of them, and I should think if their statements can be relied on to their great disadvantage. As I have heretofore appeared as an anonymous writer, I do not think it expedient now to mention names, but what I say, I solemnly aver in my apprehension to be the truth and founded on facts. Not only have several farmers who have obtained this kind of hogs stated to me their disapprobation of them, but the gentleman who first brought them into this region has in a degree lost his confidence in them. He informed me not long since that he liked them on some accounts but the grand difficulty was, he could not make them weigh enough. He said they generally appeared plump and lusty, and fattened easy, but they were too small. He states to me that he slaughtered half a dozen of them last spring being then about a year old, neither of which weighed 200 lbs. and some of them fell far short of it. He has now got rid of the whole race, save one, and is wishing to procure a larger kind if I understood his intimations aright.

Dr. Fiske's account respecting hogs is truly flattering and the testimony produced in their

favour is from such high and respectable sources. That I think I should not hesitate to make trial of them could I conveniently obtain some of the breed. I am confident that "I have no predilection for any kind but the most profitable," and am as ready to yield to evidence as the Doctor or any other man. A FARMER.

Worcester, July, 1821.

The following from the author of "*Touches on Agriculture*," should have been published some weeks since, but want of room, rendered it necessary to postpone the communication till the present period.

Brunswick, Me. June 14, 1824.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—Thanks, if I have not before sent them for the kind review of my little "*Touches on Agriculture*." In my ill health I have slowly travelled among the farmers of Maine—tried some experiments, which I hope will be useful; regret I should have made a mathematical mistake as to the number of apple trees suitable for an acre. Dele 2 put by mistake on the left hand, and the theorem is nearer correct.

May 26, on the banks of the Androscoggin, ice in many places from 1-2 to an inch in thickness, as you ascend from the tide waters at Brunswick to Livermore. June 13, do. The apple tree first showed the full expanded blossom here June 1st. The caterpillar is claiming his full share of green from the leaf. I adhere to my process of burning them off as soon as they appear, rather than build a Babel in miniature, heavy as a Colossus to bear from tree to tree, to give me the exquisite pleasure of squeezing them to death with my fingers. *But de gustibus non est disputandum* [there is no disputing about tastes.] Your correspondent on squeezing caterpillars cannot be a subject of envy, and I ask in sincerity, is not my burning plan a safer, quicker and cheaper way?

A few days since, a Cuckoo struck on a tree, where I had burned off a caterpillars' nest, when the inhabitants were not all at home. These industrious Muscovites soon began to repair their ruined castle. They worked four days and I could hardly find a heart to disturb their labours. The bird sought the nest, perforated it in three places and in a moment took every lodger for her dinner. I should advise thumb and finger caterpillar squeezers, to purchase a few of these valuable birds for domestic use; but as it is late in the season for the destruction of these unwelcome intruders, my advice may be no better than an old Almanac.

The lilac opened in warm places June 1st. I have noticed lately, apple trees entirely killed by the roosting of turkeys on them. This seems to corroborate the assertion of the Rev. T. M. Harris of the destruction of large forests in Ohio.

June 18. I have heard from a number of towns this morning, that there was considerable frost in low lands. Contrary to my expectations grass promises but an ordinary crop in sections of Maine, which have been considerable exporters of hay to Boston. Clover I find on lands in good case in blossom at three or four inches in height.

Ice lay on most lands from the last of January to the last of March, in Maine and the crops are much winter killed.

An intelligent young man from the lakes at the head of lumbering on the Kennebec, says that on the 5th of May, snow was four feet deep in the woods. The accounts from Quebec to the 10th corroborate it. The red top grass has not to my knowledge been fairly tested in the low lands of Maine. I believe it to be most certain, especially in cold seasons on deep, springy lands, and holds out the longest. It would much please an earnest advocate for your paper to know how it is now estimated in Massachusetts. I have given my opinion in my "*Touches on Agriculture*."

I have just received a communication from Mr. James Jordan, of Lewistown, Me. an inquiring farmer. He says, in 1823, he raised 24 bushels of fine wheat per acre. Corn grew on the land the preceding year. As he ploughed the corn hills, he collected all the corn stumps carried them from the field to burn into manure. On a neighbouring piece they were knocked to pieces on the surface. The wheat was cut by the fly on the latter. On a strict examination of corn butts, he says, he finds a very small maggot between the two first joints of corn above the surface, and inquires may they not be the origin of the Hessian fly. That takes wheat between the same joints, and whether wheat in the Middle states is not often the immediate successor of corn? Perhaps his suggestions may be worth a little inquiry.

Many men of literary acquirement, deem it beneath the dignity of soaring minds to descend to the examination of the minutiae of nature: and many farmers as well as unfeeling sportsmen, seem totally ignorant of the value of small birds that sweetly carol around them. I am led to these reflections from the recollection of an excellent dissertation on wanton bird shooting in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 317.

I have had a wren, (the smallest of birds, I know, except the humming bird) that has been imprisoned 30 hours, denounced as a nuisance to society by all the neighborhood. I gave her latitude and departure, so that she might traverse two windows in the room. After the agitation arising from the confinement was over, I drove the flies in the room to the windows within her reach. She soon made a conquest of them all. A neighboring farmer has just informed me that four young robins lay dead in their nest, and charges wrens with the murder. Doubts whether the favourite robin falls a victim to such a little bird, induce me to prolong confinement for further information. It is thought by many in Maine, that many large birds fall victims to the apparently insignificant wren. The nest of a wren has just been found containing five feathered young. By an unanimous family vote of the robin losers, they have been ordered to execution, my arguments contra not prevailing. As

"All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace," I have doubted, whether we ought to attempt to break any of the smaller links in the chain of creation.

The martin is truly a domestic bird, build it an habitation near your own, it is soon filled with inhabitants. The swallow seeks your barn. Some years since I was usually situated, where musketoes were abundant; many stagnant pools around. From a close examination of the movements of the swallow, I conclude one will take at least two thousand of these mu-

sical neighbours a day; and fifty of them may give the farmer not a little trouble in a hot night.

I recollect a notice in the Boston Centinel some twenty-five years since, that there had been a famous blackbird hunt in a town but a little to the northward of Boston on Election day. 1940 birds were taken. Some good cause thereunto moving they spared the Parson's meadow. It was a year of canker worms. The Parson disliking this cruel sport, spent the next day in his orchard, and calculated, that a blackbird, whose nest was fifty rods distant, carried as many worms to her nest that day, as the sportsmen had killed birds the day before.

I have noticed the recent dissertations on the best method of destroying lice on the apple tree and can only repeat what I have before said, from much additional evidence, I am satisfied the cheap composition I have used, kills the wood lice instant, keeps the woodpecker from wounding, operates as a powerful manure and makes the tree hold its fruit. These destroyers both of fruit and tree are much more abundant in the high latitudes of Maine, than in the more southern New England States.

Author of Touches on Agriculture.

EASY METHOD FOR KILLING BED BUGS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

Sm,—I read in your paper of July 10, a piece from the American Farmer, stating that "a strong decoction of red pepper, would speedily kill or expel bed bugs." I tried the same twenty years since; it would kill them, but new swarms would soon appear; I afterwards tried corrosive sublimate, essence of tobacco, lamp oil, yellow snuff, spirits of turpentine, linseed oil, salt, brine, &c. &c. with no better success. In 1815, I used the following composition, and have since used it once in two or three years, and have not seen a bug in my bed since I first used it.

For two bedsteads, take six cents worth of quicksilver, [crude mercury] and the white of one hen's egg, beat them thirty minutes with a feather, and apply the mixture with the feather to all the joints, &c. of the bedstead.

DORCAS.

From the Vermont Republican.

CUTTING GRAIN.

Grain should be cut earlier than is ordinarily the practice, and before the field is fully whitened.—Almost every farmer has his peculiar rule, or *modus operandi*, by which he is governed. My rule is to cut my grain, when I can easily crush the kernel with my thumb and finger.—I find by experience, that there are many peculiar advantages attending this practice of early cutting. In the first place, you get as much, or more grain, notwithstanding the shrinking of the kernel. But when made into bread, its superiority is strikingly apparent. Your loaf will increase in size and beauty, and its flavour will be manifestly superior. The superiority of the straw is another important consideration, in favour of this early cutting; for cattle or horses it is vastly superior, and even for purposes of manure it is far preferable.—When grain stands late in the field, many of the stalks are crippled down, much is destroyed by vermin and birds, and immense quantities wasted in gather-

ing it by its scattering from the heads and sheaves. After cutting your grain at the period I propose, expose it a short time to the sun, then bind in small sheaves, and put it very nicely into the shock.—After this you need not be in haste to get it into the barn; should it stand out 20 or 30 days it will not be amiss.

SICKLE.

Poison by Ivy.—Many people during the season of hay-making, are grievously afflicted from the poisonous effects of ivy.—To cure which, my method has been, as soon as I feel its effects, to hold the part thus affected as near the fire as I can endure, for twenty or thirty minutes each day, until the inflammation subsides. My hay-makers, at my instance, have adopted this method of cure with uniform success.—Having always been easily affected by ivy, I have had occasion to resort to this mode of cure for thirty years past. In addition to my own experience, I have seen it recommended in several agricultural papers.

SCYTHE.

The Canada Thistle.—It has been thought next to impossible to destroy this most troublesome weed,—but experience has proved the following method to be effectual, viz.:—Cut off each Thistle about half an inch below the surface of the ground, and then put on it a gill of coarse salt. Fish brine may be used instead of salt, and will answer the same purpose. If in a bed of these thistles, a few should escape the first year, the above operation should be carefully performed on them the year following. The summer season, when the thistles are in full growth, is the proper time for doing this business.—*Con. Mirror.*

Poisoning by Arsenic.—A physician informs us of the following case, which has recently happened in his practice, at the northern part of this city. The house, where the patient resides, had been so much infested with rats, that the occupant, after suffering awhile their alarming depredations, mixed a quantity of arsenic with Indian meal, and, besides in other haunts of these mischievous animals, placed a quantity at the mouth of an ash-hole, in the kitchen. Unfortunately, one of his young children got to it, and swallowed a considerable portion. As soon as possible, large doses of sweet oil were administered, and, immediately after, an emetic, by which nearly all the meal was thrown off the stomach. The child continued to be affected with vomiting and drowsiness, accompanied with severe spasms, and laborious breathing, until alkalies were resorted to, in conjunction with oil. After a close and unremitting application of these remedies, for several days, the patient became convalescent, and, we are happy to say, is now perfectly recovered.—*Bos. Med. Intell.*

Nahant.—"We cannot forbear speaking here, of the wonderful coolness and beauty of the climate at Nahant. Every body who wishes to be refreshed and invigorated should visit that delightful and salubrious spot. The air is never as hot as in Boston by 15 degrees, and its heat is always prevented from being uncomfortable, by the breezes from the ocean. Infants who have languished under summer complaints in this city and vicinity, have immediately begun to recover, on being carried to Nahant; and we have often remarked a wonderful change

in these little patients within an hour after their arrival. Indeed we could go on and write columns on the blessed virtues of the Nahant air, but the amount of them all would be, that every body who wishes to get well or feel well in summer, must go down to Nahant."—*ibid.*

From the New York Statesman.

COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY.

Dr. Ramsay in his sketch of South Carolina, in speaking of New-England, remarks, that "as many of their inhabitants reach 85, as of ours who attain to 70." And I saw mentioned a few days since, the great age of some persons in a grave yard in Connecticut.

Some years ago I was in the town of Groton, in that State (Connecticut), a high, hilly, rocky district of country, within a few miles of the sea coast. In the second society, a parish of that town, being detained by the weather one rainy day, I had the curiosity to examine a register of the deaths of the inhabitants of that society for 45 years past, not including those which were occasioned by accidents, by diseases of foreign climes, or occurred in the slaughter at Fort Griswold, in the American army, or the Jersey prison ship, &c. The result exhibited a degree of longevity which I little expected to find, as well as I was acquainted with the salubrity of the air, and temperate habits of that region. And I am inclined to think, that the schedule will bare a comparison with tables of mortality in any other part of the world whatever. Of this, however, I leave the reader to judge.

The total number of deaths was 623, of which 100 were of the age of one year and under, leaving

Over one year	523		
Of which were from	70 to 80	73	
	80 to 90	65	
	60 to 100	15	
Over	100	1	
Over	70	155	
	80	82	
	90	17	
	100	1	

This gives 1 of 100 out of 623 births. European registers give but 1 of 3126. (In Charleston in 1790, of 8000 inhabitants, 100 were over 70 and 1 over 100.) We all know that a hilly country is favourable to long life. But the different calculations and comparisons, I cannot recollect, not having Price's tables, or any other at hand. Perhaps this hint may invite more interesting and useful recollections on the subject.

H.

From the American Farmer.

TO DESTROY COCK-ROACHES.

By a gentleman in the South.

The correspondent in the American Farmer of the 25th inst. may be assured that the common Hellebore root, found on low grounds and near water courses in Maryland and Virginia, is as completely destructive to the cock-roach, as arsenic or corrosive sublimate to the human race.

Chip it with a knife, and strew where the roaches will find it. They eat it with avidity and as certainly perish.—Known from

ACTUAL EXPERIENCE."

HEDGE FENCES.

In the New England Farmer of May 29, page 345, vol. ii. we published an extract of a letter from James Whitelaw, Esq. of Ryegate, Vermont, requesting information on the subject of "raising hedges." The following article will supply the best in our power to obtain, and perhaps the best that can be obtained. We have waited on Mr. QUINCY, now Mayor of this city, requesting further intelligence on this subject, and he has assured us that the Hedge Fence, described below has completely answered his expectations. It has been supposed that the English White thorn was better adapted to the purpose of forming fences than the American thorn. Mr. Quincy, however, is of a different opinion. He says, in substance, that although the English thorn has a stem stronger than the American thorn, its growth is slower, and it does not retain its verdure so late in autumn. The American thorn on the whole, he thinks, is to be preferred for the purpose of making fences; although the English thorn has some qualities of a superior nature.—Some assert, however, that a good post and rail fence, the bottom of the posts being well charred or thoroughly scorched in a blazing fire, unless timber is very scarce, is to be preferred to either. Dr. Cooper, editor of the last edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, is of this opinion.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June, 1813.

ON THE AMERICAN HEDGE THORN.

BY HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

To the Corresponding Secretary,

SIR,—Live hedges are objects of so much importance, in those parts of this State, where stone cannot be easily obtained; and knowing that a mistaken opinion prevails concerning the expense of this species of fence, I think it will be useful to communicate the result of an experiment made with an express reference to this point.

In March 1808, I imported 10,000 seedling thorns from the nursery of Thomas Main, near Georgetown in the District of Columbia, of that species which he calls the "American Hedge Thorn." These were planted in a hedge course, which, in its whole length, was two hundred and fifty-five rods; so far as was necessary, to fill that extent in one line, each plant being five inches apart. The residue were planted in a nursery for the purpose of filling vacancies, which might occur by death or accident.

The hedge course was made in a sord land, ploughed of the width of four feet, and manured and prepared, precisely as if for Indian corn; except only that after ploughing, the centre, for two feet wide, was turned over with the spade. Without other preparation, the hedge was planted in April, 1808, on a level, without either bank or ditch.

As I intended this as an experiment, to test the utmost cost of a hedge destined, not for ornament, but for farm use, I directed the tenant of my farm, (Alpheus Cary of this town,) a very faithful and intelligent farmer, to make a separate charge for all the labor bestowed upon it in his account with me, and I paid, without any question, every such charge at the price he affixed; being determined that no particular economy should render the apparent, less than the real expense. I consider the ex-

periment now as completed, so far, at least, as is necessary for a satisfactory ascertainment of the cost of this species of fence. For the expense of the hedge, this year, has been nothing except the annual trimming. It is, upon an average, nearly five feet high; and a sufficient security against cattle, for almost the whole extent; and is every day strengthening, without any application of attention or labor.

The following is a statement of the expense:

25 rods, or 4207 1-2 feet is 3415 plants:—
say \$500 at \$5 per 1000 . . . is \$12 50
Reserved in the nursery 1500 . . . 7 50

10,000 plants . . . \$50
Package and freight . . . 3 75

Cost of the thorns at and from Georgetown . . . \$53 75

Labor. 1808, April. Equal to nine days, (ox-
(en and manure included) breaking
up and preparing hedge-course . . . \$14
do. Setting-out hedge . . . 13 days 12 92
do. May, hoeing . . . 4 do. 4 00
do. June, hoeing & sundries . . . 9 1-2 do. 11 63
do. July, do. . . 7 do. 7 00
do. August, do. . . 1 do. 1 00
do. November, do. . . 5 do. 5 00

Cost of labor, &c. first year . . . \$55 55

do. 1809, April. Hoeing and filling
vacancies . . . 3 days \$3 00
do. May, June, July and August, hoe-
ing . . . 19 1-2 days 19 50
do. November, treading snow, against
mice . . . 1 day 1 00

Cost of labor the second year . . . \$23 50

do. 1810, February. Cropping hedge,
one day . . . \$1 00
do. April and August. Hoeing and fill-
ing vacancies, 10 1-2 days . . . 10 50

Cost of labor the third year . . . \$11 50

do. 1811, February. Trimming hedge,
one day . . . \$1 00
do. April and August, hoeing, 7 days . . . 7 00
do. Sundries . . . 1 13
do. November. Trimming hedge, one
and a half days . . . 1 50

Cost of labour the fourth year . . . \$10 63

do. 1812, April. Hoeing, 7 days . . . \$7 00
do. August do. . . 4 do. 4 00

Cost of labour the fifth year . . . \$11 00

do. 1813, February. Trimming the
hedge, two days . . . \$2 00

Whole cost of labour, &c. . . \$114 18

Whole expense of making 255 rods
hedge fence . . . \$167 93

There is no longer any labour necessary, and only general attentions, of a nature not worth an estimate are requisite.

From the result it appears, that two hundred and fifty-five rods of hedge fence, has cost less than sixty-six cents per rod; notwithstanding no particular attention was paid to economy in executing the work, and the whole was paid for at the cash value of labour. I have no doubt that where the labor is performed by the farmer himself, and those facilities adopted which experience and the usual attention of practical farmers would suggest, that a complete thorn hedge might be formed, in six or seven years,

sufficient against every ordinary danger, for an expense far less than fifty cents per rod. Practical farmers, in this neighborhood, are of the same opinion. The prejudice which was very strong in this vicinity, against the success of the experiment, is in a great measure removed.—Several farmers have declared themselves satisfied. One or two have determined to commence a course of hedging as soon as plants can be procured, and have actually taken measures for this purpose. I mention this fact, because the opinions of intelligent practical farmers are justly of more weight with practical farmers, than are the opinions of men whose habits of life do not lead them to a direct participation in the labours of agriculture.

The course best to be adopted, having reference to the economy of labour, is thought to be the following:

Plough the hedge course six feet wide. Plant the whole course one year to potatoes. This pays for the labor as much as other land thus planted. Set the thorns eight inches apart.—This is near enough in a country like this, where hogs are not permitted to run at large, and makes a considerable saving in the labour as well as the cost of the plants. Keep both sides of the hedge planted to potatoes, during the whole six years in which the hedge is coming to perfection. The potatoes will nearly pay the cost of the labour. The manure for the potatoes benefits the hedge; and while hoeing the potatoes, keeping the hedge clear of weeds is easy.

To keep the hedge clear of weeds, and to fill up the vacancies regularly, in the spring of every year, with plants of the same age with those of the original hedge, are the two essential objects of attention after the hedge-course is prepared and the plants are set. Younger plants may answer, but whoever would make a hedge, in the most speedy & perfect manner, ought to procure at the time of obtaining the plants for the original hedge, a sufficient extra number to supply all deficiencies likely to occur, through the whole time the hedge is forming; to be kept in a nursery thriving, if possible, a little better than those in the hedge-course. Experience has satisfied me, that two for every ten planted in the hedge-course, is a number more than adequate for this object.

In the statement of expense, I have made no allowance for protecting fences. Where these are necessary, their expense must be added. In my experiment, by excluding cattle, the necessity for them was obviated. Whatever these may cost, the economy of this species of fence, when its durability is taken into view, (to say nothing of its ornamental nature,) must be sufficiently apparent.

Very respectfully,

I am your humble servant,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

Quincy, June 25, 1813.

From the Portland Statesman.

SUREST METHOD OF DESTROYING CATERPIL-
LARS.

Early in the season take a pail on your left arm; a tin one is best, for the vermin will not one of them crawl up its sides; go with a light ladder, were you cannot reach them from the ground; take them when they are in their nests; hold your pail underneath, if you can, to prevent the caterpillars from scattering on the

ground, for in that case they will certainly ascend the tree again; gather up the nest carefully from the edges, so as to break it as little as possible; take it directly into your hand, extending your thumb and fingers around it, and put it into your pail; never flinch, the caterpillars won't bite you. When you have done, empty your pail into a river, or large brook, or a fire, or bury the contents in the ground half a foot deep, and tread down the earth hard and close, so that none may escape. If any of the nest are inaccessible on the ends of limbs, reach the twig with the end of a sharp saw and cut it off close to the body of the limb out of which it grows.

Now what signify rubbing oil on the nests or squibbing them with gunpowder, or trying to hold a smoke under their noses? It is all nonsense.—You may plague the poor creatures a little, if you take any pride in it, and injure your trees a little; and that's all.

This mode of taking the caterpillars is almost as much easier and cheaper than other ways of attacking them as it is better. Two years ago I went through my orchard in this way, and had hard work of it. One year ago I did the same, but found the labour small. The present year, while the orchards of my neighbours where the caterpillars have in ample form been insulted with grease, and powder, and smoke, are over-run; there have appeared in mine scarcely half a dozen nests.

A Lover of Apples and Cider.

IRON-WIRE BRIDGES AT GENEVA.

The two Bridges about to be described were long across the dry ditches of the fortifications of the city of Geneva. The ditch across which the first bridge is hung is 32 feet deep and 108 feet wide. It is bounded by the city wall on one side; and by the counter guard on the other. The counter guard is about 70 feet wide, the other side forms one boundary of the second ditch, which is 22 feet deep and 77 feet wide; pen the country forming the other boundary of the ditch.

The gate of the city, which stands on the edge of the first ditch, serves as a point of support to the wires of the first bridge, and also as a station for the bridge-keepers. The counter-guard is a stone arch, which in like manner, acts as a point of support to both bridges; and the outer gate, on the country side of the second ditch, is the other point of support to the wires of the second bridge.

The wire used in the construction of both these hanging bridges is about two millimetres, French measure, or 75 thousandths of an inch thick: being known in the shops by the name of No. 14. It is made up into lengths, or bundles of a hundred wires each every single wire having been first stretched straight by a weight of 220 lbs. These bundles were united by iron ties for the line of suspension proceeds uninterruptedly cross both ditches and the intervening counter-guard; it was too long for a single bundle. There are three of these lines of suspension on each side of the bridges, made up in length terminating at each end by a ring, and connected together by passing a strong iron bolt thro' the end rings of the bundles placed side by side; the whole being rolled round with iron wire, which gives them the appearance of cords. The

longest of these bundles are 120 feet long, the others rather shorter; and the whole six main lines of suspension were made fast at one extremity to a mass of iron firmly fixed to the inner gate of the city, then carried over the first ditch across the stone support in the counter guard, from thence over the outer ditch, and lastly, passing over the outer gate, they are made fast to iron blocks, which are deeply buried in the ground, and loaded with heavy masses of stone. To these six principal-lines, placed lengthways of the bridges and intervening counter-guard, others, composed only of 12 wires, are made fast to the traverses, or pieces of wood, which form the bottom of the sides; long beams of timber are mortised to these, to which the railings of the bridges, and upon the traverses, are fastened the planks, that form the roadway of the bridge. The whole of the work is well painted over; and the materials, both wire and timber, of the best quality.

Before the bridges were begun, a model was made, 38 feet long, hanging from two main lines, each of which was composed of only twelve wires, about the 75 thousandths part of an inch thick. From these main lines hung eleven traverses of wood, by means of four shingle wires, two at each end. The traverses being planked over, this model was found to have such strength as to allow the persons, who went to see it not only to march over it, but also to leap, jump, &c. without the least failure or accident happening.

The whole time, from the first planning of the bridge to the opening of it for passengers, did not exceed six months. The engineer, Col. Dujour estimated the expense at 16,000 francs, about £666 sterling, and the actual cost came within one or two hundred francs, 4 or £8. of the estimate.—*Mechanic's Weekly Journal.*

NETTLES.

Every body knows that the leaves of stinging nettles are thick set with sharp prickles that penetrate the skin when touched, and occasion pain, heat, and swelling, which symptoms were imagined formerly to ensue from the prickles being left in the wounds they made. But the microscope discovers something much more wonderful in this common vegetable, and shews that its prickles are formed and act in the same manner as the stings of living animals. Every one of them is found to be a rigid hollow body, terminating in the most acute manner possible, with an opening near the end. At the bottom of this cavity lies a minute vessel or bag, containing a limpid liquor, which, upon the least touching of the prickle, is squirted through the little outlet, and, if it enters the skin produces the mischief before mentioned by the pungency of its salts. Hence it comes to pass, that when the leaves of nettles are considerably dried by the heat of the sun, they sting but very little; whereas such as are green and juicy produce violent pain and inflammation.—*N. Y. Minerva.*

Whoever will apply an ointment made of gunpowder, brimstone, and common grease, behind the uicks of their Lambs, will be sure of having them preserved from all kinds of vermin. The quantity necessary to be made use of is so small, that a sixpenny worth is sufficient to dress upwards of 200 Lambs.—*Con. Herald.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1824.

CLOSE OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

The second volume of the New England Farmer being terminated with the present number, it will, perhaps, be expected that the Editor, in due conformity to immemorial usage on similar occasions, will take a retrospective glance over the field of his former labours, and a prospective view of that which lies before him. With regard to our past performances, we have no foundation for boasting; and as our promises and pretensions have never been of a high order, we hope we have not much to regret for having greatly disappointed reasonable expectations. Our efforts to deserve well of the agricultural part of the community have been unremitting, and we trust not altogether unsuccessful. Nor have we, at present, any reason to complain of want of patronage. Our subscription list has been, and still is constantly, though gradually progressive, and has increased about one third since the commencement of the present volume. Our correspondents are, likewise increasing in number, and in our opinion their communications, as our work advances, become more and more valuable.

The first minds in the country appear to be turning their attention to its paramount interests, and seem to be fully sensible that improvements in agriculture, the art of all arts, and the only sure and permanent basis of national, as well as of individual prosperity, must lead the van of all other improvements. The information, which the Editor himself acquires from his correspondents, as well as from other sources, which are daily developed in the progress of his publication, he flatters himself, has rendered, and he doubts not, will continue to render him better able to perform his task, as conductor of this Journal, in a manner which will enhance its utility, and prove satisfactory to its patrons. And, while life and health are continued, no effort on his part shall be wanting to merit success, in some degree commensurate to the importance of the objects to which the New England Farmer is devoted.

The Editor, however, does not presume to believe that he has fully met the wishes and expectations of all his readers and subscribers; and while to "err is human," and the opinions and taste of mankind are as diversified as their faces, he cannot hope to gain the entire approbation of every individual. He has no doubt, published accounts of some processes in Husbandry, and Rural and Domestic Economy, which will not bear the test of actual and repeated experiment. But his intentions have ever been upright, and he has been solicitous not to mislead the cultivator or economist by recommending receipts or modes of proceeding,

which, on trial might prove nugatory, or injurious to the interest of those, for whose use his intimations were designed. In stating improvements, remedies, &c. which might be attended with loss, danger or expense in case they did not succeed, he has, generally, and indeed always except by inadvertence, given his authority for making such statements; and after all has rather suggested the supposed improvement for consideration than prescribed it for adoption without further inquiry. He wishes his readers to think and judge for themselves, and would attempt nothing more than to produce from sources not obvious or accessible to every one, materials for thought, facts, arguments and theories for the judgment of his readers to operate on. Whenever he has been or may be in an error in his statements or recommendations he will ever be open to conviction, and happy to stand corrected by any of his readers, correspondents, or others, who will undertake so friendly an office. He claims no merit of invention or originality, but rests all his hopes of approbation on the basis of zeal, industry and good intentions.

We are induced to hope that we have not gone very widely astray in our mode of conducting the New England Farmer from the circumstance that the few complaints which have reached us have been of a different and opposite character. Some have intimated their displeasure because our paper has not been exclusively devoted to agriculture and other useful arts. Censorious persons of this description are hostile to poetry, anecdotes, &c. and would have us publish nothing which is not directly calculated to enhance the interest of the farmer, by increasing or rendering more valuable the products of his soil. Another description of fault-finders require of us a greater quantity of what is called *light reading*. They wish that a large proportion of our columns might sparkle with wit, sting with satire, or make one's eyes like unto fountains, and hair to "quills on the fretful porcupine" with the woeful and the terrible. They can perceive nothing at all in a page or a paragraph which contains nothing but what is useful, and may be turned to some practical purpose in the economy of human existence. Now, as it is impossible for us to go astray in different directions at the same time, and to turn to the right and left by simultaneous movements, and yet we are censured for such supposed incompatible deviations from the line of our duty as a journalist, we are induced, from that circumstance to hope that we have pursued, pretty nearly the right path, and presented to our readers the useful and the amusing in about due proportions.

Some gentlemen, who appear to be, and doubtless are well wishers to our paper, com-

plain that many of our articles are too prolix and our directions, descriptions, and rules of proceeding are so minute as to become tedious. To this charge we confidently plead not guilty. Articles, which relate to science or to art, must, frequently, if not generally deal in detail or they will not suit the purpose for which they were intended. Obscurity may comport with the sublime, but articles on the subject of agriculture are not intended to exhibit samples of that species of composition. Poor Richard says

"He that would increase in riches
Must not hoe corn in silken breeches;"

and he that would furnish remarks relative to the culture of corn and potatoes, must not attempt to clothe his ideas in brilliant phrases. Perspicuity, in such a case, is the one thing needful; and it is better to make use of repetitions ten times repeated, than to leave any thing doubtful, which may be elucidated, even at the expense of what might seem tedious prolixity to persons, who feel no interest in subjects, which come "home to the business and bosoms" of the cultivators of the soil.

The Editor has sanguine hopes that he may be able to make the third volume of the New England Farmer more interesting and useful than either which has preceded it. As before observed, his correspondents are increasing, and other means of information are daily developing of which he will not neglect to avail himself for the benefit of his readers. He proposes in the course of the third volume to give a series of numbers on the management and diseases of Horses, Sheep, and Swine, principally extracted and abridged from authors of approved credit, and standard authority. These, taken in conjunction with the essays published in the first volume, under the head of "Diseases of Cattle" will compose an entire treatise on the management, improvement and diseases of the most useful and important kinds of animals.

The Editor and Proprietor of the New England Farmer, respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the friends to agricultural improvements; and would repeat a proposal formerly made, that every subscriber should condescend to consider himself an agent for the publisher, for the purpose of procuring other subscribers. Our subscription list, though respectable, as relates to number, and the characters of those, whose names compose it, is not yet so large as to give a requisite share of that kind of encouragement, which is the only permanent stimulus to long continued exertions. We enjoy the "Pleasures of Hope," but these, if too long deferred, may "make the heart sick," and the hand feeble; and we think that it is now nearly time for the delights of anticipation to give place to those of fruition. We apprehend that some of our friends may salute us with the unwelcome mandate, "Stop the paper from the end

of the present volume," but can assure them that those sounds are harsh and grating; and that we greatly prefer the salutation "Please to send to my address the New England Farmer, commencing with the third volume."

We have been requested, by a few of our subscribers to discontinue sending them the paper at the end of the present volume, although they have not paid their subscriptions. Those gentlemen are respectfully informed that it is a custom with printers not to discontinue their papers, till arrearages are paid.

The Index to the second volume will soon be completed and forwarded to those who have taken all the numbers.

LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA. In the advertising part of this day's paper will be perceived an article with the signature of Robert H. Rose, which merits the particular notice of such of our young and enterprising cultivators as may be induced, either by choice or necessity, to leave the land of their nativity. If determined on such a step, we think that their chance is more promising in Pennsylvania, than farther to the South or West. The change of climate will not be so great as to threaten a northern constitution. The distance from their New England friends not such as to preclude occasional visits, and some degree of social intercourse. The modes of husbandry and state of society will be in a great degree similar to those to which such emigrants have been accustomed, and they will not be so far from navigable waters, good roads and markets, as to render their surplus produce of little value.

Report of the sale of Saxon Sheep by Messrs. Collidge, Poor & Head, at Roxbury, the 15th inst.

Nos. 1, ram, \$41, A. A. More; 2, ewe, 41, A. A. More; 3, ram, 49 1-2, I. P. Dana; 4, ewe, 49 1-2, I. P. Dana; 5, ram, 49, A. A. More; 6, ewe, 77 1-2, Watson & Hurlbut; 7, ram, 92, Thomas Thaxter; 8, ewe, 49, Thomas Thaxter, and lamb at 24 1-2; 9, ram, 57 1-2, J. Barrett; 10, ewe, 41, A. A. More; 11, ram, 43, Town; 12, ewe, 56, Watson & Hurlbut; 13, ram, 77, I. P. Dana; 14, ram, 74, Watson & Hurlbut; 15, ram, 73, Bushrod Buck; 16, ram, 73, Leonard Stone; 17, ram, 75, I. P. Dana; 18, ram, 47, Withered; 19, ewe, 55, I. P. Dana; 20, ram, 42, Chesbrook; 21, ewe, 52, Breed; 22, ram, 103, Clash; 23, ewe, 55, I. P. Dana; 24, ram, 60, Watson & Hurlbut; 25, ewe, 61, Henry Rice; 26, ram, 73, F. More; 27, ewe, 56, J. Barrett; 28, ram, 72, Breed; 29, ewe, 52, Watson & Hurlbut; 30, ram, 80, Gen. Sumner; 31, ewe, 56, J. Barrett; 32, ram, 54, George M. Barrett; 33, ram, 34, B. Bussey; 34, ram, 40, Cross; 35, ram, 26, J. Field; 36, ram, 35, Cross; 37, ram, 30, Gen. Sumner; 38, ewe, 50, I. P. Dana; 39, ram, 54, J. Barrett; 40, ewe, 50, I. P. Dana; 41, ram, 57 1-2, Bemis; 42, 57 1-2, J. P. Dana; 43, ram, 82, Watson & Hurlbut; 44, ewe, 46, Watson & Hurlbut; 45, ram, 60, Wells; 46, ewe, 65, Watson & Hurlbut; 47, ram, 57 1-2, J. P. Dana; 48, ewe, 57 1-2, J. P. Dana; 49, ram, 61, L. Stone; 50, ewe, 57 1-2, Samuel Lathrop, and lamb, 28 3-4; 51, ram, 66, 139, Watson & Hurlbut; 52, ewe, 75, Watson & Hurlbut; 53, ram, 139, Watson & Hurlbut; 54, ewe, 72, W. & H. and a lamb at 38 1-2; 55, ram, 77, W. & H.; 56, ewe, 77 1-2, I. P. Dana, and a lamb at 38 50; 57, ram, 101, Chesbrook; 58, ewe, 120, A. A. More; 59, ram, 77, W. & H.; 60, ewe, 79, L. Stone; 61, ram, 101, J. Mason; 62, ram, 57 1-2, S. Whitman; 63, ram, 67, S. Lathrop; 64, ram, 141, Joseph Strong; 65, ram, 69, W. & H.; 66, ram, 66, H. Rice; 67, ram, 117 1-2, A. A. More; 68, ram, 139, T. Thaxter; 69, ram, 107 1-2, J. P. Dana; 70, ram, 65, Gen. Sumner; 71, ram, 75, J. P. Dana; 72, a lamb, 40, J. P. Dana. The average price was \$69 35.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

FOREIGN.

Colombia.—Papers to the 6th of June have been received from Bogota. According to these the government of Colombia is making preparations to repel any invasion of their country, by Spain. In addition to the regular force of the country, 50,000 militia were ordered to be levied and disciplined for the field.

The latest accounts from Peru are to the end of March. Bolivar was concentrating a strong force in Trujillo. Three thousand troops had arrived from Panama and Guayaquil, and the Colombian Congress had decreed an additional reinforcement of 9000 men. It appears by a proclamation of Bolivar, that the Peruvians were jealous of the Colombian troops, sent for their protection, and considered their object to be the usurpation of their country. This he pronounces to be unjust; and that having liberated their country, "he will return to Colombia with his brother soldiers, without carrying even a grain of sand from Peru—leaving them their liberty." He regrets that the Peruvian Congress deemed it necessary to confer on him the odious authority of Dictator; and that nothing but the reservation of Peru, whose fate is so closely united with that of Colombia, could have induced him to accept what would have been treason, both to Colombia and Peru to have refused.

From the Pacific.—Commodore Hull has received a letter from several American Captains of vessels, dated Calao, March 1, 1824, giving an account of a mutiny by which the port was restored to the Spanish flag, and of the depredations of an unlicensed soldiery for twenty five days on their property, and expressing their expectation of the Commodore's presence there to represent them on the shore with the Spanish Chiefs, and to protect them against the Peruvian Admiral, who had treated them with outrage and insult. They mention that from the firing of Admiral Guise on their vessels, the China, one of the American ships, was in a sinking condition from a 24 pound shot which entered her below the water line, and before she could be righted so as to stop the leak, a great portion of her cargo was damaged, and perhaps ruined. She has detained, under his guns, the ship Providence, and the brig Herald, because they fired on his boats, when they came along side in the night, and refused to answer, when hailed.

They add, "we have a large amount of American property at stake, and we trust that you will come to our relief as soon as possible. Our cargoes for the most part are perishable, and we think we have a right to land them after having come so far to this our only market on this coast, and from the circumstance of being commenced discharging, while Callao was under the Patriot flag. This, Admiral Guise will not permit us to do, and we are most anxiously waiting for your presence, under the belief that our rights will be protected."

DOMESTIC.

The Author of M'Fingal.—A dinner was given in New York, on the 15th inst. to the venerated Judge Sumner, of Connecticut, author of the standard poem, M'Fingal. It was attended by the most eminent literary and scientific characters in that metropolis, among whom were Chancellor Kent, Dr. Mitchell, Judges Irving, Edwards, and Van Ness; Generals Morton and Swift; Colonels Gibbs, Pinkney, Alston, S. C. and Daines; Messrs. Gracie, Johnson, Catlin, Ward, Sedgwick, Selden, Sampson, Hallock, J. Coor, Verplank, Carter, Bleecker, A. Smith and Lawrence. A number of patriotic, sentimental and humorous toasts were drank, and the whole proceedings exhibited proof that a poet's honours in the United States are not of necessity posthumous.

Grand Canal.—There are calculated to be upwards of twelve hundred crafts employed on the New York canal.

From the Country.—"We have had an excellent season. One farmer within my knowledge, has got to his barn 110 tons of hay which was not wet by a drop of rain. The vines suffer from the dry spell, but the corn, potatoes, and the small grains promise well."—*Centinel.*

"In all our fields," says a Salem, N. J. paper, "we

hear not a murmur either about the worm or fly—the blast or mildew. Frequent and plentiful showers make the grass to grow, and the cattle to wax fat. Health and plenty are in our land. And, O Lord, for all this goodness let us praise thee."

A friend called the other day to mention a curious instance of combustion which took place in the hub of a cart wheel. The wheel was boxed, but the axle tree was not strained; it was newly tarred and went with a moderate load from Sinsbury to Wetung, six miles. It returned empty and was placed in a shed.—A fire was discovered from it the next morning, and the wheel and part of the cart body was burned. The barn and house of the owner narrowly escaped. The fire must have originated from the friction of the wheels having set fire to the tar.—*Conn. Mirror.*

Regues Caught.—On the night of the 16th inst. several articles of wearing apparel were stolen from the yard of Paul Whiting, Esq. in Northbridge, and on the next morning, the tracks of the naked feet were discovered leading from the yard, and were followed to this place, where they were lost, and no farther discovery was made at that time. But subsequently having heard that three negroes had been at Usbridge on the evening of the 16th, enquiring the way to Worcester and Brookfield, Col. Whiting was induced to renew his pursuit on the 19th. By enquiry he found that three persons, answering the description of those suspected, had passed the Sabbath in this town, dressed apparently in the very clothing taken from his yard, and that they had left the next morning on their way westward, whither he pursued and took them in Leicester, with the property which he had lost, in their possession.—Several other articles, supposed to have been stolen, were also found with them.

It has been reported that a sailor was knocked down and robbed by three blacks, in Southfield, last week. If so, it is not unlikely that the outrage was committed by the persons who are now in custody.—*Spy.*

Look out for Regues.—On Saturday night an attempt was made to rob the Silversmith's shop of Mr. Goodwin, kept in the second building of the Phoenix Bank in this city. The thieves succeeded in cutting through the wooden shutters, and in breaking a pane of glass they awoke a couple of boys who slept in the shop. Not knowing the cause of the noise they called out, when the thieves made off with one or two silver watches, which were found the next morning thrown into the State House yard.—*Conn. Courant.*

From New Orleans.—The steam ship Robert Fulton brought New Orleans papers of the 1st inst. The waters in the upper part of the Mississippi were rapidly rising at the last accounts. The Missouri, above its junction with the Mississippi, was five feet higher than ever before known. At St. Louis it was nine inches higher than last year, and still swelling. Rain had fallen continually for 10 days, and a great portion of the State of Illinois was reported to be inundated.—The Ohio was also on the rise. There was serious alarm at Natches and New Orleans, as the rising had commenced at the former place.

[N. York Statesman.]

Erratum.—In our last paper, in giving an account of the pedigree of the Herefordshire beifer, presented by Sir Isaac Coffin to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in page 408, column 1st, line 27th, the following sentence occurs:

"The Herefordshire Heifer is also from Waxey out of Stately—Stately out of Tidy, daughter of Mad Cap, which was considered the best cow in England, and the least bone, weighing eighteen score and a quarter." The word "and" should have been omitted.

PATENT STEEL SPRING HAY FORKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a large supply of Goodwin's highly approved Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure FORKS. Also, a few dozen very superior Rakes, Cam's cast steel Scythes, Dudley's warranted steel back do., Eisbee's cast steel polished Shovels—together with a great variety of other agricultural implements. June 12.

LANDS FOR SALE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE subscriber offers for sale in small lots to actual settlers, or in larger tracts to others, the following lands in the State of Pennsylvania, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Ringham, viz: two hundred and fifty thousand acres in the counties of Bradford and Tioga, at from three dollars, to two dollars fifty cents per acre, according to situation; and five hundred thousand acres in the counties of Potter, McKean, Venango, Armstrong, Jefferson and Lycoming, at two dollars per acre. The terms are ten years for payments, three of them without interest. The land is generally of a good quality, well watered, intersected by important roads, and in a healthy situation. For further particulars application may be made to agents in the different counties, or to

ROBERT H. ROSE,

July 24. Silver Lake, Pennsylvania.

GIRL FROM 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.

WANTED to take from the country a girl of the above age, and of a good disposition, until she is free.—Such an one will receive kind treatment, and be taught the rudiments of an English education—will have her board and clothing found her, and will be furnished when free, with two or three extra suits.—None need apply without good recommendations.—Inquire at this Office. July 17.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	4 00	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton	120	
pearl do.	ton	122	122 50
BEANS, white,	bush	80	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs.	bbl.	10	
do, No 1,		8	
do, No 2,		6 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
skimmed milk,		5	4
FLAX,		8	9
FLAX SEED,	bush	32	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	6 75	
Genesee,		6	6 50
Rye, best,		2 62	2 75
GRAIN, Rye,	bush	52	55
Corn,		40	60
Barley,			
Oats,		30	32
DOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	11	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	90	1 12
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	70	75
PLASTER PARIS	ton.	3 25	
PORK, Bone Middlings	bbl.	16 00	17
navy, mess,		13	13 50
Cargo, No 1,		12 50	13
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1823,	hush	1 75	
Clover	lb.	5	7
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		60	70
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native		25	30
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	40
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	4	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	10
whole hog,		6	
VEAL,		5	8
MUTTON,		3	12
POULTRY,		8	20
BUTTER, Reg & tub,		5	12
lump,		16	18
EGGS,	doz.	14	17
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	62	65
Indian, do.		58	60
POTATOES, new,		1 00	1 13
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

"Let us do good unto all men."

Let us do good to all mankind,
For such is charity's behest,
Thus happiness we here shall find,
And be hereafter ever blest.

The benefits which we bestow
When honest indigence we aid,
If not required here below
In heaven will amply be repaid.

For unto men of liberal mind,
Friends to the needy and distressed,
The Great Bestower will be kind,
In blessing others they are blest.

Of wealth and power art thou possessed,
Remember whence the loan accrues,
That God appoints the poor distressed
To be receivers of his dues.

Of all that you possess below
Death may deprive you any hour,
But what you rightfully bestow,
Is placed beyond the tyrant's power.

'Tis yours to give the child of need,
His due supplies of earthly kind,
Likewise that "meat and drink indeed,"
Which nourishes the immortal mind.

'Tis yours to bid the needy know
Both how to live and how to die,
What gives them usefulness below,
And gains them happiness on high.

Nor moves the man in any sphere,
However limited or low,
Who cannot give at least the tear
Of sympathy to want and woe.

And sometimes sympathy is all,
Which e'en a Cressus could impart,
And drops, which dew at pity's call,
Are balm of Gilead to the heart.

O, then let all, be good to all,
For such is charity's behest,
Be never deaf to misery's call,
And thou in blessing shalt be blest.

Miscellany.

"CATCH A WEAZEL ASLEEP."

"Thy spirit, independence, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."

A number of our ship carpenters, who recently turned out for higher wages, and a few sail-makers, hired a small sloop for the purpose of celebrating the fourth of July at the capes of the Delaware. On reaching the place, however, they were unable to realize their anticipated enjoyment, and being full of gin and independence, they, after weighty deliberation, resolved upon cruising in pursuit of adventures. Their stores were ample, and having appointed a "commander," they set sail with "bucyant hearts and spirits free as air."

After cruising for some time without success, the United States' schr. Weazel hove in view, and gave to the almost drooping spirits of their commodore the hope of accomplishing something worthy of himself. I shall not pretend to describe the soul-piercing flash that darted

through the mist of the liquor from his half-bunged eye, when he first beheld his destined prey, wounding the bosom of the amorous waters, that kissed the prow in sport and wantonness. Nor shall I describe the shout of joy which arose from the gullant crew, and rent the troubled air, when orders were given to "bear down upon her," and make her yield submissive to their power.

This order was promptly obeyed: up went the sails: each man to his post; and as the belligerent forces floated towards each other, there was

"A calm as still as death,
And the boldest held his breath
For a time."

But when within a musket shot, the *commodore*, with a degree of promptness which distinguishes our American commanders, ordered the schooner to send her papers aboard immediately, or dread impending ruin. Captain Zantinger, who was at a loss to understand the nature of the demand, manifested, as the *commodore* thought some reluctance in complying; when, in order to enforce obedience to this modest request, a musket was fired from the cabin window of the sloop. Captain Zantinger, unwilling that the *commodore* should have all the fun on his side, ordered a twelve pounder to be fired over them, and squared off to give a second broadside if necessary; but on the clearing up of the smoke, the pot-valour of our *commodore* evaporated, and he, with half his crew, were discovered on their knees, exclaiming, "as you are brave be merciful."

The boat was then sent aboard, not with papers, but with orders to bring the *commodore*, with his crew, aboard the schooner, where they were examined, and Captain Zantinger having satisfied himself that they were true and loyal citizens of this commonwealth, in pursuit of pleasure, after detaining them for four hours, permitted them to return to their sloop, on their promising that they would never attempt to "catch a weazel asleep again."—*Phil. Aurora*.

A "Fish Story."—One of the lads belonging to the T. H. Smith pilot boat informed us yesterday forenoon, that on his passage to Sandy Hook, he fell in with a whale about 80 feet long, and when near him he spouted into the air a large porpoise, which reached the distance of at least 10 feet. The porpoise fell head foremost, into the mouth of the whale, and was no doubt immediately swallowed.

New York Gazette.

A Wit in Chains.—On Thursday last a prisoner being placed at the bar at the Mayor's Court in Philadelphia, being called on to plead to an indictment for Larceny, was told by the Clerk to hold up his right hand. The man immediately held up his left hand—"hold your right hand" said the Clerk: "Please your honour" said the culprit, still keeping his left hand up. "Please your honour, I am left handed; and sure my right hand is on my left shoulder."

Medicine.—The Boston Medical Intelligencer says, "there is no doubt of the fact, that people take too much medicine; where ten actually die of acute disease, ten more are doctored to death at their own solicitation."

Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

JOHN SCOTT, CHEMIST, late of Edinburgh, by his will, made in the Year 1816, bequeathed the sum of \$3000, in the funded 5 per cent Stock of the U. S. to the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to the intent "that the interest and dividends, to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in Premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premium to exceed \$50; and that therewith shall be given a Copper Medal with this inscription—"TO THE MOST DESERVING." The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, have entrusted "the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, and a Committee of that Society have been appointed to attend thereto. The subscribers named as that committee, give notice that they will receive applications for the same.

Certificates of the originality and utility of the inventions must accompany the applications, which may be directed "to the Committee of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, on Scott's legacy," and forwarded free of expense, through the post office.

A description of the inventions, must be given in clear language, and correctly written, accompanied by drawings in perspective and detail, where necessary to illustrate it. Where the invention is a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the Cabinet of the Society will be expected.

JAMES MEASE,
REUBEN HAINES
ROBERTS VAUX,
ROBERT HARE,
WM. H. KEATING,
ADAM ECKFELDT,

July 10.

Committee.

Imported Bull—SIR ISAAC.

THIS very fine young animal, just arrived from England is of the true *Hersfordshire* breed, having been presented to the "Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture," by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, together with a superb COW of the same breed. They have been placed by the Trustees on the Farm of John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plain, in Roxbury for one year. He will be permitted this autumn to go to but few cows at Three dollars each, which must be paid in advance.

As many persons, however, who have fine cows, do not wish to raise calves, Mr. P. will agree to take them at six weeks old, at their real value, and not charge for the use of the Bull.—The Trustees hope by this means, many more fine animals will be raised for public benefit. His colour is a beautiful *dunk red*.

The Pedigree which is furnished by one of the first breeders of this stock in England says, "He was got by Waxey—Waxey was by Trojan, which was challenged against any bull in England for 100 guineas. Waxey's Dam was Brunette out of Margaret. This bull's Dam is Young Charmer own sister to the *broken* or that won the premium at Bath, last Christmas, and afterwards was exhibited at Bristol for Show, and considered the fattest ox in the kingdom. Young Charmer was out of Old Charmer, killed at Hereford for the Christmas Show of fat Beef and was superior to any other." This pedigree might be extended further back, but it is considered unnecessary to persons who will view the animals.

Newbury, July 12, 1824.

M. R. GROVE'S Essay on Sheep, in a pamphlet form for sale at this Office. July 10.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL ESKINS, at the usual prices.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

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